



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

A 477173

Murray's
HAND-BOOK
SOUTH WALES

HANDBOOKS FOR TRAVELLERS.

HANDBOOK OF TRAVEL-TALK.—ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN. 1866. 3s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR NORTH GERMANY.—HOLLAND, BELGIUM, PRUSSIA, AND THE DRIVE TO SWITZERLAND. 1867. 1s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR SWITZERLAND.—1867. 1s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR THE ALPES.—1867. 1s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR THE PYRENEAN MOUNTAINS.—1867. 1s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR THE MOUNTAINS OF SWITZERLAND.—1867. 1s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR THE MOUNTAINS OF FRANCE.—1867. 1s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR THE MOUNTAINS OF ITALY.—1867. 1s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR THE MOUNTAINS OF SPAIN.—1867. 1s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR THE MOUNTAINS OF PORTUGAL.—1867. 1s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR THE MOUNTAINS OF GREECE.—1867. 1s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR THE MOUNTAINS OF TURKEY.—1867. 1s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR THE MOUNTAINS OF AFRICA.—1867. 1s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR THE MOUNTAINS OF ASIA.—1867. 1s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR THE MOUNTAINS OF AUSTRALIA.—1867. 1s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR THE MOUNTAINS OF AMERICA.—1867. 1s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR THE MOUNTAINS OF OCEANIA.—1867. 1s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR THE MOUNTAINS OF ANTARCTICA.—1867. 1s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON.—1867. 1s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR THE MOUNTAINS OF MARS.—1867. 1s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR THE MOUNTAINS OF VENUS.—1867. 1s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR THE MOUNTAINS OF JUPITER.—1867. 1s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR THE MOUNTAINS OF SATURN.—1867. 1s. 6d.

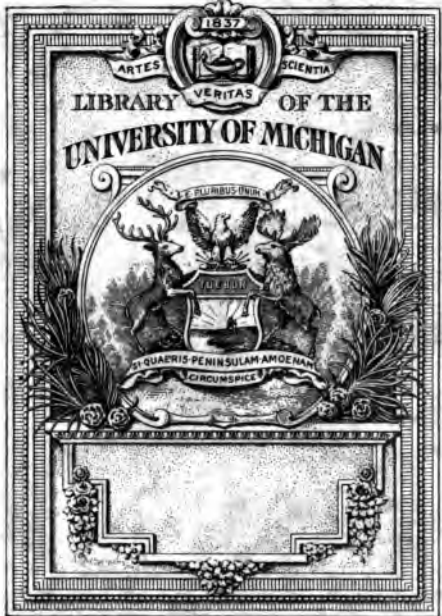
HANDBOOK FOR THE MOUNTAINS OF URANUS.—1867. 1s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR THE MOUNTAINS OF NEPTUNE.—1867. 1s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR THE MOUNTAINS OF PLUTON.—1867. 1s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR THE MOUNTAINS OF THE SUN.—1867. 1s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON.—1867. 1s. 6d.



MURRAY'S RAILWAY READING:

Containing Works of Fiction, Biography, and Historical Accounts,
printed in large readable Type, and suited for all classes.

Works already published.

- FRANK MAXINE AND OTHER ICEBERGERS. 1s.
THE DEJECTED ADDRESS. 1s.
LAYTON'S NOTES FROM LIFE. 1s.
DICK IN RUSSIA. By Owen Meredith. 1s.
BEAUTIES OF BYRON'S POETRY AND PROSE. 3s.
WILKINSON'S ASSAULT ON TULLYHOG. Woodcut. 2 Figs. 1s.
BROOKER'S HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION. 1s.
HOLLOWAY'S MARCH ON NEWCASTLE. 1s.
FARLEY'S LIFE OF WILKINSON. 1s. 6d.
SAMPSON'S LIFE OF LORD BURNES. 2s. 6d.
SIR HAMILTON'S SPANISH BELLONA. 2s. 6d.
WILSON'S FALL OF BRUNSWICK. 1s.
TALLEYRAND'S LITERARY ESSAYS AND CHARACTERS. 2s.
KAMINSKY'S STORY OF JOHN DE ARC. 1s.
AYAZOV'S RUSSIAN BATTLE OF NIJEFEG. Woodcut. 1s.
RUSH AND BURNES. By Eliza. 1s.
HEARNS' DEEDS OF NAVAL DARING. 2 Vols. 6s.
SIMPSON ON THE THOU. 1s. 6d.
DEWEY'S LIFE OF THOMAS MOORE. 1s.
LEAVE EMPLOYMENT. 9s. 6d.
MERE AND FLOWERS. 9s.
HARON'S HISTORY OF THE FORTY-FIVE. 1s.
ELLISMORE'S CHARACTER OF WILKINSON. 1s.
THE ART OF DUNING. 1s. 6d.
DUFFY'S JOURNEY TO NIPPER. 1s. 6d.
SIMPSON ON THE ROAD. 1s.
ESSAYS FROM "THE TIMES." 1 Vol. 1s.
SIMPSON ON THE CHALK. 1s.
MRS. CARLES BY MISS. 1s. 6d.

DA.
735
M98

44 J 123 5123
A
HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

IN

SOUTH WALES

AND ITS BORDERS, INCLUDING THE RIVER WYE.

WITH A TRAVELLING MAP.

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.
1860.

The right of Translation is reserved.

LONDON: PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
AND CHARING CROSS.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	V

ROUTES.

. The names of places are printed in *italics* only in those routes where the *places* are described.

Route	Page	Route	Page
1 <i>Chepstow</i> , by <i>Llandaff</i> , <i>Cardiff</i> , <i>Newport</i> , <i>Swansea</i> (<i>Gower</i>), <i>Tenby</i> , <i>Pembroke</i> , to <i>Milford Haven</i> , by <i>S. Wales Railway</i> .	1	7 <i>Monmouth</i> to <i>Carmarthen</i> , through <i>Abergavenny</i> , <i>Crickhowell</i> , <i>Brecon</i> , and <i>Llandovery</i>	82
2 <i>Hereford</i> , by <i>Ross</i> and <i>Monmouth</i> , to <i>Chepstow</i> . THE WYE	40	8 <i>Hereford</i> to <i>Hay</i> , <i>Brecon</i> , <i>Builth</i> , and <i>Rhayader</i>	101
3 <i>Newport</i> to <i>Hereford</i> , by Rail	48	9 <i>Kington</i> to <i>Aberystwith</i> , through <i>Rhayader</i>	107
4 <i>Cardiff</i> to <i>Brecon</i> , by <i>Merthyr Tydvil</i> .— <i>Taff Vale Railway</i>	57	10 <i>Carmarthen</i> to <i>Aberystwith</i> , through <i>Llampeter</i>	119
5 <i>Abergavenny</i> to <i>Neath</i> , by <i>Merthyr Tydvil</i> and <i>Vale of Neath</i>	69	11 <i>Haverfordwest</i> to <i>St. David's</i> , <i>Fishguard</i> , <i>Cardigan</i> , and <i>Carmarthen</i>	123
6 <i>Llanelly</i> to <i>Newtown</i> , by <i>Llandeilo</i> , <i>Llandovery</i> , <i>Llanwrtyd</i> , <i>Builth</i> , and <i>Llandrindod</i>	75	12 <i>Cardigan</i> to <i>Carmarthen</i>	131

INDEX	135
---------------	-----

INTRODUCTION.

	PAGE
I. PHYSICAL FEATURES	v
II. GEOLOGY	vii
III. MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS.. .. .	xiii
IV. COMMUNICATIONS	xix
V. ANTIQUARIAN VIEW	xx
VI. SOCIAL VIEW	xxiv
VII. GLOSSARY OF WELSH WORDS AS OCCURRING IN THE CON- STRUCTION OF WELSH NAMES	xxviii
VIII. POINTS OF INTEREST FOR THE GEOLOGIST	xxix
IX. SKELETON ROUTES	xxx

I. PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Few countries are more diversified than S. Wales, or present greater contrasts and variety in scenery. All the requisites of perfect landscape,—mountains (though seldom rising to the grand), desert moors, wooded hills, smiling valleys, broad rivers, and rushing torrents,—all offer themselves in turn to the view of the traveller. The mountain ranges may be divided broadly into 4 groups, each forming the characteristic feature of a quarter of the country, and each giving rise to one or more of the principal rivers.

1. *The S. E. Division*, comprising roughly the district between Abergavenny and Llandeilo on the N., Newport and Kidwelly on the S.—The space between these towns is almost entirely filled up by one massive group, which in fact constitutes the coal-basin of S. Wales, bounded on the N. and E. by the valley of the Usk, and on the W. by that of the Towey. The principal eminences in this range are the Bloreng (1600 ft.), Mynydd Llangynider, Brecon Beacons (2862 ft.), Mount Capellante or Carmarthenshire Beacons (2598 ft.), Talsarn, Cribarth, and Trichrûg, the northern slopes of which give rise to the Usk and its tributaries, the Senni, Tarell, &c. On the southern slopes, however, a different arrangement prevails; and instead of a tolerably uniform line of old red sandstone and mountain limestone hills extending E. and W., lofty and narrow ridges containing coal-measures are thrown out in a general direction to the S. or S.W., most of them running nearly to the sea-coast. In consequence of this the valleys change their direction to due N. and S., the country is more broken and romantic, and the streams narrower and more impetuous.

The most noticeable of these ridges are Cefn Crib, Cefn Gelligaer (1650 ft.), Mynydd Merthyr, Mynydd Llangeinor, Craig-y-Llyn, Mynydd March Howell, Cefn Drim, and Mynydd Carn Goch, from whence emerge the Ebbw, Rhymney, Taff with its feeders Rhondda and Cynon, the Llynvi, Ogmere, Afon, Neath, Tawe, Lloughor, and Gwendraeth rivers. It must not be forgotten, too, that the Usk, after flowing due E. from Treacastle to Abergavenny, turns abruptly to the S. to fall into the Bristol Channel at Newport.

2. *The S.W. Division*, which we may imagine to be bounded by Cardigan and Llandovery on the N., Pembroke and Carmarthen on the S., is chiefly marked by the Precelly Hills (1754 ft.), running from E. to W. and dividing the county of Pembroke into two parts. From thence a range of high ground continues to Llandovery, occupying the district between the Cothi, Towey, and Teifi.

The principal streams arising from these hills are the Cothi and Gwili, joining the Towey near Carmarthen; the Tâv and the Cleddan, which fall into the Bristol Channel at Milford Haven; besides the Gwaine and Nevern, which fall into the sea at Fishguard and Newport respectively.

3. *The N.E. Group* may be again subdivided by the Wye, which runs through the centre of it in rather a circuitous course. Between the great valleys of the Usk and Wye are the Black Mountains and Hatterill Hills, an immense block of mountains, of which the principal heights are Pencader (2545 ft.), Pen-carreg-calch (2250 ft.), and Penallt Mawr, with the outliers of the Sugarloaf and Skyrrid; while further to the W. are the ranges of Cefn Llyddlo, Mynydd Epynt, and Bwlch-y-groes, together with the high grounds round Llanwrtyd known as the Forest of Esgob and Drygarn. These mountains give birth to the tributaries of the Usk and Wye: of the former, the Grwyney, Honddu, and Yscir; of the latter, the Monnow, Yrffon, Chwefru, Claerwen, and Elan. The district N. of the Wye is wild and isolated, consisting chiefly of Radnor Forest and its outliers, which embraces the whole of Radnorshire and includes the picturesque scenery in the neighbourhood of Builth and Rhayader. The Edw, Ithon, and Marteg are tributaries to the Wye from these highlands, though the most northerly portion is watered by the Teme, Lugg, and Arrow, which flow in an easterly direction through the fertile plains of Herefordshire.

4. *The N.W. Division* is the wildest of the whole, comprising on the S. the extensive chain of mountains between the Towey and the Teifi, or in other words between Llandovery and Tregaron. Although extending over a very large area, they nevertheless affect a S.W. bearing, a similar though smaller chain running in the same direction between the Teifi and the sea. The most lofty eminences in this group are the Tregaron Mount (1754 ft.) and Craig Twrch near Lampeter. The sources of two of the finest rivers in S. Wales, the Towey and Teifi, are to be found in these hills, and that of the Aeron in the parallel range of Mynydd Bach.

All these are separated by the Ystwith from the N. Cardiganshire mountains, amongst which Plynlimmon (2463 ft.) is the most conspicuous; indeed, physically speaking, these latter would seem to be placed by the deep valleys of the Ystwith and Rheidol within the catalogue of N. Wallian hills. Besides these principal groups, there are of course many less important heights, which are alluded to or described in the respective routes.

II. GEOLOGY.

For the study of the *Lower Rocks* there is no more interesting county than the southern portion of the Principality, which offers frequent and instructive series. Of course a summary cannot attempt to take in detail the minutiae of such an important and widely-spread subject; for them the geologist is referred to the 'Memoirs of the Geological Survey,' vol. ii., which contains a most valuable article by the late Sir H. De la Beche on the Formation of Rocks in S. Wales; the 2nd edition of 'Siluria,' by Sir Rod. Murchison; and various articles in the 'Geological Transactions' and 'Geologist Magazine.'

1. The most recent formation in S. Wales, excluding the alluvial and drift deposits (the latter of which may be observed at Pentyrch and Hensol near Llantrissant), is that of the *Lias*. A large portion of what is called the Vale of Glamorgan is composed of lias rocks, resting in different localities on different bases, and overlying this district in a rather irregular manner, the results doubtless of denudations subsequent to the liassic epoch. Though absent at many points, the lias may be described in general terms as extending from near Cardiff to Pyle, where (and from this place to Bridgend) it reposes on the triassic marls. From the mouth of the Ogmere to Cowbridge it is found resting on upturned and disturbed carboniferous limestone, and spreading out in a somewhat peninsular form past Colwinston to Ewenny. Near Southerndown (Rte. 1) and Dunraven it is well seen, lying horizontally on the upturned mountain-limestone, and again at the entrance of Cowbridge from Bridgend. At Llanblethian, a little to the S., the carboniferous limestone rises up abruptly, being folded on all sides by the lias. Near Peterston-super-Ely it is observed resting on the old red. A good locality for studying these rocks is on the N. side of Barry Island, where they, together with the new red marls, are tilted up by a fault. Detached outliers are found to the E. of Newport, resting upon the old red and capping the knolls on the rt. of the rly. at Llanwern, Lliswerry, and Bishton. The best points for the geologist and collector are Llanwern, Maindee near Newport, Penarth Head, and Lavernock Point near Cardiff (where the lias rests on triassic marls), Southerndown, and the coast generally. There are also some tolerably good quarries between Llandaff and St. Fagans, though, as a rule, lias fossils in S. Wales are not abundant.

2. The *Triassic* series are not exposed to any great extent, but may be

conveniently studied in sections where they are found covered by lias, such as Penarth Head. Superficially they are observed forming the level grounds in the neighbourhoods of Caldecott and Mathern, as also in small patches at Peterston near St. Fagans, Coity, and from thence to Pyle.

3. The *Dolomitic* or *Permian Rocks* are considerably developed, and may generally be found occupying the slopes of the mountain-limestone hills. Small isolated patches are seen near Chepstow and Mathern, but the great bulk of this formation is in the district of Llandaff, Radyr, and St. Fagans, from whence a broad line, often interrupted either by a covering of lias or a protrusion of carboniferous limestone, occupies the southern slopes of the hills more or less the entire distance to Kenfig Point. The most important and interesting locality for studying these rocks is at Llantrissant, Llanharan, and Llanharry, in connexion with the hæmatite workings carried on at these places (Rte. 1). Permian deposits will also be found at Bonvilstone, Cowbridge, Coity, and along the southern slopes of Newton Downs.

4. The *Carboniferous System* is extensively and beautifully observed in the great S. Wales coal-field, which is perhaps the most perfect and regular coal-basin in the whole world. In shape it is, strictly speaking, that of a pear, with the smaller end towards the W., its greatest length being from Pontypool to Kidwelly, about 70 m., while the greatest breadth is about 25 m., from Merthyr or Hirwain to Cardiff. The Pembrokeshire field is not included in this measurement, differing a good deal in the arrangement of beds and quality of coal, and being separated by a considerable interval of old red sandstone. The basin is bounded on the N., E., and N.W. by a tolerably uniform belt of mountain limestone and millstone grit, and on the S. partly by the waters of the Channel, beneath which, indeed, many coal-measures run, and partly by the interlacement of liassic and dolomitic rocks just described.

a. The *Mountain Limestone* on the N. extends from the Bloreng Mountain near Abergavenny, in a nearly straight line to Llandeilo, where it bears off S.W. to the sea-coast at Kidwelly, the average thickness being somewhat over 500 ft. There are also two conspicuous outliers, viz. Pen-carreg-calch near Crickhowell and Carreg-Cennen (on which the famous castle is built), giving proof of the immense amount of denudation that has taken place. From their superior height and rugged escarpments, the limestone hills of the N. crop present infinitely finer scenery than those on the S., which, as we have seen, are often obscured by permian and liassic deposits. From Pontypool southwards to Risca, and thence westward to Caerphilly and Pentyrch, the limestone is uninterrupted; but S. of Llantrissant it becomes considerably covered up by the dolomitic conglomerate, although large surfaces are exposed between Cowbridge, Penlline, and Llanharry to the N., and to Caerau on the E. It is again well seen between Bridgend and St. Bride's, as also forming the heights of Newton Down. Proceeding

westward, these rocks are found to be increasing in thickness, as shown in the magnificent coast-range of Mumbles and the cliffs of Gower (Rte. 1), which attain a depth of about 1500 ft. Finally they reappear in S. Pembrokeshire, forming the S. border of that coal-field. It must not be inferred from what has been said that the Pembrokeshire field does not belong to the main basin, either geologically or geographically, but it is thought more convenient to describe it separately; the mountain limestone, however, may be treated of at once. Like that of S. Glamorganshire, it appears at intervals, forming narrow bands across the country. One, very thin, extends from the coast near Amroth to Haverfordwest; a second from Tenby to Pembroke, through and parallel to which the old red sandstone of the Ridgeway rises up; and a third comprising the splendid coast-range of St. Gowan's Head and the Stack Rocks. The geologist will be at no loss to obtain sections either here or in any other portion of the field; nor, generally speaking, will he fail in obtaining good typical fossils. The best localities may be briefly pointed out: Llanelly, Llangattock, Trefil near Tredegar, Castle Morlais, Penderyn, Dinas Craig, on the N. crop; Caerphilly, Castell Coch, Llantrissant, Mumbles, Worm's Head, Tenby, and Caldy Island on the S. border. The rocks on the N. are universally worked to supply the furnaces of the ironworks; but on the S. the discovery of the hæmatite ores at Pentyrch and Llantrissant has given them a value, the limit of which cannot be defined at the present early stage of the mining operations.

β. The *Millstone Grit* may be well studied over the whole of the N. crop of the S. Wales basin. It lies on the mountain limestone, and forms a table-land with a southerly inclination, from which most of the rivers of the coal-field take their rise, to run due S. to the Bristol Channel. The junction of these beds with the mountain limestone is marked by a quartzose conglomerate, locally called pudding-stone. On the S. crop the millstone grit soon disappears near Pentyrch. There are, however, beds at Bishopston in Gower (Rte. 1), known as the Black Shales of Gower, which attain a considerable thickness. Their position is somewhat obscure, but it is not improbable that they belong partly to the millstone grit series and partly to that of the (locally named) Farewell Rock, a series of rocks, intermixed with thin coal-beds and layers of ironstone, which is almost universally found in this basin lying on the millstone grit. It is so called because the colliers consider that there is no coal worth working in this rock, though in some places the seams are found rather valuable. Along the whole of the N. crop this Farewell Rock series is remarkable for being the horizon of a marine shell bed (coal and ironstone), which was traced by the writer for upwards of 60 m. It may be examined at Beaufort, Rhymney Gate, Pontneath Vaughan (Rte. 5), and Cwm Amman (Rte. 6).

γ. The *Coal Measures* are of the greatest thickness near Neath, where the lowest strata are 700 fathoms below the outcrop of the upper ones in the hilly districts. They can be best examined on the

N. crop, for the reason that the "basseting" or inclination towards the crop is of a more gentle character than it is on the S., where the beds emerge at a very steep angle of inclination. The area of the coal-field is estimated at about 640,000 acres, the thickness of the workable coal differing in different places, viz. at Merthyr about 55 ft., on the N.E. crop 35, and on the S. outcrop upwards of 100 ft. The lower measures are best seen in Monmouthshire, Breconshire, and N. Glamorganshire, and the upper measures in the centre of Glamorgan and Carmarthenshire. Although the basin is so uniform externally, it is by no means so in its interior arrangements, as there is an enormous saddle or anticlinal line running E. and W. from Newbridge in the valley of the Ebbw, to Pontypridd, Maesteg, and Llanelly in Carmarthenshire. A little S. of this is another smaller anticlinal axis, and between the two a deep trough. The lower measures are the most worked in Monmouthshire, although there is one very prolific vein, the Mynyddswlyn, belonging to the upper measures, which supplies the red ash coal to Newport and Cardiff.

In the centre of Glamorganshire the veins are much more disturbed, and the upper measures are worked in the Rhondda and Ely valleys, as also at Llanelly in Carmarthenshire, where the very highest beds of the whole series are to be found. The middle coal-measures, known as *Pennant Grits* or sandstones, form a marked feature over the whole of the basin, as they almost invariably cap the long narrow ridges of hill which run from the millstone grit table due S. In the N.E. portion of the district they are comparatively worthless, only a few thin veins being found; but they attain greater importance near Swansea, being upwards of 2000 ft. in thickness, and, according to Sir W. Logan, containing in the Town Hill 12 seams of coal.

One of the most interesting features in the basin is the chemical change that takes place in the coal, making enormous differences both in its value and practical uses.

This change is the conversion of bituminous or free-burning coal to anthracite or stone-coal, and is so gradual in its operation that it is difficult to fix the precise spot where it commences. It is first observed to any extent at Rhymney, and gradually increases westward towards Merthyr and the Taff valley. Beyond Hirwain, at the ironworks of Onllwyn, it is so far completed that the coals which at Rhymney were all bituminous are now all anthracitous, and this peculiarity obtains through the Swansea valley (Rte. 1) to the very extremity of the coal-field. With regard to the cause geologists are not agreed, some considering it to be purely chemical and still in operation, others with more probability regarding it only as a result of past igneous action arising from the near presence of trap rocks to the coal-measures. The chief chemical difference consists in the great increase of carbon—the bituminous coal of Ebbwvale in the E. of the field containing about 75 per cent., while that of the Swansea valley has 93 per cent. Apart from the value of the various coal-measures to the different ironworks, the seams which are of the greatest commercial importance are the

steam coals of the Aberdare valley, which from their cleanly and smokeless qualities are used in vast quantities by the Admiralty.

The geologist can frequently obtain good fossils of the carboniferous era. Ferns are plentiful in many localities, particularly in the N. crop,* while several seams furnish shells (marine or brackish water), and fish remains (vide articles in 'Geologist').

The *Pembrokeshire coal or culm field* is wholly anthracituous and extremely contorted. It would seem that the lateral pressure which acted over the whole of the coal-field came from the S.W., and produced its greatest effect on that portion of the county, gradually weakening as it diverged from the centre. There are some valuable collieries at Bonville's Court and Kilgetty near Tenby, besides some small ones at Nolton in the northern field, which is surrounded on either side by Silurian and trap rocks.

The iron-ores, which are associated with the coal-beds, are described in Article III.

5. The *Old Red Sandstone* occupies a considerable area, for the most part surrounding the coal-basin on all sides but the S., and comprising a large portion of Breconshire, Monmouthshire, and Herefordshire. This area, however, has been subjected to enormous denudation, for the effects of which we may take as an example the valley of the Usk, in which the softer marls have been worn away, leaving the upper and harder beds of conglomerate comparatively untouched, and standing prominently forward. "Thus the country towards Leominster, Bromyard, and Hereford is chiefly formed of the marl series with its cornstones, while the Black Mountain heights, such as Pencader, Penalltmawr, &c., and the Vans of Brecon, are crowned by hard sandstones and conglomerates in slightly inclined beds, the remains, no doubt, of those which once covered the marls to a greater extent northward." To the E. of Pontypool the old red is interrupted by the Silurian elevation of Usk, which stretches from near Ragland to some few miles below the town of Usk (Rte. 3). On the S. of the coal-field these rocks are visible between Newport and Cardiff, from whence they range westward, passing beneath a higher arch of carboniferous limestone near Cowbridge.

A narrow strip of old red is observable at the W. of the coal-field, separating it from the Silurian rocks; and, again, in S. Pembrokeshire, alternating with bands of Silurian and carboniferous rocks. The lower marls and cornstones have, to a certain extent, disappeared as they travel westward. In Breconshire and Herefordshire bands of cornstones are frequently met with, and have proved, especially in the latter county, very productive of old red fish remains. The following are the best localities for the geologist:—For cornstones and brownstones, near Abergavenny; the Skyrrid; Pontrilas; Bwlch between Crickhowell and Brecon; the Daren above Crickhowell, where are to be found the equivalents in position of the Dura Den Bed in Fifeshire; the Vans,

* At Beaufort, Ebbwvale, Rhyrney, Dowlais, Onllwyn, &c.

Sawdde near Llangadock, where there is a junction with upper Ludlow rocks; between Freshwater and West Angle Bay; Caldy Island and Hook Point, in Pembrokeshire, where the old red is seen to overlie the Silurian strata.

6. The greatest portion of S. Wales is occupied by the *Silurian rocks*, which are so characteristic of the country as to have given name to the Silurian system, the most important and perfectly elaborated system of modern geologists.

a. The *Tylestones*, which form the uppermost layer of the whole system, and are a transition between the Silurian and old red rocks, are visible "along the whole of the eastern frontier of the Silurian rocks" (particularly from Kington to the Treverne Hills on the Wye), and furnish many beautiful typical fossils. The geologist should not fail to visit the localities of Bradnor Hill near Kington (Rte. 9), and Horeb Chapel in Cwm Dwr, between Treacastle and Llandovery (Rte. 7).

β. The *Ludlow rocks*, Upper and Lower, constitute a large area, extending from Knighton and Presteign in a S.-westerly direction, and, in fact, comprising the greatest portion of the county of Radnor. The upper rocks may be traced along the eastward slopes of Bradnor and Hergest Hills, near Kington, and from thence to the Treverne Hills, near Clyro on the Wye. From thence a narrow prolongation is thrown out into the very heart of Breconshire.

Both Upper and Lower Ludlow are finely exposed in the escarpments of Mynydd Epynt and Bwlch-y-groes, where they rise from underneath the old red in a rapid anticlinal flexure at Alt-fawr and Corn-y-fan. Their junction with the old red can be well seen at Cwm Dwr, and on the banks of the Sawdde, near Llangadock. From thence to the mouth of the Towey these rocks gradually become a thin band, everywhere surmounted by old red. It is remarkable that the middle division, or Aymestry limestone, soon thins out after leaving Ludlow, and in Radnorshire entirely disappears. The ravine of Water-break-its-neck, near Radnor (Rte. 9), shows good successions from the Wenlock limestone, through the Ludlow rocks up to their junction with the old red. They are again visible in S. Pembrokeshire at Llampeter Velfrey, near Narberth, and forming cliffs on the sea-coast at Marloes Bay to the N., and Freshwater to the S. of Milford Haven. The Usk valley of elevation too must not be omitted, where the Ludlow rocks rest upon Wenlock limestone, and are very fossiliferous.

γ. The *Wenlock limestone* "thins out entirely in Radnorshire, and is scarcely to be recognised in the counties of Carmarthen, Brecon, and Pembroke; its place being only marked in the cliffs of Marloes Bay, near Milford Haven, by some fossils, and a small quantity of impure limestone immersed in grey and sandy shale." The lower member of this series, the Woolhope limestone, is observed at Corton, near Presteign, to be subordinate to a black shale, which rests on Pentamerus grit. The altered limestones of Nash Scar are described in Rte. 9. The Wenlock series is a very prominent feature in the Usk valley of elevation.

δ. The *Upper Llandovery Rock* is observed in Radnorshire at Corton, in the form of the Pentamerus bed just alluded to, as also on the western slopes of the hill of Old Radnor, and again to the W. of Builth, resting unconformably on Llandeilo flags. The best spot, by far, for examining these Llandovery rocks is in the tract extending from the river Sawdde to the N.E. of Llandovery, and particularly in the heights of Noeth Grug, where both zones are observed conformable in one united mass, and with clear relations to the superior and inferior strata.

ε. The *Caradoc* or *Bala formation* comprises the vast area of slaty and schistose rocks in the counties of N. Carmarthen and Cardigan, in which occur the lead-mines of Nant-y-Mwyn, and the gold-mines of Gogofau, near Llandovery (Rte. 7). On the l. bank of the Towey, and especially at Cilgwyn Park, a good succession may be seen of Llandeilo flags, surmounted by beds full of Caradoc fossils, and gradually ascending into the Pentamerus beds of the Llandovery rocks. The same rocks are again observed, though to a small extent, in Pembrokeshire, at Llampeter Velfrey, and Shoeshook, near Haverfordwest.

η. The Llandeilo formation plays an important part in the district which extends from Builth to Llandegley and Llandrindod, and again at Llanwrtyd Wells, at all which localities it is abundantly associated with igneous rocks. They are best developed in the neighbourhood of Llandeilo (Rte. 7), where they emerge from beneath the Caradoc series. In Pembrokeshire the beds are not of so calcareous a character as they are in Carmarthenshire: here they are found at Llampeter Velfrey, as also forming a portion of the cliffs at Musclewick Bay near Haverfordwest. The best localities for obtaining fossils are Wellfield, near Builth, Llandeilo, Golden Grove, and Mount Pleasant near Carmarthen.

Below these rocks the scantily fossiliferous beds, the *Lingula* flags, are observable only at Whitesand Bay, near St. David's Head, in which the *Lingula Davisii* occurs. Here also are small patches of Longmynd, or Cambrian formation. Igneous rocks, though not so abundant as in N. Wales, are to be met with in many districts, as the eruptive rocks of Stanner near Kington (Rte. 9), Carneddau Mountains near Builth, Esgair Davydd, and the hills round Llanwrtyd, the island of Skomer, and portions of the coast of the neighbouring mainland, as well as the wild picturesque cliffs of St. David's and Strumble Heads.

III. MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS

may be classed under four heads—viz. *Coal, Iron, Copper, and Lead.*

1. COAL.—The geological formation of the South Wales Coal-field, the arrangements of the measures, and the changes from bituminous to anthracite coal, are described in pages ix-xi; it therefore only remains to give a brief summary of its commercial importance. Coal is not exported from this basin to the same extent that prevails in

other fields, owing to the enormous requirements of the large iron-works, most of which consume as much as can be supplied by their collieries. Every week, however, sees an increased supply of coal thrown into the London market, and every year sees fresh collieries opened to meet the demand. The total number of pits in South Wales is about 330, which produce between 7 and 8 million tons annually. The districts which yield most coal for sale, irrespective of the iron manufacture, are the central portions of the field, such as the Vales of Neath, Rhondda, and Ely; and many of the mining establishments, particularly those of Messrs. Powell, Fothergill, Nixon, and others, are on a wonderfully complete scale, and produce coal in such inexhaustible quantities as effectually to dissipate any apprehensions lest this valuable material should ever fail us. As an example the new Navigation Pit at Mountain Ash may be taken. It is 18 ft. in diameter inside the walling, and divided into four compartments, two of which are for the drawing of coal, one for sending the workmen up and down, and the fourth for the drainage. Notwithstanding the great depth of 370 yards, a carriage containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of coal can be wound up in one minute, and the whole colliery is estimated to supply more than 1000 tons a-day. The mineral property extends over an area of 7 m. long by 3 m. in width, covering from 4000 to 5000 acres of this 4-foot coal. The reader may therefore form a slight estimate, from this one case, of the boundless resources of the coal-field. In quality this coal is smokeless, which, ever since 1840, has been more or less sought after for the working of steamboats. The French government has been using it exclusively for some time past, being convinced of its great superiority over other kinds. It is also employed in this country by the Admiralty, the Peninsular and Oriental, Royal Mail, Cunard, and other mail-packet companies.

2. IRON.—The principal iron-works are situated either on the N. crops of the coal-basin, or else at a locality, such as Maesteg, where the lower measures are raised near the surface by an anticlinal line, or axis. The perpendicular depth of the coal and iron strata is 11,000 ft. in the northern, and 8000 ft. in the southern trough; this measurement of course including large amounts of rock, clod, fire-clay, rubbish, &c. The ironstone is found, interstratified with the coal-measures, and generally accompanying them, in the form of "pins," or thin bands, frequently highly coloured with peroxide—layers of greater thickness occurring in rock—and round nodules of ironstone, disseminated at unequal distances through shales and "clunch." These nodules are generally rich in percentage, containing sometimes in the interstices small brilliant crystals, and sometimes impressions of plants. The great practical division of the ironstones is into argillaceous or clay ironstones, and carbonaceous or blackband; the constituent substances of the latter being carbonate of iron, carbonaceous matter, alumina, and silica, with a trace of lime.

It is advisable to give a brief account of the mode of manufacture

although, for particulars, the traveller is referred to Mushet on Iron and Steel, or Wilks's Iron Manufacture.

The three materials necessary for the reduction of ore, and the production of pig-iron, are coal or coke, ironstone, and limestone. The coal is usually, though not always, converted into coke by burning it in ovens, or in long heaps, for several days in the open air, where they gradually smoulder, and eventually burst into brilliant hecatombs of flame. The ironstone, which may consist of the argillaceous nodules, blackband, hæmatite, or, in fact, any variety, is roasted before it is taken to the furnace, for the purpose of getting rid of the carbonic acid and sulphurous properties, while the water is evaporated without being decomposed; for were the raw iron-ore to be subjected to the intense heat of the furnace, the water and acid would be instantly decomposed, the oxygen would unite with the iron, and part of it would oxygenate the sulphur, which would have the effect of producing iron quite unworkable, from the great quantity of oxygen in combination.

The result of roasting, like the coking of the coal, is to cause the mass to lose greatly in weight, commonly about 35 per cent. The ores are roasted in large square heaps, carefully built together, which produces, especially by night, a most beautiful appearance, from the pale blue flames which flicker over them. The ore and the coke, being thus fully prepared, are taken to the top of the furnace, into which they are thrown in certain "charges" or proportions, together with one of limestone; the object being to present to the metal of the ore sufficient fuel, at a great heat, to take up the oxygen, and also that the limestone may serve as a flux to facilitate the separation by uniting with the earthy portions of the ore.

The furnace is a large cupola-shaped building about 50 ft. high, with openings at the top and bottom, the latter of which is called the hearth or fireplace, and the former the tunnel-head. The interior, though hollow, is not even all the way up, but contracts a little above the hearth and again near the top. The contracted portion is termed "the boshes." The furnace is kept alive by the blast, blown in at a certain temperature by a steam-engine, which finds admittance at the hearth by means of tubes or pipes called "tuyères." The charge is put in at the top and exposed to the action of the fire for 12 hrs., at the end of which time the metal is reduced and collected into a dam or reservoir at the bottom of the furnace. As soon as it rises to the level of the dam an opening is made, and the ore runs out in a fiery jubilee, lighting up the nooks and crannies of the casting-yard with wonderful effects that only a Rembrandt could paint. Before it is allowed to come out, moulds of sand are made for it to run into; and when cold, it is taken up under the well-known name of "pigs," the principal channel being dignified with the name of the "sow." The pig or cast-iron is in the state of a carburet of iron; the ore having been an oxide, the hydrogen and carbonic oxide formed during the progress of combustion remove the oxygen from the ore, which thus becomes carburetted. The slag or scoriæ which has accumulated during the reduction is allowed

to flow by itself into a tram, from which it is emptied when cold in square vitreous-looking masses, giving the place in which they are deposited the aspect of a burnt-out volcano. Even this refuse, however, has been turned to account, for it is used for building walls ; indeed an association called the Patent Slag Company was formed for working it up into articles of domestic use, such as bottles, tables, &c. At many works the gases escape from the top of the furnace, causing, by their combustion, a magnificent body of flame ; but in others the top of the furnace is closed, and the waste gases conducted to the boiler of the blast engine, where they economise in the generation of steam. An important item in the smelting of iron is the blast, which may be used in two ways—with hot or cold air.

Until 1830 the cold blast was in universal employment, but since then the former has gained ground, for the reason that a cold current of air passed into the furnace at great pressure cools the fuel below the temperature necessary to effect the union of the carbon of the fuel with the oxygen of the air ; but the hot air is forced upon it in a condition favourable to its uniting immediately, causing instant and vivid combustion. The usual temperature of the hot blast is about 612° Fahr. Cast-iron is a carburet of iron, which, when wrought, is decarburetted, becoming more tenacious, and having the property of welding at a great heat. This is effected first by passing the iron through the refinery, which is a shallow coke fire blown with blast, by which it is greatly decarburetted, and, when run out again, cools in the form of a cake or plate. It is then taken to the puddling furnace, where it is again exposed to an intense heat, and worked up with a long bar for about an hour and a half, during which time the metal ferments. Before it is taken out, the particles of metal adhere together, and form into balls, which are transferred in masses of dazzling brilliancy to the action of the squeezers ; after which the iron is termed puddled bar. It is again heated in the "balling" furnace, and finally rolled out between enormous rollers into rails of requisite thickness, the ends of which are cut off by the circular steam saw, which concludes the fiery entertainment with a shower of Catherine wheels.

History of the Trade.—The antiquity of the iron-trade is very great, for it is well known that the Romans had forges in Great Britain in the time of the Emperor Adrian, A.D. 120, at which they fabricated the arms and weapons for the troops. The Forest of Dean was then the principal source of iron, which was taken across to Bath to be fashioned into shape ; but subsequently furnaces were established in South Wales as well, as is proved by the not unfrequent discovery of ancient beds of slag and cinders. Casting iron seems to have been first heard of in the reign of Edward III., who used cannon in the invasion of Scotland. Under James I. an act was passed that timber should not be felled to make charcoal for smelting iron, particularly in the county of Sussex, then the most famous county for that mineral. The trade therefore languished ; but in the reign of Charles II. one *Dud Dudley* published a curious work, entitled 'Metallum Martis,' describing

the experiments of smelting-iron with pitcoal. His attempts to bring it into use failed, however, and charcoal still continued the order of the day until 1713, when Mr. Darby of Coalbrookdale tried pitcoal again with success, of course necessitating further improvements in the way of furnaces, &c. Notwithstanding this, the trade still declined, although there was an increasing demand for iron, which was answered by large importations from Russia and Sweden.

The following table will show the number and make of the furnaces in South Wales in 1740:—

Breconshire	2; making	600 tons.
Glamorganshire	2; "	400 "
Carmarthenshire	1; "	100 "
Monmouthshire	2; "	900 "
		—————
		2000

As long as charcoal was used for smelting there was no occasion for any great blast power; consequently the earliest means in use was a bellows worked by hand or water. But when the coal became available, the blast was obliged to be increased, the earliest contrivance being a forcing-pump or a steam-engine. The number of coal furnaces then gradually increased, so that in 1788 the number of tons of iron turned out in Breconshire and Glamorganshire was 8200. In 1790 the large and powerful engines made by Watt came into requisition, whereupon the trade increased, and the number of furnaces amounted in 1796 to 25, and in 1806 to 39, producing 78,000 tons per annum.

During this period many improvements were added, the principal one being that of puddling and rolling the iron, patented by Mr. Cort, who, like many other inventors who have a claim on the gratitude of the country, was allowed to die in poverty, while others have thrived on his ingenuity. A very important result was obtained in 1837 by Mr. Crane of Yniscedwin Works, who had erected a furnace in the anthracite district, but for a long time failed in smelting his iron with this coal, which was apparently rather a hindrance than otherwise, and could only be used by mixing it largely with bituminous coal. As he was one evening blowing up the decaying embers of his fire, in which was a solitary lump of anthracite, he noticed, whenever he directed the flame on to it, a black mark on the spot where the air had impinged. Struck with this fact, he saw why the anthracite was worse than useless in the furnace, for the immense volume of cold blast was actually retarding the smelting process. He therefore substituted hot blast for cold, and succeeded in making the anthracite available, thus giving a considerable impetus to the iron-trade of that portion of the field.

At present there are in blast in the S. Wales coal-field—

Glamorganshire	79
Breconshire	18
Carmarthenshire	2
Monmouthshire	54
	—————
	153

producing in 1858 about 950,000 tons of iron, of which about 60,000 is turned out from the anthracite works. In 1858 there was also 25,000 tons of hæmatite ore raised from the Llantrissant district. The number of collieries in the coal-basin is over 330, from which there are brought up in the course of the year upwards of 8,000,000 tons of coal.

3. COPPER.—The copper-trade of S. Wales is far from being of the same importance as the iron-trade, which is extended over the whole coal-field, while the former is limited to a small portion of it. There is also this difference, that iron is a produce of the district in which it is worked, whereas the copper has to be brought to this country to be smelted, partly from Cornwall, partly from Chili, Valparaiso, and Burra Burra in S. Australia. The principal works are in the neighbourhood of Swansea, Neath, Aberavon, and Llanelly, though the ore is mostly sold at the former town at public "ticketings." In 1857 the total quantity disposed of at Swansea was 37,657 tons, of the value of 574,889*l.* The process of preparing the copper does not present the bustle and activity, nor the glare and brilliancy, of an iron-work. The visitor who glides over the bridge over the Tawe at Llandore will be at once struck with the peculiarly melancholy, lurid scene that presents itself whenever the thick vapours roll away.

The ore is first of all put into a reverberatory furnace to be calcined and exposed to an intense heat, in order to disengage the sulphur and other volatile impurities. The calcined and cooled ore is then transferred to a second furnace, in which the metallic oxides and earthy matters float on the surface of the metal, and are skimmed off as slag, the melted copper being allowed to flow off into a pit of water, where it becomes granulated in cooling. Of such value is the metal considered that even the slag is taken back to the yard and carefully broken up to see if any particles of copper are left behind; if this is the case, it is again melted. As a great deal of sulphur is still to be found in the metal, it is again melted in a third and fourth furnace, and then run into pigs, which are taken to the roasting furnace; the sulphur, which hitherto has been retained in just sufficient quantities to protect the metal from oxidization, being now eliminated as rapidly as possible. The last process is refining, after which the copper is ready for the market in any shape that may be required. The smoke and vapour which is disengaged from these works is of the most nauseous and disagreeable kind, and apparently most pernicious to vegetation, as the traveller cannot but notice in looking up the Vale of Tawe. It does not, however, appear to affect human life or health, as the workmen and those who dwell in the manufactories appear to enjoy both in a remarkable manner. The chemical constituents of the vapour are sulphurous acid, which is most abundant and penetrating, sulphuric acid, arsenic, both in the metallic form and as arsenious acid, and fluoric compounds, perhaps in the shape of hydrofluoric acid.

The copper-smelting trade (putting aside all conjectures as to Roman workings, &c.) was first begun in Cornwall in 1670, but the absence

of coal, and the expense of bringing it, soon caused the transferring of the works to Clifton near Bristol. A Mr. Coster was partly owner and manager of this establishment, as also one at Redbrook on the Wye. Subsequently the trade was removed to Aberavon, where it still exists, as it has done at Swansea from an early part of the last century.

4. LEAD.—The principal mines where this valuable ore is worked are in the slaty Lower Silurian rocks in Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire. Traces of lead, and sometimes remains of old workings, are found also in the southern carboniferous limestone-range of the coal-field; but little or none is obtained at present. Tokens of mining are apparent everywhere near Aberystwith, particularly on the road to Plynlimmon (Rte. 9) and near the Devil's Bridge. It appears that in 1858 in Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire there were raised 8110 tons of lead and 39,000 oz. of silver ore.—*Mining Records.*

5. PATENT FUEL.—There is also a large manufacture of patent fuel, which is principally carried on at Swansea. It consists of a preparation of culm and tar, compressed by machinery into the form of a brick, and is largely used for shipping purposes.

IV. COMMUNICATIONS.

To meet the requirements of the manufacturing districts, of late years a large number of railways and canals have been constructed, and S. Wales bids fair to be intersected by the former as copiously as any English county. The canals at present in use are—

1. Newport and Brecon.
2. Monmouthshire.
3. Cardiff and Merthyr.
4. Neath Valley to Swansea.
5. Swansea Valley.
6. Kidwelly.

The great trunk line consists of the S. Wales, from Gloucester to Milford Haven (Rte. 1), which is fed by the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester (Rte. 2); Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford; Eastern and Western Valleys and Taff Vale Extension (Rte. 3); Taff Vale and Rhymney Valley (Rte. 4); Vale of Neath (Rte. 5); Swansea Valley (Rte. 1); and Llanely and Llandovery (Rte. 6). The other railways in progress, or for which bills have been obtained, are Merthyr and Brecon; Merthyr and Abergavenny; Brecon, Hay, and Hereford; Craven Arms to Knighton; Knighton to Llandrindod and Llandovery; Llanidloes through Rhayader to Llandovery; Rhayader through Builth (to join the Brecon and Hereford, and Brecon and Merthyr lines); Swansea Valley; Carmarthen and Cardigan; Tenby Branch.

V. ANTIQUARIAN VIEW.

Of the many interesting antiquities with which South Wales abounds, the most striking and characteristic are those primeval remains of the early inhabitants of which the Cromlech affords such good examples. As in many parts of Devon and Cornwall, traces of the Celt are frequently evident, and sometimes in a very perfect state. The *stone circles* or *Druidical circles* are occasionally to be found, though seldom of any great size. They consist of a number of stones disposed around a central pillar, in a ring of varying size, and were doubtless connected with the rude worship of the Druids. Good examples are at Carn Llechart in the Swansea Valley, on Cefn Bryn, Gower, the Precelly mountains, at Bedd Taliesin near Aberystwith, and on the mountain above Trecastle.

Cromlechs are numerous, although few are very perfect, owing to the destructive tendencies of the ignorant farmers, who have frequently broken up the slabs to serve for wall-copings or gate-posts. The cromlech was formerly thought to be used in the sacrificial rites of the Druidic priests, but it is now generally allowed that they were sepulchral monuments, designed to mark the resting-place of some great warrior or chieftain. The greatest number of cromlechs, as well as those in the best preservation, are met with in Pembrokeshire, which, perhaps from its comparative isolation, abounds more than any other part of South Wales in primeval remains. The principal ones in this county are Llech-y-Drybedd, on Tre-icert farm near Nevern, Pentre-Evan (Rte. 11), Longhouse near Trevine (Rte. 11), Mathry, St. Nicholas, Llanwrda, Trellys, and Ffynon-druidian, the last four in the peninsula of Strumble Head. There are others at St. Nicholas, Dyffryn (Rte. 1), in Glamorganshire, besides Arthur's Stone on Cefn Bryn, Gower (Rte. 1); in Herefordshire, at Moccas Court (Rte. 8); and in Monmouthshire, at Newchurch, between Caerwent and Usk. In this category may be included the Buckstone* near Monmouth (Rte. 2), which, though no cromlech, but a natural curiosity, was an object of high veneration.

The "*Maen-hir*" (plural, *meini-heirion*), or upright stone, is very common all over South Wales. Whether they were used to denote burial-places, or scenes of battle, or some particular event, does not appear very clear; the supposition that they were placed as boundaries appears improbable, as they are commonly found on the most barren ranges of hills. In similar localities the *cairns* or "*carneddau*" are met with, studding the summits of the mountains with their grey heaps of stones. The cairn and the tumulus or "barrow" undoubtedly mark the places of interment of warriors or chiefs, whose burying-places were thus rudely perpetuated to posterity. There are several tumuli on the Precelly hills, and also on the Ridgeway between Tenby and Pembroke. Most of the Welsh tumuli have at different

* See Nicholls' 'Forest of Dean,'—a very instructive little book, by a worthy clergyman.

times been opened and found to contain a "Kistvaen" or stone chest, in which is an urn filled with ashes.

South Wales is particularly rich in *inscribed stones*, which were used to denote not only the place of interment, but also the name of the buried person. In some cases, too, sculpture has been added to the name. They date from the Roman era, and continued in use for some time subsequent to it. The antiquarian who is interested in inscribed stones and crosses should consult the papers of Mr. Westwood in the 'Archæologia Cambrensis.'

The following are the principal stones worth visiting. In Breconshire, the Maen Llia on the Brecon and Ystradfellte road (Rte. 5), and near it the sculptured stone of Dervacus or Maen Madoc; the Maen-y-Morwynion or Maiden Stone, at the Gaer near Brecon (Rte. 7); the sculptured stone at Llandevailog near Brecon; in Llanspydidd churchyard; at Llanynis near Builth; in the wall of Defynnoc church; in the wall of Ystradgunlais church (Rte. 1); the Victorinus Stone at Bwlch; in Glanus Park; the Catacus Stone in Cwmdu church wall; those of Peregrinus and Valens at Tretower; and the Turpillian Stone at Crickhowell (Rte. 7). In Glamorganshire are the stones on the Gellygaer Mountain near Merthyr Tydvil; that of Arthen in Merthyr church wall (Rte. 4); the Ogham Stone at Kenfig (Rte. 1); and the Brancuf Stone at Baglan church; besides some others in the vicinity of Aberavon. In Cardiganshire—in Llanarth church near Aberayron (Rte. 10), and the Virgin's Stone near Llampeter. In Carmarthenshire—the Eidon Stone at Golden Grove. Pembrokeshire—at Caldy Island, at Cilgerran church, and that of Sagrannus at St. Dogmael's Priory. In connection with them may be mentioned the wheel sculptured crosses at Margam Abbey and Llantwit churchyard, Glamorganshire. Of a different type, but of a much more beautiful kind, are the slender elevated crosses in St. Donat's, Carew, and Nevern churchyards.

British roads and boundaries are few, although it is very probable that many of the Roman roads followed the course of the British trackways. The Via Flandrica or Fford Fleming is the best defined example, extending from near Roch Castle to the village of Ambleston in Pembrokeshire. Offa's Dyke is in many places very perfect, and can be well examined in the neighbourhood of Knighton, and from thence by Kington to Bridge Sollars on the Wye. It was unlikely that it served any other purpose than a line of demarcation.

Roman Roads.—Many of the Roman stations of South Wales have had their position definitely fixed, while some are still rather conjectural,

Blestium	was	Monmouth. (?)	Leucarum	was	Lloughor.
Burrium	"	Usk.	Maridunum	"	Carmarthen.
Gobannium	"	Abergavenny.	Menapia	"	St. David's.
Magna	"	Kenchester.	Loventium	"	Llanio, nr. Tregaron.
Tibia Amnis	"	Cardiff. (?)	Ad Vicesimum	"	near Ambleston.
Bannium	"	Gaer, near Brecon.	Isca Silurum	"	Caerleon.
Nidum	"	Neath.	Venta Silurum	"	Caerwent.
Bovium	"	Cowbridge. (?)			

There were also Roman stations at Llanfair-y-bryn near Llandovery, and Caerfagu near Rhayader. Traces of the Via Julia, which ran between Aqua Solis (Bath) and Menapia, are visible at Caerwent, Caerleon, near Tredegar Park, Newport, and in Pembrokeshire between Menapia and Roch Castle. The Sarn Helen or Sarn Lleon, connected Nidum with Bannium, the station at Llanfair-y-bryn, Loventium, and eventually Deva (Chester). It can be traced on the hills above Rheola, in the Vale of Neath, and from thence to the Maen Llia near Ystradfellte; again at Llanfair-y-bryn, and crossing the hills near Llampeter to Llanio. A road is also visible from Caerfagu up the vale of the Clywedog to Abbey-cwm-hir, and from thence through the pass of Bwlch-y-sarnau to Caersws. The Roman towns of Caerleon and Caerwent are described in Rte. 1. Traces of roads are also to be found at Cayo, and from thence to the Gogofau mines, which it is well known were worked by the Romans for gold (Rte. 7).

Camps are numerous in every part of the country, for there is scarcely a height that does not possess some tokens of defence or intrenchment, showing how fiercely and repeatedly the ground was disputed inch by inch. The following are the principal camps that may be examined: Monmouthshire—Sudbrook near Chepstow, Coed-y-Bunedd, Gaer Fawr, and others near Usk; in Herefordshire—Caer Caradoc, Wapley Hill, and Coxwall Knoll, in the neighbourhood of Knighton and Kington; Dinedor, Kenchester, and Eaton Bishop near Hereford, Doward near Monmouth, and Mouse Castle near Hay; Breconshire—Crag Hywel on the Table Mountain, Crickhowell, Miarth near Glanusk, Slwch near Brecon; in Carmarthenshire—at Carn Goch near Llandilo; in Glamorganshire—Harding Down (very perfect) in Gower; and in Pembrokeshire, at St. David's Head and Dinas Head. The British and Roman forts at Penlan, close to St. David's, should also be visited.

The *Medieval* remains are numerous, though, perhaps, not so much so as might be expected, considering the extent of the country. As they are described more or less in the respective routes, it will be sufficient here to show, under general headings, the various kinds of antiquarian buildings. They may be divided into—

1. Military—such as the *Castles* of Pembroke, Cilgerran, Llawhaden, Llanstephan, Kidwelly, Aberystwith, Chepstow, Newport, Caldecott, Ragland, White Castle, Caerphilly, &c., with a long list of others in more or less preservation. Some of them, however, such as Manorbier, must be looked upon more in the light of a castle residence than as an exclusively military building.

2. Monastic—such as Tintern, Monkton, St. Dogmael's, Strata Florida, Ewenny, Neath, Llanthony, and Talley abbeys.

3. Ruined chapels—as St. Gowan's, St. Tecla's, the Nun's, and St. Justinian's chapel near St. David's.

4. Domestic remains—*a.* Ecclesiastical, as Moynes Court, Lamphey, St. David's Palace, Llanddew. *b.* Civil, as St. Fagan's, Fonmon,

St. Donat's, Llantwit Town-hall, Derwydd, Devannor, Porthaml, Gwernyfedd, Porthmawr, and Court Bryn-y-Beirdd, &c.

5. Ecclesiastical—as Llandaff, St. David's, and Hereford Cathedrals.

6. Parochial.—The churches in South Wales are barren in interest, considering the number of them; and although isolated cases happen where the parish church affords evidence of former grandeur, yet it is as a whole that this class of edifice will be found most interesting to the student. A strong family likeness runs through the churches of different portions of the country, as in Monmouthshire, where the Somersetshire type most prevails; or Gower and Pembrokeshire, which are remarkable for their rude military buildings. The churches best worth the attention of the tourist are—

Monmouthshire.

- *1. St. Woollos, Newport.
- 1. Chepstow.
- 1. Mathern.
- 1. Magor.
- 1. Christ Church.
- 1. Caldecott.
- 1. Caerwent.
- 7. Abergavenny.
- 3. Grosmont.
- 2. St. Thomas, Monmouth.
- 7. Mitchel Troy.
- 3. Usk.

Carmarthenshire.

- 7. Llandeilo.
- 1. Carmarthen (St. Peter's).
- 1. Kidwelly.

Radnorshire.

- 9. Pilleth.
- 9. Presteign.

Cardiganshire.

- 9. Llanbadarn Vawr.
- 10. Llanddewi Brefi.
- 12. Cardigan.

Hersfordshire.

- 3. Kilpeck.
- 8. Madley.
- 9. Kington.

Breconshire.

- 7. Crickhowell.
- 7. Partrishow.
- 7. Tallyn.
- 7. Brecon.
- St. Mary's.
- Christ's College.
- Priory.

Glamorganshire.

- 1. Lantwit.
- 1. St. Donat's.
- 1. St. Bride's.
- 1. Coychurch.
- 1. Coity.
- 1. Newton.
- 1. Swansea.
- 1. Ilston.
- 1. Llangenydd.

Pembrokeshire.

- 1. Tenby.
- 1. Pembroke.
- 1. Gurfreston.
- 1. Carew.
- 1. Penally.
- 1. Manorbeer.
- 1. Hodgeston.
- 1. Cheriton.
- 1. Haverfordwest.
- 1. Llawbawden.
- 11. Nevern.
- 11. Cilgerran.

* The numbers denote the Routes.

VI. SOCIAL VIEW.

A glance at the map, or a very short consideration of the physical features of South Wales, will make it obvious that, as regards climate, agriculture, &c., many variations must be met with. Even in the same county, and often in a very small area, surprising differences of temperature exist; the high grounds and mountain-ranges presenting the appearance of severe winter, while the sheltered lowlands along the coast are luxuriating in a mild and spring-like atmosphere. Indeed in some districts, as South Pembrokeshire, the climate is seldom rigorous, even in the depth of winter—evidence of which is seen at Stackpole Court, where plants, which require in other parts of England the protection of a greenhouse, flourish well in the open air. It is this fortunate circumstance that makes Tenby such a valuable place of winter residence for the invalid. The agricultural products of the country are of course to a great extent influenced by its external features, although the science of farming has immensely improved within the last twenty years, and done much to remedy the natural disadvantages of the soil. Agricultural associations have been formed in almost every county; and the efforts of the large landowners to better not only the condition of the soil, but the social position of their tenants and labourers, have met with great success. The richest and best lands are generally to be met with in the alluvial valleys of the large rivers, as the Usk, Wye, Towy, Teifi, &c. The valley of the Usk may be said to be the most fertile, and to produce some of the finest crops. The lands on the slopes of the hills, and in the smaller tributary valleys, are of course more backward and less prolific; the hills themselves, though useless for produce, being very valuable for sheepwalks. Immense flocks of sheep, as well as large numbers of horses and ponies, are pastured on them, forming in the mountain-regions of Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire the principal resource of the farmer. The vast population which occupies the mineral districts offer a never-failing market for the farmers for many miles round; those who are near enough supplying the more immediate agricultural produce, while those of Cardiganshire traverse the country with their light carts filled with salt butter and bacon. Until lately the mining population was a great deal too busy in the bowels of the earth to think of what might be done on the surface; but within the last few years a great saving must have been effected by the enclosure of large quantities of waste land, on which good though rather late crops are grown. Even Merthyr, smoke-blackened and coal-grimed as it is, possesses its Agricultural and Horticultural Association, the effects of which have been in many instances to cover the desolate-looking "tips" and rubbish-heaps with rows of potatoes or turnips. Besides the actual amount of produce, it will be easily imagined what a softening influence such tastes and occupations have upon the hitherto rude miners and colliers. The character of this section of the Welsh population has *wonderfully improved* in the last ten or fifteen years, which must be a

source of congratulation to those who remember the lawlessness and ignorance which characterised Chartism, and the fearful riots to which it gave birth. Of course, where the amount of labour is so enormous, misunderstandings will often arise, which if not adjusted cause strikes and bitter feelings between master and man; but even these latter, unfortunate as they are, are seldom or never marked by appeals to physical force. This improvement must be ascribed principally to education and the force of public opinion, which amongst this class of people is a powerful motive. It must be confessed that Dissenters have been the principal agents in humanizing and softening the mass, the Church of Wales having been, with a few honourable exceptions, deplorably backward in seeking their flocks. Throughout the whole of the country a very great change is apparent: the number of churches and schools have very much increased both in the dioceses of Llandaff and St. David's, and a more earnest spirit is apparent both amongst clergy and laymen. Whether the Church has done very much in coping with Dissent seems doubtful; and it is to be feared that not very much will be done until the hostility of feeling evinced by many of both parties, but principally of the latter, is considerably mitigated. As might be naturally expected, the number of dissenting chapels is very much greater in the mining districts than in any other part of Wales, and indeed bears a marked superiority to buildings of the Established Church; but then it must be remembered that these are the very districts which have far outgrown any parochial ministrings; and that, as a private speculation, it is far more easy to run up a meeting-house than it is to provide a church. The improved tone which has grown up so rapidly has also, to a large extent, reached the large employers of labour, who indeed are the responsible parties for bringing together such vast masses of people; but while noble examples of liberality can be quoted, there are still some ironmasters who are far from being imbued with care for the requirements of the men that they employ. Serious crime is a rare thing in South Wales, particularly in the agricultural districts; and even in the manufacturing towns, when we come to consider that the population is by no means all Welsh, but includes large numbers of persons from Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Ireland, &c., the judicial courts are remarkable for their freedom from grave offences. It would be well if the seaport towns could say the same, though in their favour it should be urged that, apart from the usual mixed and floating population of a seaport, there is a large influx of foreign sailors. Notwithstanding the absence of crime, there is often to be met with a sad want of truth and straightforwardness, and a love of prevarication. Every magistrate who sits in a Welsh police-court, and every judge of assize, have abundant opportunities of noticing this propensity; and even old Giraldus, who in his day had as many opportunities of knowing as most people, gives the following testimony:—"These people are no less light in mind than in body, and are by no means to be relied upon; they are easily urged to undertake any action, and are as easily checked from prosecuting it. They pay no

[*S. Wales.*]

respect to oaths or truth, and never scruple to take a false oath for the sake of any temporal advantage."—B. ii., *Hoare's Translation*. Without subscribing to this very sweeping clause, it must nevertheless be confessed that it is a fault lamentably prevalent.

Au reste, the Welsh are a kindly, generous, and impulsive race, often gifted with a lively imagination and poetic temperament. Associated with these is a strong love of music, the cultivation of which in many districts is carried to a surprising pitch. Nobody can hear the national Welsh airs, such as 'Ar hyd y nos,' 'The March of the Men of Harlech,' and 'Poor Marianne,' without being struck with their great originality or pathos. In many parts of the principality, meetings or congresses of Welshmen, called *Eisteddfodd* or *Cwmrygyddion*,* are occasionally held, at which prizes are offered for the best performances on the harp, or the best piece of poetry. The principal object of these meetings is to keep up the Welsh literature, which otherwise would be in some danger of being extinct; whether they really have any such results seems questionable, but at all events they serve as useful fields for local genius, and also for keeping up the germ of nationality which is such a distinguishing feature in Welsh character. Travellers should resort to these meetings, where, mixed with much buffoonery, they will hear good Welsh music, and see traits of Welsh character.

In South Wales the use of the English language is certainly very much increased to the detriment of the Welsh; and as the pushing forward of new railways breaks down the barriers of isolation, so we may expect the latter dialect to become less common. There are not very many districts where the tourist will not be able to make himself understood, except perhaps in the remote and hilly portions of Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire—districts where the red flannel gown and the high-peaked hat still form the characteristic dress of the women, and where the perplexing answer of "dim Saesoneg" as frequently as not issues from the mouths of the "charming Welshes." In the border counties English is universally spoken as well as Welsh, which is the case also throughout the mineral basin, where most of the children are able to speak the two languages. South Pembrokeshire, however, and the peninsula of Gower, are almost exclusively and wholly English, not only in dialect and expression, but in the very names of the villages. This peculiarity is owing to their colonization, in the 12th century, by the Flemings, who have handed down, from generation to generation, characteristics which have never yet been destroyed or effaced by contact with the Welsh.

Many old customs and superstitions have become obsolete within the last ten or twenty years, in consequence of increased education and facilities of intercommunication with the rest of the country. Some of them may be mentioned as both interesting and curious. The superstition of the Sin-Eater is said to linger even now in the secluded vale of Cwm Amman in Carmarthenshire. When a person died, the friends

* Pronounced *Coomregthlon*.

sent for the sin-eater of the district, who on his arrival placed a plate of salt on the breast of the deceased, and on the salt a piece of bread. He then muttered an incantation over the bread, which he finally eat, thereby eating the sins of the dead person. This done, he received the fee of 2s. 6d., and vanished as quickly as he could, the friends helping his departure by the aid of sundry blows and kicks, if they could catch him; for as it was believed that he took upon himself the sins of the defunct, he was looked upon as a social Pariah for whom nothing was too bad. The custom of placing bread or a plate of salt on the breast of the corpse is by no means uncommon in many parts of Wales. Another curious custom is still in existence—that of the Cefyl Pren, which occurs in cases where popular indignation is excited by any gross infringement of domestic rights or proprieties. A large crowd, one of whom is dressed up with a horse's head, assembles before the door of the delinquent, who, after undergoing an immense amount of vituperation and a hideous noise of old kettles and cleavers, is at length burnt in effigy, by which the sacred wrath of the people is at length appeased.

To turn to more pleasing customs, we may mention the "Pylgain," or "Plygain," which was formerly very common in some of the churches of the principality (particularly that of Crickhowell) on Christmas morning. At six o'clock the church was brilliantly illuminated, while Christmas carols were sung. It is almost a pity that a custom so innocent and so pleasing should have fallen into disuse.

A very pretty habit was lately prevalent at Tenby on New-year's morning, when children knocked at the doors, and, having obtained admittance, sprinkled the articles of furniture with water, at the same time singing the following quaint verses:—

" Here we bring new water from the well so clear,
For to worship God with this happy new year.
Sing levy dew, sing levy dew, the water and the wine,
With seven bright gold wires and bugles that do shine.
Sing reign of fair maid, with gold upon her toe,
Open you the west door, and turn the old year go.
Sing reign of fair maid, with gold upon her chin,
Open you the east door, and let the new year in."*

Of all the Welsh superstitions, that of the fairies was for long most rooted and wide-spread. Glamorganshire appears to have been the head-quarters of this favourite idea; and many are the stories and legends of the "little men in green" devoutly believed by many a peasant.

The Vale of Neath in particular was tenanted by fairies; and there are doubtless many living in the vale now who would be loth to trust themselves in certain spots at night-time, for fear of intruding upon their haunts.

The Welsh notion of fairies is that they are the souls of persons who were not good enough to enter Heaven, nor bad enough to be sent to

* The tourist who is interested in old local customs will find those of Tenby described at length in an interesting little book published by Mr. Mason, the Librarian.

- Pandemonium. They therefore remain on the earth, taking a benevolent interest in good actions, and equally disliking anything mean or underhand.

VII. GLOSSARY of WELSH WORDS as occurring in the construction of Welsh Names.

<i>Aber</i> , the fall of a lesser water into a greater, a confluence.	<i>Dau</i> , two.
<i>Afon</i> , river.	<i>Dê</i> , south.
<i>Aeron</i> , fruits, brightness.	<i>Dol</i> , a meadow.
<i>Al</i> , power, very, most.	<i>Dinas</i> , a city or fortified post.
<i>Allt</i> , a woody cliff.	<i>Drws</i> , a door, a pass.
<i>Ar</i> , upon, bordering on.	<i>Du</i> , black.
<i>Aran</i> , a high place, an alp.	<i>Dur</i> , water.
<i>Bach</i> and <i>Fychan</i> , little; <i>Frm</i> , <i>Fach</i> , and <i>Fychan</i> .	<i>Dyffryn</i> , a valley.
<i>Ban</i> , lofty; pl. <i>Banau</i> , eminences.	<i>Eglwys</i> , church.
<i>Bedd</i> , a grave.	<i>Epynt</i> , an ascent.
<i>Bettws</i> , a station, a place between hill and vale.	<i>Erio</i> , acre.
<i>Blaen</i> , an end, point, the head of a vale.	<i>Esgair</i> , long ridge.
<i>Bôd</i> , an abode, dwelling.	<i>Fach</i> and <i>Fychan</i> , vid. <i>Bach</i> .
<i>Braich</i> , arm.	<i>Faer</i> , vid. <i>Maur</i> .
<i>Bryg</i> , summit.	<i>Ffn</i> , limit.
<i>Bron</i> , breast, a slope of a hill.	<i>Fford</i> , passage.
<i>Bryn</i> , a mount, hill.	<i>Ffynnon</i> , a well.
<i>Bu</i> , an ox.	<i>Flur</i> , bright hue.
<i>Bwlch</i> , a defile, pass.	<i>Gaer</i> , same as <i>Caer</i> .
<i>Cad</i> , defending, battle.	<i>Gallt</i> , vid. <i>Allt</i> .
<i>Cader</i> , chair, stronghold.	<i>Garth</i> , a buttress hill, a cape.
<i>Cae</i> , field.	<i>Gelli</i> , grove.
<i>Caer</i> , a fort, city.	<i>Glan</i> , a shore, brink.
<i>Cantref</i> , a division of a county.	<i>Glâs</i> , blue, green.
<i>Capel</i> , chapel.	<i>Glyn</i> , a glen,
<i>Carreg</i> , stone.	<i>Gwaelod</i> , the bottom.
<i>Carn</i> , heap of stones.	<i>Gwaen</i> , a plain.
<i>Carnedd</i> , ditto; pl. <i>carneddau</i> .	<i>Gwern</i> , a watery meadow.
<i>Castell</i> , fortress.	<i>Gwydd</i> , wood.
<i>Cefn</i> , back, ridge.	<i>Gwyn</i> , white, fair.
<i>Cŷ</i> , a retreat; pl. <i>ciliau</i> .	<i>Hafod</i> , a summer residence.
<i>Clawdd</i> , dyke, hedge.	<i>Hén</i> , old.
<i>Clogwyn</i> , precipice.	<i>Heol</i> , a street.
<i>Coch</i> , red.	<i>Hir</i> , long.
<i>Coed</i> , a wood.	<i>Is</i> or <i>Ys</i> , lower.
<i>Cors</i> , a bog.	<i>Isaf</i> , lowest; <i>Uchaf</i> , highest.
<i>Craig</i> , rock; pl. <i>creigiau</i> .	<i>Llan</i> , an enclosure, churchyard, and hence generally used for the church itself.
<i>Croes</i> , a cross, a turn.	<i>Llech</i> , a smooth cliff.
<i>Crug</i> , a mound.	<i>Lluet</i> , encampment.
<i>Cwm</i> , a dingle.	<i>Llwyd</i> , grey, hoary.
<i>Cymmer</i> , a confluence.	<i>Ltwyn</i> , wood, copse.
	<i>Llyn</i> , lake.
	<i>Llyr</i> , water, the sea.

Llys, a palace.
Maen, stone.
Maes, field.
Mall, bad.
Mawr, same as *Fawr*, great.
Melin, mill.
Moel, bald, same as *Foel*.
Monad, isolated situation.
Morfa, sea-marsh.
Mynach, monk.
Mynydd, mountain.
Nant, brook.
Neuadd, a hall.
Neuwydd, new.
Or, edge, side, rim.
Pant, hollow.
Pen, head, top.
Pen-maen, the stone end.
Pentref, village, suburb.
Pistyll, a cataract.
Plas, hall, place.
Pont, bridge.
Porth, gate.
Pwll, ditch, pool.
Rhayader, fall, cataract.
Rhiv, ascent.

Rhôs, a moist plain.
Rhudd, purple.
Rhyd, ford.
Sarn, causeway.
Tafarn, tavern.
Tal, the front, head, tall.
Tarn, spreading.
Tir, earth, land.
Tomen, mound.
Traeth, a sandy beach.
Tre, house, a small town.
Tri, three.
Troed, foot of a hill.
Twlch, knoll.
Twr, tower.
Ty, house, mansion.
Uchaf, highest; see *Isaf*.
Y, the.
Yn, in, by.
Yn, into.
Ynys, island.
Yspytty (hospitium), a place of refreshment.
Ystrad, a vale.
Ystwith, flexible.

The traveller who wishes to learn the Welsh language is recommended to study Spurrell's Grammar and Dictionary, as being the most easy and concise.

VIII. POINTS OF INTEREST for the GEOLOGIST.

Penarth Head, near Cardiff, for triassic marls overlaid by lias.	Black shales of Bishopston.
Barry Island.	Bone caves of Bacon Hole and Paviland, Gower.
Southerndown, lias limestone resting on upturned carboniferous limestone.	Limestone rocks at Tenby.
Llandaff, permian, and drift of the Taff Valley as far as Pentyrch.	Junction of ditto with old red at Caldy Island.
Llantrissant, dolomitic conglomerate overlying the hæmatite deposits.	Contorted strata of limestone of S. Pembrookshire.
Castell Coch, limestone rocks.	Cornstones at Pontrilas, Herefordshire.
Coal-measures at Maesteg.	The Skyrrid Hill, near Abergavenny.
Anthracite coal at Cwm Amman.	Cornstones of Bwlch, between Crickhowell and Brecon.
Marine coal shells at Rhymney Gate, near Merthyr.	The Daren near Crickhowell, and Pen-carreg-calch.
Fish remains, marine shells, and ferns at Beaufort and Ebbw Vale.	Bradnor Hill tilestones at Kington.
Limestone rocks of Gower and Worm's Head.	Tilestones of Clyro Hills, near Hay.
	Horeb Chapel tilestones, Cwm Dwr, Trecastle.

Ludlow rocks of the Epynt and Bwlch-y-groes Hills.	The Llandovery beds at Noeth Crug (Llandovery).
The Usk valley of elevation.	The Gogofau gold-mines.
The Wenlock limestone and Pentamerus bed at Corton, near Presteign.	Valley of the Sawdde, near Llangattock, Cilgwyn, near Llandovery.
Nash Scar.	Llandeilo.
The eruptive rocks of Stanner, &c.	Mount Pleasant, Carmarthen. (Lower Silurian.)
The Llandeilo rocks, near Builth (Wellfield), and the trap of the Carneddau Hills.	Purple slates at St. David's.
The lower Silurian rocks of Llanwrtyd.	Treffarn Hills.
	The Sarn Cynfelin, near Aberystwith.
	Lisburne and Goginan lead-mines.

IX.—SKELETON ROUTES.

A. CHIEF PLACES OF INTEREST, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.

Those best worth seeing are marked with an asterisk.

1. MONMOUTHSHIRE.

- Chepstow.* *Castle. Portwall. Ch. Tubular Bridge. *Piercefield Grounds. Mathern Ch. and Palace. Moyne's Court. **Wyndcliff Hill. Bannagor Rocks. **Tintern Abbey.
- Monmouth.* *St. Thomas's Ch. *Bridge-gate. Town Hall. *Kymin Hill. *Buckstone. Stanton Ch. Doward Hill and Camp. *Symond's Yat. *Coldwell Rocks. *St. Briavel's Castle. Troy House. Trelech Ch. and Stones. Mitchel Troy Ch. Treowen Manor-house.
- Raglan.* **Castle.
- Usk.* *Castle. Ch. Silurian Rocks at Llanbadock. Llangibby Castle. Camps at Coed-y-Bunedd and Gaer-fawr. Cromlech at Newchurch.
- Porthskewitt.* Sudbrook Chapel and Camp. *Caerwent. *Caldecott Castle and Ch. Dinham, Llanvair, Troggy, Penhow, and Pencedd Castles. View from Pencae-mawr.
- Magor.* Ch.
- Newport.* View from *St. Woollos Ch. *Castle. Docks. *Caerleon. Amphitheatre and *Museum. Malpas Ch.
- Pontypool.* Tin-works. Treveithin Ch. Blanafon Iron-works. *Crumlin Viaduct. *Twm Barlwm Hill.
- Brynmaur.* *Nantyglo or *Ebbwvale Iron-works. Blaina Works and Ch. Scenery of *Ebbw Valley, Clydach Valley, and *Pwl-y-cwm Waterfall.
- Abergavenny.* *Ch. Castle. *Skyrrid and *Sugar-Loaf Hills. Blorence Mount. White Castle. *Cwmnyoy and Llanthony Abbey.

2. HEREFORDSHIRE, as far as relates to Rtes. 2, 3, 8, 9.

Hereford. *Cathedral. Town Hall. Castle Gardens. Blackfriars.

- Dinedor Hill. Holme Lacy House. *White Cross. Madley Ch. Kenchester.
- Ross.* *Ch. View from *Royal Hotel. Wilton Castle. *Goodrich Court and *Castle. Welsh Bicknor Ch.
- Pontrilas.* Vale of Monnow. *Grosmont Ch. and Castle. *Skenfrith Castle. *Kilpeck Ch.
- Kington.* *Ch. Bradnor Hill. Offa's Dyke.
3. BRECONSHIRE.
- Crickhowell.* *Ch. Castle. *Camp on Table Hill. *Porthmawr Gateway. *Llangenau Ch. Valley of the Grwyney. Partrishow Ch. *Tretower Castle. Cwmddu Ch. View from Bwlch Pass. Turpilian and Victorinus Stones. *Llangorse Lake. *Tallyn Ch. Valleys of Dyffryn Crownan and Glyn Collwg.
- Brecon.* St. Mary's Ch. *Priory Ch. *Christ's Coll. *Castle. The Gaer. Maen-y-Morwynion. The *Beacons. Llanddew Palace. Inscribed Stones at Llandeivallog Ch. Llanspyddid Ch.
- Devynock.* Ch. Vale of Senni.
- Hay.* Ch. Castle. *Cusop Valley and Black Mountains. Mouse Castle. Cromlech at Moccas. *Clifford Castle. Gwernyfed Manor-house. *Bronllys Castle.
- Builth.* Park Wells. Aberdw Ch. *Pwllddu. *Cwm Bedd Llewellyn.
- Llanwrtyd.* *Vale of Yrffon. *Llanddewi Abergwessin.
4. GLAMORGANSHIRE.
- Cardiff.* *Bute Docks. *Castle. St. John's Ch.
- Llandaff.* *Cathedral. Bishop's Gateway. Sully Castle. Barry Island and Castle. *St. Nicholas Cromlech. Fonmon.
- Llantrissant.* Iron Mines. View from Ch.
- Cowbridge.* Beaupré. *Llantwit Ch. and Town Hall. *St. Donat's Castle, Ch., and Cross. Southerndown. Ogmores Castle. *Ewenny Priory. St. Bride's Ch. Merthyr-mawr Crosses.
- Bridgend.* *Coity Ch. and Castle. Newton Ch. Coychurch. *Margam. *Aberavon Works.
- Neath.* Castle. *Abbey. *Neath Valley. Resolven. *Pont Neath Vaughan. *Waterfalls on Heppste, Mellte, and Pyrdin. *Porth yr Ogof. Ystradfellte. Maen Madoc, and Maen Llia.
- Swansea.* *Castle. Ch. *Museum. *Docks. *Copper Works. Ynispenllwch Tin Works. Pontardawe Ch. Carn Llechart. Yniscedwin Iron Works. Ystradgunlais Ch. Capel Colbren. *Scwd Hen Rhyd Waterfall.
- Gower.* *Oystermouth Castle. *Mumbles Rocks and Lighthouse. *Caswall Bay and *Coast Scenery. Pwllddu Point. *Bishopston Valley and Ch. *Ilston Ch. *Bacon Hole Bone Cave. Pennard Castle. *Cefn Bryn. *Arthur's Stone. *Penrice Castle and Ch. *Oxwich Castle. Paviland Caves. *Worm's Head. Rhoisilly. Llangennith Ch. *Harding Down Camp. Llanmadoc Bone Cave. Weobley Castle. Lloughor Castle and *Bridge.
- Taff Vale.* *Castell Coch. *Caerphilly Castle. *Pontypridd Bridge. *Rhondda Valley. *Craig-y-Llyn. *Aberdare. *Merthyr Ironworks. Dowlais. *Pontsarn Waterfall. *Morlais Castle.

5. CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Llanelly. Copper Works and Docks.

Kidwelly. Ch. and *Castle. *Llanstephan Castle. Llaugharne Castle.

Carmarthen. *Ch. Obelisk. Whitland Abbey. *Cwm Gwili. Cynfil. Abergwili. *Drysllyn Castle. Grongar Hill. *Llandeilo Ch. *Dynevor Castle. *Carreg Cennen Castle. Court Bryn y Beirdd. Source of the Lloughor. *Carngoch. Llangadock. *Talley Abbey. Vale of Cothi. *Gogofau Mines. Cynvil Ch. Llandoverly Castle. Llanvair-y-Bryn Ch. *Capel Ystrad Ffin. Twm Shon Catti's Cave. Vales of Doeithiau and Pyagottwr.

6. RADNORSHIRE.

Rhayader. Vales of *Elan and *Clarwen. Road to *Builth. Llandrindod. *Cefalys Castle. *Abbey Cwm Hir. Devanner. Camps in Cwm Aran. Stanner Rocks. *Water-break-its-neck. Penybont. Old Radnor Ch. Pilleth Ch. Knighton. Campa at *Caer Caradoc and Coxwall Knoll. Presteign Ch.

7. CARDIGANSHIRE.

*Upper portion of the Wye. Plynlimmon. *Falls at Port Erwyd. *Parson's Bridge. *Devil's Bridge. *Goginau Mines. *Llanbadarn Vawr Ch.

Aberystwith. *Castle. Plas Crug. *Craiglais. Vale of Clarach. *Sarn Cynfelin. Cwm Ystwith Mines. *Hafod. *Eglwys Newydd (*Chantrey's Monum.). Lisburne Mines. Llanavan. *View from Ffairrhos. Ystrad Meirig School. *Strata Florida Abbey. *Lakes of the Teivy. Tregaron.

Cardigan Ch. *St. Dogmael's Abbey. *Kenarth Bridge.

Newcastle. *Castle.

Llampeter. College. Llanvair Clydogau Mine. *Llanddewi Brefi. *Llanio. Vale of Aeron. Aberayron. New Quay. Castle Nadolig. Llanrhysted.

8. PEMBROKESHIRE.

Narberth Castle. *Saundersfoot. *Tenby Church; *Castle. Caldy Island. St. Catherine's. *Penally Ch. Lydstep Caves. *Manorbeer Castle and Ch. *Stackpole Court. Cheriton Ch. *St. Gowan's Head and Chapel. *Coast to Stack Rocks. Castle Martin and Warren Ch. *Pembroke Castle. *Monkton Priory. *Lamphey Court. *Hodgeston Ch. *Gumfreston Ch. Carew Ch., *Castle, and Cross. Upton Castle. Benton Castle. *Pater Dockyard. *Milford. *Haverfordwest and St. Mary's Ch. Picton Castle. Slebech. *Llawhawden Castle. *Broadhaven. *Roch Castle. View over St. Bride's Bay. *Solva. *St. David's Cathedral, College, and Palace. Nun's Chapel. Whitesand Bay. Penlan Fort. *St. David's Head. Carn Llidi. Penberry. *Trevine Cromlech. *Fishguard. *Goodwick. *Spot where the French landed. Cromlechs near Strumble Head. Precelly Hills. *Dinas Head. Newport Castle. *Nevern Ch. and Cross. *Pentre-evan Cromlech. *Cilgerran Castle.

B. SKELETON TOUR OF ONE MONTH

through the Southern portion of South Wales.

DAYS.

1. London to Tenby (by rail), Narberth Road Station.
2. Tenby Castle. Ch. Walls. Penally. If tide admits, visit Lydstep. Excursion to Caldy, or drive to Saundersfoot.
3. Excursion to Manorbier, Stackpole Court, Cheriton Ch., St. Gowan's Head, Stacks, and sleep at Pembroke.
4. See Monkton, Lamphey, Carew, Pater, and sleep at New Milford.
5. Visit Milford, and by train to Haverfordwest, St. Mary's Ch.; if omnibus serves, to St. David's in afternoon. (It is a glorious walk for a pedestrian, who must take care on reaching Newgale to follow the road and not cut across the marshes.)
6. St. David's. Cathedral, College, Palace. If time, visit St. David's Head or the Nun's Chapel near Caerfai. (The tourist should endeavour to spend Sunday here.)
7. Cromlech at Trevine, and on to Fishguard (there is no conveyance). Visit Goodwick and Carreg Gwasted.
8. Excursion to Precelly Hills. The pedestrian had better not return to Fishguard, but descend to Newport.
9. Dinas Head, Newport Castle, Nevern Ch. and Cross, Cromlech at Pentre Evan; Cardigan. Visit Cilgerran.
10. In morning visit St. Dogmael's Priory. By coach to Newcastle Emlyn and Carmarthen.
11. Visit Llanstephan and Kidwelly, and back to Carmarthen, or on to Llanelly.
12. From Carmarthen to Llandeilo by coach, or from Llanelly to Llandeilo by railway. Visit Dynevor Park, Carreg Cennen Castle.
13. Carn Goch, Llandovery. Excursion either to Gogofau or up the Valley of Towey to Capel Ystrad Ffin.
14. To Swansea by rail. Visit Castle, Docks, Museum, and by omnibus to Oystermouth Castle and Mumbles.
15. By Swansea Vale Railway to Pontardawe, and on by omnibus to Ystradgunlais. If time permit, visit Waterfall of Sewd Hen Rhyd. If the tourist prefer, he can spend this day in an excursion to the Bone Caves of Gower and the Worm's Head. (There is no conveyance.)
16. To Neath and Vale of Neath. Get out at Glyn Neath Station, and visit the Waterfalls. The first train ought to be taken to allow of this. In the evening take the last train to Merthyr Tydvil.
17. Visit Iron-works, Pontsarn, and Morlais Castle. In afternoon by coach to Brecon.
18. Visit Priory Church; ascend Beacons.
19. By coach to Crickhowell. Visit Castle, Ch., and Llangenau Valley, and in evening to Abergavenny.
20. From Abergavenny by rail to Pontypool, and from thence by Crumlin and Quaker's Yard to Cardiff. Visit Docks.
21. Visit Llandaff Cathedral; if possible, let it be Sunday.
22. By Taff Vale Rail to Castell Coch and Caerphilly.
23. From Cardiff to Cowbridge by rail and omnibus (if driving, visit St. Nicholas Cromlech), and thence by Llantwit Major, St. Donat's, Ogmores, and Ewenny Priory, to Bridgend.

DAYS.

24. From Bridgend to Newport. Visit St. Woollos, or else, if time permit, Caerleon. In afternoon by train to Usk and Raglan.
 25. From Raglan to Abergavenny (a magnificent drive), and on by rail to Hereford. (A pedestrian may get out at Llanvihangel Station, visit Llanthony Abbey, and be back in time for the last train to Hereford.) Conveyances must be obtained at Abergavenny, as there are none at Llanvihangel.
 26. Visit Cathedral, and, if on proper days, Holme Lacy; in afternoon to Ross by rail.
 27. From Ross to Monmouth by coach or water. Visit Goodrich Court and Castle, Symond's Yat, and Buckstone.
 28. Monmouth to Chepstow by coach (dependent on packet) or by water. Visit Tintern and Wyndcliff.
 29. Chepstow Castle. Mathern, Caerwent, and Caldicott. From Porthskewitt Station.
 30. Chepstow to London, &c.
- [This tour, including Sundays, will be about 33 days.]

} Wye Tour.

C. A TOUR OF SIX WEEKS.

1. From London to Kington by rail, viâ Ludlow.
2. Kington to Rhayader by coach. Excursion up Vale of Elan.
3. Excursion to Abbey Cwm Hir, Llandrindod, and Cefn Llŷs Castle.
4. By coach to Builth along the Wye, Hay, and Brecon.
5. Visit Priory, Castle, the Gaer, Beacons.
6. By coach to Llandovery and rail to Llandeilo. Visit Dynevor Park and Carregcennen Castle.
7. From Llandovery by coach to Llanwrtyd Wells and Builth. (A pedestrian may start early, go up to Capel Ystrad Ffin, cross the mountains to Llanwrtyd, and catch the coach to Builth in the evening.)
8. From Builth to Aberystwith by coach.
9. Visit Castle, Llanbadarn Vawr, Constitution Hill, Clarach Vale, &c.
10. By omnibus to Devil's Bridge, visit Hafod, and sleep at Devil's Bridge.
11. Excursion to Strata Florida Abbey (if time, to Llyn Teivy), and on to Tregaron (no conveyance).
12. From Tregaron to Loventium, Llanddewi Brefi to Llampeter, where catch the coach to Carmarthen.
13. Carmarthen to Tenby (Narberth Road); on way visit Llawhawden Castle.
14.)
- to) Same as No. III.
23.)
24. Swansea, &c.
25. Worm's Head, Gower.
26. Swansea Vale (No. IV.)
27. Neath. Abbey. Visit Briton Ferry and Margam.
28. Vale of Neath Waterfalls; in evening to Merthyr to see its *Ironworks.
29. Merthyr to Abergavenny by coach. Visit Ch., Castle (if time, ascend Sugar Loaf). In evening to Crickhowell by coach.

DAYS.

30. Back to Abergavenny, and by rail to Pontypool, Crumlin Viaduct, to Quaker's Yard, and so to Cardiff.
31. }
32. } as No. III.
33. }
34. To Newport by rail. Visit St. Woollos Ch., Castle, Docks. Excursion to Caerleon.
35. To Pontypool, Usk. Raglan by rail.
36. as No. III.
37. Hereford. Cathedral. Kilpeck Ch. (St. Devereux Station), Ross.
38. Ross to Monmouth. If time permit, excursion to Grosmont Castle.
39. Monmouth to Chepstow. Tintern, Wyndeliff.
40. Chepstow Castle. Mathern. From Porthskewitt to Caerwent and Caldecott.
41. From Chepstow to Gloucester, &c., or by steamer to Bristol.

D. PEDESTRIAN TOUR THROUGH THE HEART OF WALES,

which may be added to or substituted for any of the days' routes mentioned before.

Arriving at Pontypool from Hereford or Newport.

1. From Pontypool across the Crumlin, Sirhowy, Rhymney, and Taff Vales. A not very long walk, but fatiguing, owing to the height and number of the hills to be crossed.
2. From Pontypridd to the head of the Rhondda valley, across Craig y Llyn to the Lamb and Flag in Neath Valley. About 26 m.
3. Visit Waterfalls and Scwd Hen Rhyd, returning by Ystradgunlais by omnibus to Pontardawe, where take train to Swansea.
4. Swansea to Worm's Head, Gower. 20 m. Sleep at Pitton farmhouse.
5. Return to Swansea, visiting the remaining places not seen the day before.
6. Take train to Aberafon; walk through Cwm Avon to Maesteg, and up through Glyn Corrwg into Vale of Neath. A good day's work. If possible, try and catch the last train to Merthyr.
7. From Merthyr by Castle Morlais up the Valley of the Lesser Taff to Beacons, and down to Brecon.
8. Walk or by coach to Llandovery, and in afternoon visit Llandeilo, &c., returning to Llandovery.
9. Start early, and walk up the Towey to Capel Ystrad y Ffin. Visit Twm Shon Catti's Cave, and thence up the Vale of either the Doeithiau or Pysgottwr to Tregaron. This is a long walk, solitary, and requires a fine day and a good map.
10. From Tregaron to Strata Florida, Llyn Teivy, and sleep at Hafod Arms.
11. Visit Parson's Bridge, Falls of the Rheidol at Pont Erwyd, and ascend Plynllymmon. In evening by coach to Aberystwith.
12. By coach from Aberystwith to Llangurig, and walk to Rhayader.
13. Up the Vale of Elan and Clarwen to Drygarn mountain, and descend by the Vale of Yrfon to Llanwrtyd Wells, and in evening by omnibus to Builth.

DAYS.

14. From Builth to Hay.
15. From Hay, across the Black Mountains, to Llanthony Abbey, and down the Honddu to Llanvihangel Station.

These routes may of course be altered or interpolated with others in every possible way.

E. A COAST WALK OF A FORTNIGHT.

1. From Cardiff, by Penarth Head, Aberthaw, Barry Island, to Llantwit (a very poor inn).
2. By St. Donats, Southerndown, to Bridgend, from whence take the train to Swansea.
3. To Mumbles, Caswall Bay, Pwllddu Point, and up Bishopton Valley to Gower Inn.
4. By Paviland to Worm's Head (sleep at Pitton Farmhouse).
5. Back to Swansea or Gower Road Station over Harding Down and Cefn Bryn. Take train to Kidwelly.
6. Take train to Ferryside, cross ferries at Llanstephan and Llaugharne, and follow coast to Saundersfoot and Tenby.
7. Round by Manorbier to Bosherton (?). As there are no inns in this district, the pedestrian must endeavour to put up at a farmhouse.
8. To Pembroke and Milford.
9. Milford to St. David's.
10. To Fishguard by St. David's Head.
11. To Cardigan.

HANDBOOK

FOR

SOUTH WALES.

ROUTES.

. The names of places are printed in *italics* only in those routes where the *places* are described.

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
1 <i>Chepstow</i> , by <i>Llandaff</i> , <i>Cardiff</i> , <i>Newport</i> , <i>Swansea</i> (<i>Gower</i>), <i>Tenby</i> , <i>Pembroke</i> , to <i>Milford Haven</i> , by <i>S. Wales Railway</i>	1	7 <i>Monmouth</i> to <i>Carmarthen</i> , through <i>Abergavenny</i> , <i>Crickhowell</i> , <i>Brecon</i> , and <i>Llandovery</i>	82
2 <i>Hereford</i> , by <i>Ross</i> and <i>Monmouth</i> , to <i>Chepstow</i> . <i>THE WYE</i>	40	8 <i>Hereford</i> to <i>Hay</i> , <i>Brecon</i> , <i>Builth</i> , and <i>Rhayader</i>	101
3 <i>Newport</i> to <i>Hereford</i> , by <i>Rail</i>	48	9 <i>Kington</i> to <i>Aberystwith</i> , through <i>Rhayader</i>	107
4 <i>Cardiff</i> to <i>Brecon</i> , by <i>Merthyr Tydvil</i> .— <i>Taff Vale Railway</i>	57	10 <i>Carmarthen</i> to <i>Aberystwith</i> , through <i>Llampeter</i>	119
5 <i>Abergavenny</i> to <i>Neath</i> , by <i>Merthyr Tydvil</i> and <i>Vale of Neath</i>	69	11 <i>Haverfordwest</i> to <i>St. David's</i> , <i>Fishguard</i> , <i>Cardigan</i> , and <i>Carmarthen</i>	123
6 <i>Llanelli</i> to <i>Newtown</i> , by <i>Llandeilo</i> , <i>Llandovery</i> , <i>Llanwrttyd</i> , <i>Builth</i> , and <i>Blandrindod</i>	75	12 <i>Cardigan</i> to <i>Carmarthen</i>	131

ROUTE 1.

FROM CHEPSTOW, BY SOUTH WALES RAILWAY, TO MILFORD HAVEN.

Chepstow (Pop. 4332) (*Hotels*: *Beaufort Arms*, good; *George*) may be considered as the best starting-point, whether the tourist arrives from *Bristol* by steamer or by the *South Wales Railway* from *Gloucester*.

On emerging from the deep cutting of mountain limestone, a fine view of the town is gained, as the train glides over the *Tubular Bridge*, a bold conception of the late *Mr. Brunel*, though, in itself, scarcely har-
[*S. Wales.*]

monizing with the rest of the scene. It consists of two superstructures divided into four spans, the whole being 600 ft. long. The tubes are supported at intervals upon the chains by vertical trusses, and are about 152 ft. above low-water mark; the river piers being sunk to a depth of 50 ft., until they rest on the mountain limestone.

The town is situated almost entirely on the *W.* bank of the *Wye*, about 4 m. from its confluence with the *Severn*, and, viewed from the opposite side, presents a very picturesque appearance; the most striking feature being the ruined castle, forming, as it were, part of

the steep limestone cliffs, which descend to the water's edge in bold escarpments.

The counties of Monmouth and Gloucester are here connected by a handsome iron bridge of 5 arches, erected 1816. At the upper end of the principal street is a stone gate, part of the ancient fortifications; but more perfect specimens exist in the walls, flanked at intervals by towers which surround the old Port, commencing a little below the bridge, and extending by the W. gate round the whole town, almost to the bridge again.

The Ch., once conventual, belonging to the Priory, contains, in the lower part of the tower, a considerable portion of Norm. architecture; at the W. end is a circular portal richly adorned with chevrons and zigzag mouldings, above which is a vile modern tower. A central tower was begun, but the remains of it have been removed, and a new chancel thrown out to the E. The nave is ancient, although a little later than the front; its rows of circular arches are supported on massy and square piers. "A little attention ascertains the truth, that among the accumulations of successive periods of barbarism there lies concealed the nearly perfect nave of no contemptible Norman minster."—*E. A. F.* Here is a monument to Henry, 2nd Earl of Worcester, bearing his marble effigy under a canopy supported by Corinthian pillars. Under a slab in the chancel is interred Hen. Marten, who died 1680, aged 70. The inscription is very puerile.

By far the most interesting object in Chepstow is the Castle, of great extent and tolerable preservation, highly picturesque in form, and most striking in its situation on a high platform of rock, on one side washed by the Wye, and, on the other, separated from the town wall by a deep dingle, prettily clothed with greensward and timber, and

forming a natural dry moat to the fortress. The entrance on the E. side, facing the bridge, is by a gate-house flanked with circular towers, still retaining its ponderous doors, not indeed original, but old, coated with iron plates, and cross-barred within. The entrance vault is grooved for the portcullis, and pierced with the usual apertures for stockades. The ground-plan of the fortress is an irregular parallelogram, divided into courts, each with its separate defences, one being the formidable river cliff, on the edge of which the N. wall is built. In the Domesday Book it is spoken of as *Castellum de Estrighoiel*. Though a castle was built here by the Norman, Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Hereford, in the 11th cent., and though portions of that structure may still be seen in the keep, most of Chepstow must be looked upon as the work of the reigns of the three Edwards, with additions even of later date. It belonged to the Clares, including Richard Strongbow, to the Bigods, and, long afterwards, by exchange, to the Herberts, from whom its present owners, the Somerset family, acquired it. On entering the first court on rt. are the offices, including the kitchen, marked by its wide chimneys, and, below it, a chamber excavated in the rock, an opening in which overlooks the river; this is called a dungeon, but was more probably a cellar. On the l. is a very fine drum-tower, in which Hen. Marten, who sat in judgment and signed the death-warrant of Charles I., was confined for 20 years. He appears to have been treated with great lenity, was attended by his wife and family, and allowed to go out at times on parole; his apartments were spacious, light, and airy, notwithstanding Southey's different opinion on the subject:—

"Not to him
Did Nature's fair varieties exist:
He never saw the sun's delightful beams,

Save when thro' yon high bars he pour'd
a sad
 And broken splendour."

Marten was in fact the buffoon of the Regicide council, and from his insignificance was spared the fate which fell on six of his colleagues in that bold deed. In an upper story is an oratory of singular beauty. The 2nd court is converted into a garden, and beyond it rises the original Norm. keep, the nucleus and oldest part of the whole work, though much altered, and pierced with pointed windows. In the original walls are courses of bricks and tiles, possibly taken from some Roman works. The chief apartment within was evidently the hall. Behind the last, or western court, is another entrance, defended by drawbridge, moat, portcullis, &c., even more strongly if possible than the main entrance, but of inferior work and later date. The castle was several times taken and recovered by the two parties in the civil war, and was even at one time besieged by Cromwell in person, who, pressing forward to quell the insurrection at Pembroke, left it to be reduced by his lieutenant, Col. de Ewer. It was defended till death by the loyal Sir Nicholas Kemys with a very small garrison. The Royalists, when nearly starved, prepared to escape down a rope into a boat on the river, when a republican soldier, discovering this, swam across and cut the boat adrift. The castle was then taken by assault, 1645.

The hills around Chepstow afford excellent views of the beauties of the surrounding country, and show in a remarkable degree the characteristics of the scenery of the carboniferous or mountain limestone. On the W., Hardwick, an old seat of the Thomas family, purchased and improved by the late Bp. Coplestone, commands an admirable view of Chepstow, the venerable fortifications of the old Port, and the mouth

of the Wye. On the other hand, by crossing the bridge and mounting the hill, a good view is gained of Piercefield (the residence of J. Russell, Esq.), the rocks on the W. bank of the Wye, and the Wynd-cliff.

The Wye is navigable for large vessels up to Chepstow Bridge, the tide rising higher here than at almost any other point on the coast of Britain, commonly to 40 ft., but not unfrequently, after a prevalence of winds which drive the sea into the Bristol Channel several ft. above its mean level, the tide has reached an elevation of 50 ft. This is probably owing to the jutting out of the rocks at Aust and Beachley.

At the entrance of the river is an islet, upon which are the ruins of an ancient chapel, said to have been built in the year 47, commonly called St. Tecla's or Treacle chapel, one of the old "Free chapels" which were independent of any parochial jurisdiction; but the true meaning of the word appears to be simply a translation of "Beachley," or the place on the shore.

Here is a ferry to the opposite coast, called the Aust or Old Passage (formerly the Trajectus Augusti), the distance being about 1 m.

On the road to Chepstow from Beachley, on rt., is Sedbury Park, the seat of G. Ormerod, Esq., the learned historian of Cheshire, through whose grounds Offa's Dyke, which commences in the parish, may be easily traced.

To the N. of the Dyke are lofty precipices, conspicuous from the railway.* Between these Severn cliffs, and an ancient beacon on the plain adjoining, a Roman potter's kiln was discovered a few years ago; and in 1859 entrenchments of what seems to have been a summer camp (*castra aestiva*) connected with Caerwent and the Passages. Draining

* Noticed in the *Geological Trans.*, vol. 1., and also in *Archæol.* vol. xxix., with a map.

has already produced much Roman pottery and other remains.

Cars can be obtained at Chepstow for excursions to Tintern, 5 m. (Rte. 2); and boats are kept for the same purpose, for which, advantage should be taken of the ascending tide. There is a coach daily to Monmouth, 16 m. (Rte. 2), on the arrival of the packet, which plies daily to and from Bristol according to tide.

Distances:—Gloucester, 27 m.; Newport, 16 m.; Tintern, 5 m.; Wyndcliff, 3 m.; Ragland, 12½ m.; Monmouth, 16 m.; Bristol (by water), 18 m.; Caerwent, 5½ m.; Caldecott, 6½ m.

As the traveller leaves Chepstow Stat. he skirts the banks of the Wye for a short distance, and gains some pretty peeps through the openings in the mountain limestone cutting.

2 m. on rt. is *Mathern*, a pleasant sunny spot, containing the remains of the ancient palace, of quadrangular form, inhabited by the Bishops of Llandaff until 1706. The ch. is ancient, with some E. E. arcades, and possesses a tablet to the memory of the martyr Theodoric, with an inscription by Bp. Godwin.

Close by is *Moyné's Court*, built by Francis Godwin, Bp. of Llandaff about the 17th cent. A little further, on the rt. of the railway, is the Park and old mansion of St. Pierre, for many centuries the seat of the family of Lewis, an early offshoot from the Morgans of Tredegar when surnames were yet unfixed. The house, though old, has been modernized, but retains a Gothic gateway with flanking towers of the 16th cent.

5 m. *Porthkewit Stat.* About 1 m. to the l. is the *New Passage*, which has existed from time immemorial, and was suppressed by Cromwell under the following circumstances:—Charles I., after leaving Ragland, rode hither, and had scarcely crossed when a party of republican soldiers

followed in pursuit, and compelled the boatmen to ferry them over. The crew, being royalists, landed them on a reef where they were overwhelmed by the tide before they could reach the land. Cromwell, on being informed of the calamity, abolished the ferry, which was not used again till 1747. (*Fosbrooke.*)

Overlooking the Channel are the remains of *Sudbrook Chapel*, and a British camp defended by triple ramparts.

Soon after leaving the station the round towers of *Caldecott* may be seen on the rt. It is a good specimen of military architecture, the principal portion being Gothic, mostly late Dec. "The most striking portion of the castle is the gateway of the great entrance, where part of the battlement rests on corbels sculptured into heads, and supporting small pointed arches, instead of the horizontal stone. The whole building is remarkable for the excellence of its masonry." It originally belonged to the Bohun family, from whom it passed to Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and was annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster by Hen. VIII. The ch. is unusually large, having a side aisle, nave, chancel, and a bold tower. The windows are good, and there is an example of the Dec. cinquefoil in the chancel.

[½ m. to the N. W. of Caldecott is *Caerwent*, the Venta Silurum of the Romans, and an important garrison of the 2nd Augustine Legion, situated on the Via Julia, which ran from Caerleon (Isca Silurum) through Caerwent to Strigulia (Chepstow). Considerable fragments of its ancient walls on the plan of a parallelogram exist, although much overgrown with trees and shrubs. The masonry is tolerably perfect on W. and S. sides, on which are 2 bastions, built up against the wall, but not incorporated with it. Where

the facings have been removed, the zigzag or herringbone form of building is observable. Many Roman remains have been found here, particularly 2 tessellated pavements, fragments of which are still to be met with in the orchard; besides portions of columns, statues, and coins of the reigns of Severus and Gordian III. The road to Newport intersects the place at right angles.

The ch. has probably been built out of the materials of the Roman city. It has a porch with a rich doorway and a remarkable series of E. E. arcades with rather flat arches, in the S. wall of the chancel.

There are some inconsiderable remains of other fortresses in the neighbourhood. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N. W. of Caerwent is *Dinham Castle*, of which there are but few vestiges, overgrown with wood.

Llanvair Castle, 2 m. from Caerwent, is prettily situated on the road to Usk across Wentwood Forest. It possesses a square and 2 round towers, blended with a farmhouse. On the stile at the entrance of the churchyard is the following quaint inscription:—

“Whoever hear on Sondag
Will Practis Playing at Ball,
It May be be Fore Monday
The Devil will Have you all.”

Proceeding 3 m. on the same road, the tourist will arrive at *Troggy* or *Striguil Castle* (so called in the Ordnance map, though the only “Striguil” Castle known in the records of the realm is Chepstow), at the foot of Pen Cae Maur, from which there is a fine view of the Vale of Usk. An octagon tower with arched windows is all that is left. At Newchurch, a little to the N., is a large and perfect cromlech.

On the road to Newport, 3 m. from Caerwent, stands the well-known wayside inn of the Rock and Fountain, and opposite to it *Penhow Castle*, which, like Llanvair, has been turned

into a farmhouse. A square embattled tower forms the principal remains. This was the cradle, and for many centuries the residence, of the St. Maur family, before they migrated into Western England.

Pencoed Castle lies between Penhow and Magor, 2 m. from each, overlooking Caldecott Level, and is an old mansion of the date of Henry VIII., built from the materials of the castle, and possessing a gateway with a circular arch. It was long the seat of a branch of the Morgan family. It is evident that these and the many other petty castles with which this part of Monmouthshire is thickly studded were built for the protection of Wentwood district, probably by the retainers and tenants of the Bohuns and the de Clares.]

As the train glides over the flat marshes of Caldecott Level, on the l. is the Bristol Channel, bounded by the mountain limestone ridge between Bristol and Alveston, and on the rt. the prettily-wooded range of Wentwood Forest.

10 m. *Magor Station*. Here is a large handsome ch., having an E. E. tower with Perp. alterations.

14 m. *Llanwern Station*. On rt. is Llanwern House, the seat of Rev. Sir C. Salusbury, Bart.

The wooded knolls and elevations on the rt. are frequently capped with small outliers of lias.

17 m. *Newport* (Rte. 3) (*Hotels*: King's Head, Westgate; both pretty good), a flourishing and rapidly increasing port on the rt. bank of the Usk, about 4 m. from its confluence with the Severn. The tide rises to a height of 40 ft. It enjoys a largely increasing traffic, owing to the enormous importation of coal and iron from hence, its position being at the point where the busy and densely populated valleys of the Usk, Afon, Ebbw, and Sirhowy rivers converge. Some of this traffic has however, by the shortsighted

policy of its men of business, and the superior foresight and spirit of the late Lord Bute, been diverted to the port of Cardiff. Several railways meet or pass through Newport, viz. the South Wales, the Western Valleys, Eastern Valleys, and the Newport and Hereford lines, while a fifth, connecting it with Bristol, is in course of formation. A canal runs to Pontypool, joining the Abergavenny and Brecon Canal, while a second accompanies the Western Valleys Railway up to Crumlin. Steamers ply daily to Bristol in from 2 to 3 hrs., according to tide, and to Cork twice or three times a month. For the accommodation of large vessels which were prevented approaching the town from want of water, a large and commodious dock was opened in 1842, at an expense of 200,000*l.*, and having an area of 4½ acres. A still larger one, possessing an area of 7¾ acres, was opened in 1858, the old dock not being of sufficient extent for the rising commerce of the port. A fine view of the town and St. Woollos Ch., backed up by the Blorenge and Twm Barlwm Mountains, is to be obtained from the docks, which are situated in the district of Pillgwenlly or Pill. Within the last few years the well-built suburb of Maindee has grown up on the opposite side of the river.

The Castle stands upon the rt. bank of the Usk, between the bridge and the railway. Its river front is perfect, but almost all the rest, save some scanty walls and a couple of towers, is either destroyed or concealed by the building of a modern brewery. It was founded by Robert of Gloucester, but the present ruins are late Perp., with round-headed arches, well worthy of attention. The town is famous for the attack made on the night of the 4th of Nov. 1839, by the Chartists, under the leadership of John Frost. The Mayor, Mr., now Sir Thomas, Phillips, gal-

lantly read the Riot Act from the windows of the Westgate Hotel, until a wound in the arm compelled him to desist and order the soldiers to fire on the mob, a proceeding which effectually dispersed the wretched rabble. He received, what in his case was really the honour of knighthood for his conduct on that occasion. Traces of the conflict are still to be seen in the front of the building.

By the main street is a sitting statue of the late Sir C. Morgan.

The *Ch. of St. Woollos* is interesting, both from its noble situation on Stow Hill, and its architecture. "No better or more typical Norm. interior on a moderate scale can be desired." The principal feature is the E. E. chapel of St. Mary, which contains some mutilated monuments, and is connected with the nave by a beautiful Romanesque door adorned with the Norm. ornaments of billet and chevron, and having this peculiarity, that the inner order rests upon a pair of large detached columns. The ch. was restored in 1858.

Distances:—Chepstow, 17 m.; Cardiff, 12 m.; Caerleon, 3 m.; Bristol, 28 m.; Pontypool, 8½ m.; Ebbwvale, 20 m.; Abergavenny, 17 m.

[3 short m. up the rt. bank of the Usk is the once famous city of *Caerleon* (the *Isca Silurum* of Antoninus), where the 2nd Augustan Legion was for years in garrison, once the capital of S. Wales, and the seat of the metropolitan see, but now a decayed village. Giraldus Cambrensis describes its theatres, temples, and palaces, though in a declining state as far back as the 14th cent.: but its chief remains of antiquity are a Roman amphitheatre; a bank of earth heaped up in an oval form 16 ft. high, called Arthur's Round Table; some fragments of Roman wall, though not so perfect as at Caerwent; and an artificial mound 300 yds. in circumference. How-

ever, the Roman remains found here from time to time are most numerous. They have been figured and drawn by Mr. Lee, of the Priory (Longman, 4to., 1845). A local museum has been erected here by the instrumentality of the Caerleon Antiq. Ass., which is well worthy of inspection. "Though not in themselves very important, these early relics of the first introduction of civilization into the extremities of our island by Roman conquest must surely be interesting to any reflective mind. The mutilated records of the occupation of this remote station by the 2nd Augustan Legion—the commemoration of the rebuilding of their barracks—the restoration of their temple—the monuments of their officers, showing them to have been established here with their wives and families—the votive tablet inscribed to Fortune and happy events by the bride and bridegroom, and sepulchral inscriptions of widows and children to deceased husbands and parents—the fragments of their household utensils—the needles and fibulæ of the ladies—the remains of their villas in the town and suburbs, with their tessellated floors and baths—the camp which exercised their discipline, and the amphitheatre which witnessed their sports,—all these bring before the mind's eye a vivid picture of the circumstances of the times which first destroyed the insulated separation of Britain from continental Europe, and admitted her within the sphere of the civilized world." (*W. D. C.*)

The church is Norman. In British times Caerleon still held an important place, as being the archiepiscopal see of the holy Dubritius, sometime Bishop of Llandaff, who afterwards moved his cathedral to Menevia (St. David's). The suburb on the opposite side of the Usk is still called *Ultra Pontem*, on the hill above which stands with fine effect the old tower of *Christchurch*,

partly *Perp.* and partly *E. E.* In the interior is the monumental stone of a saint, upon which persons were accustomed to repose all night on the eve of Trinity Sunday, in the hopes of being released from their infirmities. There are extensive tin-works at Caerleon near the confluence of the Afon river with the Usk. Between this place and Newport by the roadside is *St. Julian's*, now a farmhouse, but once the abode of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, whose armorial bearings remain over the entrance.]

Soon after leaving Newport, is on the rt. *Tredegar Park*, the residence of Lord Tredegar. The house, a large red brick building of the time of Charles II., is situated on a flat, but on the edge of a prettily undulating park, through which the Ebbw river flows. The approach is by avenues of noble chestnuts. One room, called the Oak-room, because floored with planks made from a single tree, is 42 ft. by 27. The Western Valleys Railway runs through the park on its way to Ebbwvale and Nantyglo (Rte. 3).

Lord Tredegar, better known in Wales as Sir Charles Morgan, represents in the female line the great Monmouthshire family of Morgan, and thus inherits very large estates in Glamorgan, Monmouth, Brecon, and London. He is also landlord of the well-known Tredegar works.

The traveller is now in the ancient province of Nether Gwent, and the line, crossing the Ebbw, is carried across a large alluvial marsh, the continuation of the *Caldicott Level*, known as the *Wentloog Level*. These flats extend as far as Cardiff, on an average about 2 to 3 m. wide, and are defended from the sea by a bank of very high antiquity. On the rt. the old red and limestone hills which form the S. border of the South Wales coalfield are a prominent feature, and it is evident that they were at one time the barrier hills

against the sea, which washed their bases and covered these alluvial lands.

22 m. Marshfield Stat. Soon afterwards the *Rumney* river is crossed, the boundary between England and Wales, Monmouth and Glamorgan.

2 m. on rt. is *St. Mellon's*, a fine old church of the 14th century, built on the ruins of a former Norman edifice. It possesses a peculiar lopsided chancel.

1½ m. to the rt. of *St. Mellon's*, on the opposite side of the *Rumney*, is *Cefn Mabley* (Col. Kemys-Tynte), a curious old house of the Kemys family.

1 m. beyond is *Ruperra* (Hon. F. Morgan), built by Inigo Jones, and commanding an extensive view of the Severn and Somersetshire hills. W. of *Ruperra* is *Newhouse* (W. Wyndham Lewis, Esq.), an ancient seat of his family. Soon after entering the county of Glamorgan, leaving the village of *Roath* to the rt., the forest of masts betokens the approach to

Cardiff. (*Hotels*: Cardiff Arms, the county Inn; Angel, fair; Queen's and Mountstuart, near the docks, both commercial.)

Cardiff (Caer-tiff, from *Tibia Amnis*), the old county town of Glamorgan, a distinction now shared with Swansea. It stands on the l. bank of the Taff, 2 m. above its opening, in common with the Ely, under the headland and roadstead of Penarth. After centuries of struggle between poverty and competence Cardiff is now an important and rising place.

Pop. in 1801	1,018
" in 1851	18,351
" in 1860	about 36,000

Its position, at the lowest fordable point of the Taff and on the plains between the hill country and the sea, caused its occupation by the Romans and Normans as a fortified station.

Its modern growth is due to its being the outlet of the mineral produce, coal and iron, of the Taff and its tributary valleys, brought hither by its canal and railways, and attracted by its magnificent docks. The Glamorganshire Canal, opened 1794, communicates from Merthyr and Aberdare with the sea by a sea-lock 108 ft. long and 13 ft. leap on the sill, at the Taff. This, having been found insufficient, was reinforced in 1840 by the Taff Vale Railway, by which the whole of the coal traffic and nearly all that in iron is now carried on (Rte. 4). The Rhymney Railway, opened 1858, leaves Cardiff upon the Taff Vale rails, and diverges from it at Walnut-tree Bridge to pass into the valley of the Rhymney (Rte. 4). The Bute Docks, opened in 1839, were completed in 1859. This noble work was projected by the late Marquis of Bute, who, with a prescience only rivalled by that of the great Duke of Bridgewater, staked his whole estate upon the undertaking, and lived to see about half of it completed. Since his death the works have been carried on, still at the expense of the estate, by trustees, and have very recently been completed at an outlay of probably not less than a million sterling. The West Dock, that first opened, has sea-gates of 45 ft. opening; depth on the sill at springs 28 ft. 8½ in., at neaps 18 ft. 7½ in.; and a lock 152 ft. long by 36 ft. broad: the area of basin is upwards of 20 acres, and the length of quays 8000 ft. The East Dock has gates of 55 ft. opening; depths on sill 31 ft. 8½ in. and 21 ft. 7 in.; with an outer lock 220 ft. by 55 ft., and an inner lock 200 ft. by 50 ft. The area of this basin is 46 acres, depth 25 ft., breadth 300 ft. and 500 ft., and length of quays 9100 ft. Here is besides a convenient tidal harbour. The roadstead of Penarth affords excellent anchorage, and is sheltered from the west or prevalent wind by

the headland so named, which is 200 ft. high.

The dock-gates open upon a broad, deep channel formed in the mud, and kept open by a scour or back-water supplied by the Taff. The whole work is executed in a very masterly manner, and it is to the public spirit of Lord Bute and his trustees that the town of Cardiff is indebted for the lead which it has secured before every other port in the Channel. Fostered by the success which has attended the Bute Docks, a company has been formed to create the rival establishment of the Penarth Harbour and Docks at the mouth of the Ely. A tidal basin has just been opened, and a dock is in progress. These works are connected with a railway which joins the Taff Vale near Pentyrech. The exports in coal and iron from Cardiff were in 1857,—coal, 1,442,938 tons; iron, 278,487 tons. The tonnage of the port in the same year was 6839 vessels, with a register of 1,081,080 tons. The effect of all this trade has been a corresponding increase of Cardiff. Not only has a complete town sprung up about the docks, but suburbs have risen towards Roath and Maundy, at Penarth, Canton, and along the road to Llandaff. Large masses of buildings have sprung up like mushrooms in these neighbourhoods and near the railway stations, and Cardiff can boast of being at once the most public-spirited as well as immoral town in South Wales.

Until recently it only possessed 1 ch., St. Mary's, mentioned by Speed as being in danger, and which was washed away by the Taff in 1607: a later St. Mary's, built in 1842, deserves but little notice.

St. John's, the parish ch. of the greater part of the old town, has a celebrated Perp. tower of great height, with handsome open battlements and pinnacles, which form a conspicuous object in the surround-

ing scenery. The W. door is decorated with a nail-head moulding; and within are 2 curious altar-tombs, with effigies and canopies, in honour of Sir William and Sir John Herbert; the ruins of whose seat, the White Friars, are still seen in the castle garden.

The Castle (Marq. of Bute).—This fortress consists of a spacious quadrangular court, enclosed on 3 sides by a lofty earthwork, erected by the exterior wall and buttress towers. The fourth side, towards the river, is defended by a lofty wall, and includes the inhabited buildings.

In the court, towards its N. side, is an artificial mound, 75 ft. high, crowned by a polygonal shell and Perp. tower, which no doubt superseded an earlier Norman building. The gateway, and Black or gate-house tower, are on the S. or town side of the court. Here Robert, the eldest son of the Conqueror, is said to have been shut up by his brother for 36 years, until his death in 1133. The tower, however, is of much later date. Until the last century, a wall extending from the gate-tower to the top of the mound divided the court into two parts—one of which contained the Shire Hall, also destroyed. The inhabited buildings are not extensive: they are composed of a fine central multangular tower, boldly machicolated, and of some E. E. work, including certain turrets towards the court; but the whole was much altered about 60 years ago, and received considerable additions on the N. wing. The cellars seem to be Norman. The reception-rooms contain a few pictures of the Herberts and the Windsors (from whom the Stuarts inherited the property): one of Edward Lord Windsor, with his wife and four sons, playing at drafts—an ancient piece; also Lady Windsor by Kneller; and a whole-length of Judge Jeffries. It is not improbable that

so good a military position was occupied, as tradition asserts, by the Romans; but unquestionably nothing remains of earlier than Norman date. In 1089 the subjects of Rhys, Prince of Wales, rebelled against him under the leadership of Einon ap Colwyn, who fled to Jestyn ap Wrgan, lord of Glamorgan, whose daughter he was to marry on condition that he obtained Norman aid against Rhys. He therefore brought over Fitzhamon, in 1091, with 12 knights, with whom he defeated and killed Rhys on Hirwain Common. Jestyn refusing his daughter to Einon, the Normans, who had been dismissed, were recalled, and Jestyn, in his turn, overthrown in a battle fought at the Heath near Cardiff; whereupon Fitzhamon and his 12 Paladins established themselves in the district of Cardiff. To him succeeded, by maternal descent, the De Clares, De Spensers, the Beauchamps, and the Nevilles; who successively enjoyed the estates until they passed, at Bosworth, into the hands of Henry VII., who gave them to William Herbert, 1st Earl of Pembroke, whose heiress carried the property to the Windsors; by marriage with whose co-heiress the Marq. of Bute became possessed of them. The castle is occasionally visited by the Marchioness of Bute and her son, at present in his minority.

A short distance E. of the castle are the scanty remains of the Friary, the fragments of a religious house long the seat of the Herberts. A garden and walks have been made on the W. side of the river, just across the bridge, by Lady Bute, who permits the public to make use of them.

Steamers ply daily to Bristol, according to tides; also to Burnham, on the opposite coast, and to Cork, in alternation with Newport.

Distances.—Llandaff 2 m.; New-

port 12 m.; Bridgend 20 m.; Cowbridge 12 m.; Merthyr 24 m.; Rhymney 24 m.; Caerphilly (by Rhymney line) 9½ m.; Bristol (by steam) 32 m.; London 170 m. Leaving Cardiff station, the railway crosses the Taff and the alluvial flats of Leckwith, having Penarth Head to the l. and Canton to the rt.

31 m. Ely Stat. 1 m. on rt. is Llandaff (the Bp. of Llandaff; the Deanery, the Dean; 4 m. rt. Greenmeadow, H. Lewis, Esq.), the Cathedral slowly rising from the ruin and desolation of ages. It is placed upon the rt. bank of the Taff, upon its margin and at the foot of a steep slope, upon and above which stands the straggling village of about 700 Inhab., which forms the titular city of Llandaff. The situation is one of uncommon beauty. The broad river ripples over a pebbly bed, fringed with overhanging alders, and winds its way across the fertile meadows that first attracted the Norman spoiler. The sheltering hill boasts several fine trees, while its side is thickly studded with graves, and its crest is crowned with the old-world village street, with its cross, and the ruins of the Bishop's fortified palace.

The Cathedral is dedicated to St. Dubritius and the St. Teilo whose remarkable sanctity was attested in the 'Liber Landavensis' by the miraculous triplication of his mortal parts. Three churches, viz. Llandaff, Llandeilo, and Penally, near Tenby, having each laid claim to the honour of receiving the saint's bones, agreed to settle the point by praying him to reveal the secret; whereupon, with a policy which cannot be too much admired, three distinct but exactly similar bodies appeared to the supplicating churches, each one of whom bore off his remains in triumph. The edifice is composed of a W. tower, nave, choir, aisles, Lady Chapel, and chapterhouse.

The arch from the choir into the Lady Chapel is a splendid Norm. example, and was the work of Bishop Urban, who presided over the see in 1120.

The side walls of the choir or presbytery are also Norm., although pointed arches of the 12th centy. were afterwards added; and in the S. wall a curious appearance is presented by an interpolated pointed arch intersecting an original Norm. window. That the same additions were made to the N. wall was clear from the fact, that during the restoration a Norm. stringcourse was discovered remaining along it. The S.W. and N.W. doors in the aisles may be referred to about 1160, and are fine specimens of Norm. doors, the former being most rich in decoration, and having a moulding resembling an Etruscan scroll: the latter is surmounted by a dog-tooth moulding, and is a valuable example of the E. E. feature combined with decided Norm.

The Chapterhouse, attached to the S. side of the ch., is in the Transition from Norm. to E. E., and consists of 2 stories, the lowest of which has a vaulted roof, springing from a cylindrical column; it is lighted by narrow trefoil windows. The nave and W. half of the choir are decided but peculiar E. E.; the pier shafts have a slightly elliptical section, and the foliage of the capitals is liliaceous. There was no triforium. The W. front, which, in its general arrangement, is very like the cathedral of St. Remi, in France, is an exquisite specimen of the Pointed style. It has a fine round-headed door, with a central pendant, and a figure of St. Teilo in the tympanum.

In the 2nd story are a central and 2 smaller side windows, which, with their intermediate piers, are faced by an arcade of 5 lancet arches, resting on their shafts and set off with E. E. moulding.

The top story presents an early

pointed arcade, rising to the centre, so as to correspond with the gable, in which is an image of St. Dubritius. The Lady Chapel is constructed in the variety of early Dec. which the late Dean Conybeare denominated Tangential from the style of the windows, which are lancets of two lights, supporting a circle on the backs of their arches.

The N.W. tower is said to have been built by Jasper Tudor, Duke of Bedford, who received from Henry VII. the lordship of Glamorgan, and died childless 1495.

The tower is Perp., and was formerly crowned with an open-worked parapet like that of Cardiff. The S.W. tower, which matched the other, was blown down by a storm in 1722. The restoration of the cathedral was commenced by Dean Knight in 1842, and since then has been proceeded with under the careful superintendence of the late Dean Conybeare. The presbytery, or choir, is finished, and presents a most beautiful appearance from the chasteness of the execution and the richness of the carving, which is more particularly conspicuous in the Norm. arch in front of the Lady Chapel, in which the peculiar moulding is preserved, consisting of a circlet marked by studs, enclosing a flower of many petals; in the reredos behind the high altar, in which the roses, the devices of the Tudor family, are emblazoned on the panels; the sedilia on the S. side; and the pulpit. All these are sculptured with a delicacy and purity scarcely to be surpassed.

The restoration of the nave is being rapidly proceeded with, and a fine effect will be produced when the disgusting Italian wall which at present separates them is taken down.

There are some good monuments in the ch., though sadly mutilated—including one of Teilo, by the sedilia, before whose tomb it used to be the custom for people

making purchases of land, &c., to swear to their bargain; Bp. Braose, 1287; Lady Audley in a long robe, with two monks bearing escutcheons at her feet; an emaciated figure in her winding-sheet, in memory of a lady who fell a victim to disappointed love; Sir William and Dame Jenetta Matthews, 1528; and the holy St. Dubritius. In the Chapterhouse is a curious painting, on board, of the Coronation of the Virgin, the angel represented with swallow's wings. A single shaft raised upon steps, composed in part from that of Dundry and in part from that of St. Donat's, is in progress of erection in the churchyard over the grave of Dean Conybeare.

Llandaff is a place of high antiquity, and, if not the first Christian fane erected in this island, was certainly the seat of the first Christian bishopric, having been founded early in the 5th centy. The first bishops were Dubritius and Teilo, still revered as holy persons throughout the principality. Bishop Urban, consecrated 1108, commenced the cathedral (though perhaps all that he built was a portion of the presbytery), which was completed by his successors down to Bishop Marshall. The see was utterly impoverished at and soon after the Reformation, when the Bishop caused himself to be announced at court as the Bishop of "Aff," informing the sovereign in the quaint humour of the age that the land was taken away. Although many of its later prelates held considerable Church preferment elsewhere, none of their wealth has been given or bequeathed to the restoration of their cathedral. About 1717 Llandaff was in serious danger of being abolished altogether, a proposition having been entertained of moving the see elsewhere. In 1730, however, the sum of 7000*l.* was collected for the purpose of preventing the whole building from going to ruin, and sufficient evidence of the vil-

lanous manner in which this money was expended is given in the Italian doorway and façade which at present shut off the choir from the nave. Brother Esni was the last Dean of Llandaff, in 1120, and from that time for more than 700 years that office was vacant until the appointment, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, of Dean Knight, by whom the new works were begun. They are still being carried on in a most judicious and careful manner by Messrs. Pritchard and Seddon, the diocesan architects, and already the sum of 8000*l.* has been expended.

The apathy and carelessness both of the bishop and chapter, as well as of the wealthy inhabitants of the county, has, until lately, been a disgrace to the principality, and it is to be hoped that funds will not be wanting for the completion of this noble edifice.* At the end of the village are the ruins of the Bishop's Palace, said to have been spoiled by Owen Glendower. The gatehouse is tolerably perfect, and is the entrance to the garden of Bishop's Court, the residence of Bishop Ollivant. The village contains vestiges of several Dec. and Perp. buildings. A fine college has just been completed in a commanding situation on the Cardiff road, overlooking the hills of Caerphilly, for the maintenance and education of 30 children, from moneys bequeathed in the reign of Henry VII. by a Mr. Howell to the Drapers' Company. A similar building is in course of erection at Denbigh.

[8 m. on l. of Ely Stat. is *Sully* House (Sir I. B. Guest, Bart.). The late eminent geologist, Dean Conybeare, was for many years resident rector of Sully, and an attentive student of the lias, new red sandstone, and magnesian limestone,

* In addition to the sum required for the completion of the building, a subscription is on foot for the purpose of obtaining an organ.

which in that district repose horizontally upon the upper edges of the mountain limestone.

Sully Island is of small area, containing probably the smallest camp in Britain. In the church, which is much modernised, are the monuments of the family of Thomas of Llwyn-madoe, and an E. E. piscina. Near it is a fragment of the castle, also of E. E. date.

At *Cogan Pill*, between Sully and Cardiff, is an old house, the seat of the Herberts of Cogan.

1 m. l., on a hill, is *Caerau Church*, standing in the enclosure of a camp, whence its name is derived. Some have placed here the "Tibia Amnis" of the Itineraria, though it seems difficult to understand why it should not have been at Cardiff. Beyond, 2 m. further, is *Court-yr-alla* (Lieut.-Col. Rous), corrupted from *Court-yr-raleigh*, it having been long a seat of the Raleighs of Nettlecombe; and almost in its grounds are the ruins of *Dinas Powis Castle*, built by Sir Milo de Reizni.]

33 m. *St. Fagan's Stat.* On rt. the castle, church, and village crown a steep bank, at the bottom of which runs the *Ely* (*Afon-lai*, slow river).

The *Castle*, *Baroness Windsor*, was built in the 12th centy. by Sir Peter de Vele, and the present picturesque high-gabled square house placed within its court by the *Gibbon* family, from whom it came to the *Lewis* of the *Van*, of whom the baroness is heiress. The church and village were almost rebuilt by the late Hon. R. W. Clive.

At the battle of *St. Fagan's* the Welsh insurgents, presbyterians and royalists, to the number of 8000, who had risen to resist the growing tyranny of Cromwell and the army, were defeated with great loss (1648) by Col. Horton, when many out of the best Glamorganshire families were killed.

[2 m. l. *Coedriglan*, the seat of the late Rev. J. M. Traherne, whose col-

lections for the history of Glamorgan are reported to be very extensive.

3½ m. l. *Wenvoe* (R. Jenner, Esq.), a modern house, built by the Thomas family on the site of an old castle.

7 m. l. *Barry Castle and Island*, the former in ruins. The latter is accessible at low water, and presents a fine sandy bay and some good sections of the magnesian and mountain limestone, &c.

8 m. l. *Porthkerry* (E. Romilly, Esq.), above a valley of exceeding beauty, opening out into the sea.

4 m. l. *Dyffryn* (J. Bruce Pryce, Esq.); and at *St. Nicholas*, hard by, is a cromlech, considered to be the largest in Britain. The upper stone measures 24 ft. by 17, forming the roof of a chamber about 14 ft. in length, 15 in width, and 6 in height.

There is a second cromlech, not so interesting, close to *Dyffryn House*, and a third near *Cotterell*: the names of places in the neighbourhood show it to have been a place of great Druidical resort. Thus *Dyffryn Golych* is the Valley of Worship, *Cotterell* a corruption of *Coed-yr-Hoel*, &c.

9 m. l. *Fonmon* (R. O. Jones, Esq.), a late Norm. or E. E. castle of limited dimensions, but the only one of the 12 castles of Glamorgan which remains and is inhabited. It was purchased from the *St. Johns* of *Bletsoc* by Col. Philip Jones, the celebrated Parliamentary commander, ancestor to the present owner. *Fonmon* was often visited by John Wesley, whose chamber is still preserved and honoured at *Fonfigary*, an adjacent farm-house. Near *Fonmon* is *Aberthaw*, situated at the mouth of the *Cowbridge* river, celebrated for its hydraulic lime, obtained from the lias pebbles on its beach. Near it also are the ruins of *Penmark* and *East Orchard Castles*.]

Leaving *St. Fagan's*, on the l. are ruins of *St. George's*, and on rt. of *Peterston Castles*.

36 m. *Peterston Stat.* [On rt. 1 m.

is Cotterell (Admiral Sir G. Tyler) and St. Nicholas Church and Rectory (Rev. W. Bruce).

2 m. l. Bonvilstone (R. Bassett, Esq.), and 1 m. farther the dis-parked park and ruined house of *Llantrythid*, the old seat of the Mansells, Bassetts, and Aubreys.]

Passing the fine castellated mansion of Hensol (Rowland Fothergill, Esq.), which enclosed the old house of Judge Jenkins, ancestor of the Earl of Shrewsbury, who is Baron Talbot of Hensol, the traveller arrives at 40 m. *Llantrissant* Stat.

[1 m. on rt. are the hæmatite iron-mines of Cornel and Mwyndy, in which the ore is worked open-cast like a quarry. As far as its geological position has been made out, it appears to lie on the carboniferous limestone and to be covered by a stratum of magnesian or Permian limestone, the whole overlaid by drift. Leland says in his 'Itinerary,' "There are two faire parkes by south of Llantrissant, now unimpalid and without deere. There is yren now made in one of these parkes, named Glinog." The discovery of these deposits is likely to affect materially the iron-works of the South Wales basin.

Most of the largest works are situated on the N. crop of the field, where the argillaceous ore has been for some years getting more scanty, compelling the importation of red ore from Whitehaven and Barrow, and more recently from Devon and Northampton.

The discovery of the Llantrissant ore, which, though not so rich, is close at hand, will no doubt injure the more distant markets, as the carriage from hence to the works is scarcely one-third of that from Cumberland.

At *Llanharry*, 3 m. S., a bed has been found, 5 ft. in thickness, together with remains of Roman workings and pottery, showing that they

were well acquainted with the resources of the district.]

2 m. to the N. is the town of *Llantrissant* (the Church of Three Saints), finely situated on a range of hills, and presenting a picturesque and rather continental appearance. It is however a dirty little place, of which a nearer inspection will scarcely repay the tourist, save for the view from the Graig, above the churchyard, which embraces a large extent of country, including nearly the whole of the Ely valley. The ch. is Norm. There are considerable traces of a camp on the hill to the rt. Here also is the ruin of an Edwardian castle.

2 m. N. of the town is Castellau House (Mrs. Smith), formerly belonging to the Traherne family.

On the l. 5 m. is the pleasant little town of *Cowbridge* (*Inn*, the Bear), of 1100 Inhab., principally known from its grammar school, founded by Sir Leoline Jenkins in the reign of Charles II., and attached to Jesus College, Oxford. The endowment fixed in money is small, but the fellows have spent 5000*l.* or 6000*l.* upon the buildings, and have made considerable exertions to raise the character of the school. It is said that Pelagius and Judge Jeffreys—questionable men both—were natives of the town.

The church is singular, having a north aisle to the chancel, and a south one to the nave. Cowbridge was formerly called Pont-vaen, and was thought by some to be the site of the ancient Bovium.

Cowbridge was anciently fortified, and the walls, buttresses, and a gateway remain nearly perfect on the S. side.

Distances.—Cardiff 12 m.; Bridgend 8 m.; Llantwit 3½ m.

Conveyance.—An omnibus twice a-day to Llantrissant Stat.

[An interesting excursion should be made from here through Llantwit and Ewenny to Bridgend.

1 m. *Llanblethian*, occupying a fine situation, overlooking the town and vale of Cowbridge, of which it is the mother church. Here is the inhabited castle of St. Quentin's.

On the opposite hill is *Penlline Castle* (the seat of J. Homfray, Esq.). The keep retains some Norman herring-bone work.

A little to the S. of *Llanblethian* is the castellated mansion of *Llandough* (R. Boteler, Esq.), and to the l., in the valley of the Thaw, are the remains of *Beauprè* (pron. Beauper) House (Mrs. Bassett), the ancient seat of that family, the only one now remaining, in the male line, of the original Norman settlers. It is a curious mixture of Greek with Gothic architecture, the ornamental portions of which were executed by a native artist named Richard Twrch.

5½ m. is the ancient village of *Llantwit Major*, formerly a school of divinity, very celebrated in the Welsh Church about the 5th centy., founded by St. Iityd, and boasting among its scholars Gildas the historian, St. David, and, as some accounts affirm, Taliesin, the chief of bards.

Many of the abbots of *Llantwit* were bishops of *Llandaff*, and the saints of *Llantwit* monastery are said to have had for their habitations 400 houses and 7 halls.

The church is the most interesting relic. What is called the new church, which is apparently the older of the two, is of the time of the 13th centy., and possesses a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a good rood-screen, in which are vacant niches, which are said to have contained images of the 12 apostles. The capitals of the S. side are of E. E., though there have been alterations down to the Perp. period. The font is Norm. Adjoining is the old church, of about the 15th centy., in which are some extremely old and curious tombs—particularly a coped stone with a

row of lozenge-shaped compartments down the middle, an arabesque ornament on one side and a series of interlaced rings on the other. The inscription on the side is "Ne petra calcetur que sub jacet ista tuetur." There are also some mural paintings in the church. At the W. of the old church are the remains of the *Lady Chapel*, about 40 ft. in length. Two or three interesting stones stand in the churchyard—one, probably Runic, on the S., and two Norman ones on the N., besides the shaft of a cross erected in the 6th centy. to the memory of *Iltutus*. The other antiquities in *Llantwit* are the *Castle*, or rather a castellated house, and the *Town-hall*, built by Gilbert de Clare, a picturesque old building, with a flight of steps to it, and gable bell, with an inscription. Nothing is to be seen inside.

1 m. to the S.E. is the village of *Boverton*, thought by some to be the Bovium of Antoninus, though others place it at Cowbridge. There are traces of the castellated house of the *Seys* family—originally a grange belonging to the lords of *Cardiff*.

1 m. *Dimland*, the seat of R. N. Carne, Esq. On the coast are ancient embankments called the *Castle Ditches*, and at *Tressilian* (Dr. Carne), a little beyond, a good many caves are accessible in the cliffs, in one of which tradition asserts that marriages were celebrated.

1½ m. *St. Donat's Castle*, commanding a beautiful view over the Channel, while the church nestles snugly in a wooded dingle, which runs down to the shore. The castle, which was built by Sir W. Stradling, and for 6 centuries the seat of that family, and now the property of T. Drake, Esq., is an extensive rambling pile, partly inhabited, and although not possessing any architectural beauties it has a good effect. The gateway is curiously carved, and there are singular medallion circles over it and over the doors in the quad-

rangular court, which is battlemented, each merlon being pierced with an eyelet. There is a good oriel window in the court, and the interior is said to contain some wood-carving, but admission is strictly forbidden by the two eccentric old ladies who inhabit the castle. Archbishop Usher resided here for some time as a guest during the troubles. The church contains the Stradling chapel, in which are some curious paintings on panel of the 16th centy. relative to that family; also a monument to Sir Thomas Stradling, who died in 1738, aged 28, the last of his race, who had possessed the castle for 700 years. The churchyard is a delightful little nook, and carefully tended. The visitor should remark the cross, one of the most elegant in Wales, the subject on the head being the Crucifixion. On the opposite bank are the ruins of a watch-tower, said to be erected for the purpose of giving intelligence to the lord of St. Donat's of wrecks, for which, and for the fearful practice of wrecking, this coast had obtained an infamous notoriety.

1½ m. *Monkmash*; where are ruins of a monastic barn and buildings, which formerly belonged to the priory of Ewenny.

2 m. on l. is *Dunraven Castle*, the in part modern seat and inheritance of the dowager Countess of Dunraven, occupying a romantic situation on a rocky promontory called *Twryn y Witch* (or the Witch's Nose), projecting into the sea, at a height of 100 feet above it, between two deeply indented bays. Near it formerly stood the Castle of *Dun-driwan* (Castle of the Three Halls), where, according to tradition, *Caradoc* formerly kept his summer court. If we may give credit to another story, a more recent possessor of the castle, *Vaughan* by name, was in the habit of alluring vessels to the coast by putting out false lights, that he might profit by the wrecks

driven ashore, to which he was entitled as lord of the manor. In the very midst of his crimes, however, he lost his own three sons in one day, and, looking on this event as a judgment from heaven on his iniquities, he sold the estate to the family of *Wyndham*. Some curious caverns are worn by the sea in the rock beneath the castle. Through one of them, called the *Wind Hole*, the sea is forced at times in lofty jets. On the opposite side of the bay is the somewhat melancholy-looking watering-place of *Southern-down*, containing a few poor lodging-houses and a pretty good inn recently built. The coast is about 300 ft. high, and is interesting to the geologist from the horizontal stratification of the *lias* limestone, giving the cliffs a most peculiar appearance. Fossils are plentiful, especially *ammonites* and *gryphæa incurva*.

1 m. *St. Bride's Church*, restored in 1853, contains an incised slab and richly carved altar-tomb to the *Boteler* family of *Dunraven*. A stone coffin is placed under the N. wall in the churchyard.

Passing over *Ogmore Down*, where the mountain limestone reappears, and skirting the tangled forest of *Ewenny Park*, the traveller arrives at (2 m.) *Ogmore Castle*, a very remarkable example of a small square Norman keep, prettily situated at the junction of the *Ogmore* and *Ewenny*, which is here crossed by a bridge of stepping-stones. Not much is left of the castle except the keep. Looking towards the sea the view is intercepted by the enormous sand-hills which infest and advance upon the coast nearly as far as *Briton Ferry*. On the opposite side of the *Ogmore* is *Mertllyr Mawr* (*J. C. Nicholl, Esq.*), in whose grounds are two fine sculptured crosses. Following the course of the *Ewenny* 1½ m. is the ancient and venerable priory of *Ewenny*,

adjoining which, and forming part of the buildings, is the seat of Col. Turberville. It was an old monastic edifice, founded by Maurice de Londres, some time after the Conquest, for monks of the Benedictine order. The church and all the conventual buildings were surrounded by strong walls, many of which still exist; and the principal gateway, which was defended by a portcullis, is in good preservation. The church is probably the best specimen in Wales of a fortified ecclesiastical building, of the union of castle and monastery in the same structure. It consists of a nave, choir, and presbytery, with a S. transept; the N. transept, together with the chapels, having been destroyed. The tower is of very massive construction, with battlements pierced with cross eyelets and buttresses of enormous thickness. The nave, which is now used as the parish church, is shut off from the rest, and has a blocked arcade of pure Norm. on the W. wall. The choir and presbytery are the finest examples of Norm. in the principality, and, dimly lighted as they are by the plain round-headed lights, are "dark and solemn—a shrine for men who doubtless performed their most holy rites with fear and trembling, amidst constant expectations of hostile inroads." The roof is a fine specimen of Romanesque vaulting. Over the 3 western bays is a barrel vault, but the eastern bay has groined cellular vaulting. The pavement was formed of ancient glazed tiles, curiously emblazoned with coats of arms and devices, and there are tombs of Maurice de Londres, Roger de Remi, and some of the Carne and Turberville families. The priory is placed on the bank of the Ewenny, which here runs through an extensive marsh.

On the road between this and Cowbridge, 3 m. from the latter place, is a tract of common called

the *Golden Mile*, from a tradition that the Welsh chief Jestyn ap Wrgan here paid down the sum in gold for which he had engaged the services of the Norman Fitzhamon, his 12 knights and 300 men, to defeat his enemy Rhys ap Twdwr.

2 m. from Ewenny is the neat little town of *Bridgend*, 49 m. (*Hotel*, Wyndham Arms.) Distances—Cowbridge, 7 m.; Cardiff, 20; Neath, 18; London, 190; Porthcawl, 5; Southerndown, 5. Bridgend is a neat thriving place, on the Ogmore, which divides it into two portions, Old and New Castle. In the latter district, on a wooded eminence overlooking the town, are the church and rectory (Archdeacon Blossie), and the remains of the New Castle, consisting of a Norm. doorway and court. Both the Ogmore and Ewenny are good fishing rivers.]

[An excursion may be made to *Newton Nottage* and *Porthcawl*, 5 m. The Neath road is followed through the village of *Laleston*, 1½ m., as far as the turnpike, where a lane turns off to the l., passing *Tyhegstone Court* (R. V. Lord, Esq.). *Newton Downs*, along which a Roman road may be traced, affords extensive views over the Channel. The village of *Newton* is wretched and tumble-down, almost devoured by the encroaching sand-heaps, but the church has a good carved stone pulpit, representing the Flagellation of our Saviour, and there is an inscribed stone in the churchyard, near which is a well which flows only when the tide is out. The parsonage at *Nottage* (Rev. C. Knight), where *Queen Anne* is said to have been a guest, is a quaint old house, which was restored by the late Rev. H. Knight.

Porthcawl is a small harbour, the outlet of the produce of the Maesteg iron-works, which is conveyed by a tramroad from thence. One or two lodging-houses and good bathing are to be met with.]

2 m. from Bridgend on rt. are *Coity*

Church and Castle. The former, which was judiciously restored in 1859, is a fine cruciform edifice of the 14th centy., with a Dec. tower, containing a massive groined roof. Some of the windows are geometrical, others Dec. There are several monuments; one of them rejoicing in the following inscription:—

“Awake, dvlil mortals, see yr. dvblous stay,
Frall is ovvr make and life soon posts away;
Myriads of chances take away ovvr breath,
And mvltifacous ways there are to death;
Beneath one lies estemd for life and age,
By thvnder forced to qvut this worldly
stage;
Tremendovs death, so svddenly to be
From life’s short scene moved to eternit’.”

The Castle is an extensive ruin, although not possessing any architectural points of interest. It was built by Pain de Turberville in 1091, and was held by a curious tenure, viz., that the lord of Coity was to follow the lord of Cardiff wherever he went when he came into the neighbourhood to hunt.

The church at *Coychurch*, 2 m. from Bridgend, on the Llantrissant, is worth visiting, as forming with Coity and Ewenny an unusually fine trio of churches for S. Wales. It very much resembles the former, although of larger proportions.

Quitting Bridgend, the line runs up a steep incline between *Stormy Down* on the l. and the millstone grit of *Cefn Cribwr* on the rt., immediately upon which, at a steep angle of inclination, the coal-beds repose. There are numerous collieries at Bryndu and Tonddu.

53 m. *Pyle*, celebrated for an excellent building-stone, not unlike that of Rock Abbey. Here the Llynvi Valley tramroad, about to be converted into a railway, is crossed on its way to Porthcawl.

[A very pretty excursion can be made by the pedestrian from here to *Maesteg*, 9 m., or, should he cross the hill of Mynydd Bayden, about 7. *Maesteg* is a large isolated mining town of 14,000 Inhab., where a

large quantity of iron is turned out. It is shut in entirely by ranges of hills, which, higher up the valley at Glynccorrwg, become more precipitous and wild. From hence the traveller can cross the mountains between Glynccorrwg and the Vale of Neath, a fatiguing though beautiful walk, or else proceed from *Maesteg*, and rejoin the railway at Cwm Avon, 5 m.]

3 m. on l., at *Kenfig*, is a singular stone inscribed with Ogham characters, and an extensive freshwater pool close to the sea. The coast is uninteresting, and overrun with sand-burrows which have covered up the once fertile soil.

2½ m. beyond Pyle, on rt., is *Margam Abbey*, the seat of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P., and Lord-Lieut. of the county. The house is a modern edifice, designed chiefly by its owner: its principal features are 2 facades and a tower, beautifully situated on a rising ground, backed by a hill 800 ft. high, and covered from top to bottom for about 2 m. with a noble oak wood. The sea-air, however, has exercised considerable influence in keeping down the heads of the trees to an uniform level, none overtopping the rest, so that at a distance, it looks like a huge clipped hedge. The Abbey was founded 1147 by Robert of Gloucester (Fitzhamon’s son-in-law), for monks of the Cistercian order, and was sold at the dissolution to Sir Rice Mansel, an ancestor of the present owner. The only portion of the Abbey remaining is a clustered column of the chapterhouse, the beautiful groined roof of which was suffered to fall in 1799. There is an inscribed stone and wheel-cross in the churchyard. The W. end of the abbey-church has been preserved in the present parish church, which contains monuments of the Bussy, Talbot, and Mansel families. The circular door at the W. end—its moulding resting on

pilasters with knots or bands, repeated in other parts of the building—deserves notice.

The modern mansion possesses in its details much originality and beauty, and contains several antique statues, ancient furniture, and some fine paintings by the old masters—among them St. Augustine with the Virgin and Child, by P. Veronese; a Vandyke; some Canaletti, &c. The orangery, within the ground, is celebrated for its fine trees, many of which are 20 ft. high. There is a story that the original trees from which they sprung were sent over to Charles I. by Sir Henry Wotton from Italy, but that, the vessel having been shipwrecked on the Welsh coast, the trees were reared here, and, when the owner of Margam offered to resign them after the Restoration, he was requested by the King to retain them as a gift. There is a gigantic bay-tree here 80 ft. high: indeed, trees and shrubs of all sorts seem to attain unusual vigour in the mild climate of the Vale of Glamorgan, which permits even the myrtle and arbutus to flower in the open air. Contrary to the general rule of nature, which condemns to external ugliness the spot where mineral wealth abounds, this beautiful domain teems below the surface with coal and iron, as yet scarcely touched.

1 m. from Margam, on the sea-shore, are the *Taibach* copper-works; $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from which are the town and harbour of *Aberavon*, or more properly Port Talbot, 61 m., intended for the import and export of coal, copper, and iron ore to and from the neighbouring works, more especially the busy manufacturing district of *Cwm Avon*, 2 m. on rt., where are situated the immense works of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. A more busy, and at the same time picturesque, place can scarce be conceived.

The Valley of the Afon is shut in by lofty hills, rising almost precipitously from the level of the river, while every foot of ground is occupied with copper and iron works, the communications of which are maintained by numerous locomotives constantly speeding to and from.

A handsome church, with a lofty spire, recently erected, shows that *Cwm Avon* is not utterly devoted to Mammon, as is too often the case in the works of S. Wales. On the summit of Foel stands the colossal chimney, to which a flue is carried along the slope of the mountain for 1100 yds. It is 8 ft. high and 15 wide, costing 4000*l.*, its object being partly to detain those particles of metal which, in the ordinary way, are carried off by the smoke, for which purpose it is accessible by doors, and partly that the enormous mass of copper-smoke vapour might not be allowed to settle in the valley, so as to be prejudicial to the health of the population. At *Pontrhydyfen* is a fine water-wheel set in motion by a stream brought from the opposite side of the valley by a stone aqueduct 460 ft. long.

The rock of *Craig-afon* presents a singular effect, seeming as though it were blocking up the entire valley. Beyond Port Talbot the line skirts the shoulder of well-wooded hills, commanding a fine view over the mouth of the Neath, the Mumbles, and bay and town of Swansea, the site of the latter marked by the dense clouds of white copper-smoke everlastingly hanging over it.

On rt. is Baglan House, once the resort of Mason, who composed here his beautiful elegy:—

“Coventry is dead! attend the strain,
Daughters of Albion.”

64 m. *Briton Ferry*, the port of Neath, situated at the mouth of the river. Large docks are in progress, and a railway nearly completed, the

S. Wales mineral line, intended to carry the produce from *Glyn Conroy* and the valley of the *Afon* down to this port. When these are finished, *Beulah Ferry*, already a rising place, will doubtless become an important town. The greater part of the town belongs to the *Jesty* family, who had a villa here. The church is quaint and pretty.

67 m. North (Rte. 5), *Held, Castle*. Distances: Bridgend, 18m.; Swansea, 8; Merthyr, 23. Neath is prettily situated near the mouth of the river of Vale of Neath, or Nedd, which here opens out to a considerable breadth. It enjoys much prosperity, placed in a coal-district by the resources of which many iron, tin, and copper works are set going. A canal from *Abernant* brings much coal and iron, as does also the Vale of Neath Railway, an important feeder to the S. Wales line. A steamer runs to Bristol twice a week. In the town are a good gateway and towers, remains of the castle, which belonged to *Jestyn ap Wrgan*, and which was burnt in 1231. The church is poor, but contains an ancient tower and some hatchments of the family of *Mackworth of Gwoll*. On the hill above the town stands *Gwoll* (H. J. Grant, Esq.), once a seat of the *Mackworths*, and now the property of Mr. Grant, who long resided there. It is for sale, and has become notorious from its having been the scene of a celebrated educational speculation by Mr. Bullock Webster, who proposed to turn it into an university, a modern Utopia of learning.

1 m. on l. are the beautiful ruins of *Neath Abbey*, defaced by the smoke and coal-dust of the neighbouring extensive copper and iron works. Though now so unsightly and contaminated with black stains, it was originally a structure of great extent and magnificence, and is described by *Leland* as "the fairest

abbey in all Wales." It was founded in 1111 by *Richard de Grayville* of *Hedford*—one of the companions of *Fitzcarran* and his lady *Constance* for Grey friars. The architect was one *Lafra*, who also built *Margam*. Here the unfortunate *Edward II.* took refuge after escaping from *Caerphilly*, but being discovered, and the house threatened with a siege, he was fain to depart under the guidance of a monk, who betrayed him into his enemies' hands at *Llantrisant Castle*. The ruins, which are extensive, are chiefly E. E. and E. Dec., besides later buildings by Sir P. Hoby, erected about 1650. There is a curious crypt called a refectory. Even in its desolation *Neath Abbey* still looks imposing, though the state of the ruins reflects little credit on their owner.

To the S., on the rt. bank of the Neath, are the establishments called the *Crown Copper Works*, connected with *Swansea* harbour by means of *Tennant's Canal*, which runs from *Aberdylais* to *Swansea*, by the side of *Crymlyn bog*, where *Jestyn ap Wrgan* is said to have lost his life.

1 m. to the N. of the abbey in the *Clydach* valley is *Duffryn*, the modern seat of *Howell Gwyn*, Esq.

The high hill of *Myydd Drim* intervenes between *Neath* and *Swansea*, causing the railway to be carried up a steep incline, at the summit of which is *Llansamlet* Stat., 70 m. It as rapidly descends into the *Vale of Tawe*, which hereabouts and all the way to *Swansea* exhibits an unparalleled scene of desolation, to which a beautiful contrast is offered on the rt. by the distant hills at the head of the *Swansea* valley. The soil is naturally unfertile. The deleterious influence of the fluoric or arsenical acids from the copper-works arrests the naturally stunted vegetation, so that there are no trees, and instead of grass a dry yellow sickly growth of chamomile

barely covers the ground. To the traveller who crosses the *Llandore* bridge at night, the livid glare from the numerous chimneys, the rolling, fleecy, white clouds of smoke which fill up the valley beneath him, the desolate-looking heaps of slag on either side, might well recall Dante's line—

“Voi che entrate, lasciate ogni speranza.”

The extensive village to the rt. is *Morrison*, where the workmen and colliers reside who are employed in the adjacent works. The Tawe is crossed by a bridge of one arch of 95 ft. span.

The river accompanies the railway on the l., lined with the numerous buildings belonging to the Upper Bank, Hafod, Middle Bank, and White Rose works.

At *Llandore* the main line proceeds to *Llanely*, while a short branch conveys the traveller to *Swansea*, 75 m. *Hotels*: Mackworth Arms (tolerable); Castle; Cameron Arms. Distances:—London 216; Bristol by water 66; Neath 8; Carmarthen 28; *Llanely* 12; Brecon 36. Pop. 36,000. *Swansea* or *Abertawy*, which contests with *Cardiff* the metropolitan supremacy of S. Wales, is situated on the rt. bank of the Tawe, at its mouth, which by means of piers of masonry projecting from either side forms a convenient harbour opening into the bay of *Swansea*. It has greatly increased in size, inhabitants, and prosperity, in the last 30 years, within which time the vast resources of the coal-field in the midst of which it is situated, and to which it owes its good fortune, have been explored and brought to bear. Yet it is not a hundred years ago that the first great coal-owner who substituted coal-waggons for the old sacks and packhorses employed to transport his coals to the quay, was threatened by the people with prosecution “for turning the beer in

their cellars sour by the jolting of his heavy carts.” The smelting and refining of copper is the staple trade of *Swansea* and the chief source of its prosperity; the ore is all brought from a distance, not merely from *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*, but across the Atlantic and round *Cape Horn*, from *Cuba*, the W. coast of *South America*, and *Valparaiso*. The explanation of this is that the fuel is more bulky than ore, and it is cheaper to bring the copper to the coal than to take coal to the copper; besides, the vessels which bring the ore return laden with coal and patent fuel. Thus most of the copper is brought from the various mines to be smelted in this neighbourhood, and at *Llanely*, *Pembrey*, *Neath*, and *Port Talbot*. The ore is sold at a kind of auction held in one of the hotels, termed ticketings, and a vast quantity is disposed of in an incredibly short time. 37,000 tons were sold in 1858 in *Swansea* alone. The docks occupy a considerable space in the heart of the town, but were long found to be inadequate to the growing requirements of the trade. After a long delay a large floating dock was opened in 1859, formed by the side of the harbour in the *Burrows*. It contains an area of 13 acres, its length being 1500 ft., and breadth 360. The half-tide basin is 430 ft. long by 370 broad, and communicates with the docks by a lock 300 ft. in length, having 3 pairs of gates. The N. side is lined with warehouses and staiths for shipment of coal, which is brought to the water's edge by the *South Wales Railway*. The whole extent of the docks is furnished with Sir Wm. Armstrong's hydraulic apparatus, the extent of pipes being 1½ m., and the pressure upon them 700 lbs. to the square inch. On the eastern side of the mouth of the harbour are the copper-works of *Port Tennant*, where the *Swansea and Neath*

canal has its terminus. A canal also runs up the Swansea valley for a distance of 16 m. An important trade is carried on in patent fuel, composed of a mixture of culm and tar compressed into the form of a square of the shape of a brick; and a large number of hands are employed in the manufactories on the l. bank of the river, which supply the Irish and Anglo-Brazilian steamers starting from Milford Haven.

Nearly in the centre of the town, at the back of the post-office, but so built round that it is very difficult to see, stand the remains of the castle, consisting of a tower surmounted by an open gallery, supporting a very elegantly-carved parapet,—supposed to have been built by Bishop Gower about 1330, since it agrees in style with portions of his palaces at Lamphey and St. David's. A castle was originally founded here in 1099 by Henry de la Bellamonte, Earl of Warwick, who introduced into it a garrison of English and Flemish colonists who were settled in the peninsula of Gower. The existing portion is used as a store-room for the militia.

In the parish church of St. Mary's, among other monuments is that of Lady Elizabeth Gordon, a lady of royal connexion, and daughter of the Earl of Huntley, who was given in marriage by the King of Scotland to the pretender Perkin Warbeck; she afterwards married Sir Matthew Cradock, a Welshman, and High Steward of Gower. Their tomb lies N. of the chancel in the Herbert chapel, and consists of an altar-tomb of Bath oolite, bearing their effigies. There is also a fine *Brass* to the memory of Sir Hugh Johnys, of Llandymor Castle, in Gower. The church of St. John is built on the site of an ancient chapel of the Knights of Jerusalem.

The *Royal Institution* of South Wales is a handsome Grecian build-

ing, with a portico, erected in 1840 by a local society for the promotion of science and literature. It possesses a theatre, library, and museum of natural history and geology, in which is an interesting and unique collection of bones of mammoth and other animals found in the limestone caves of Gower; also a series of coal-plants from the district, though poor and ill-arranged.

The *Town Hall* is a fine building of the Corinthian style, in front of which stands a monument of the late J. H. Vivian, Esq., M.P.

The new *Post Office*, in Castle Bailey Street, would do credit to any town in the kingdom.

Swansea was formerly resorted to as a bathing and watering place; but fashion has been driven away by commerce, and all the promenades have been swallowed up by the docks, so that the bathers have been forced to retreat to the Mumbles—added to which, the town is not always pleasant as a residence, owing to the copper-works, which fill the air with the fumes whenever a N.E. wind blows.

Gower, the poet, is supposed to have been a native of Swansea, as well as Beau Nash, the celebrated master of the ceremonies at Bath, who was born in Goat Street, 1673, in a house now removed. Savage, the unfortunate poet, resided here.

The geology of the Swansea district is interesting. The hill of Kilvey on the E., and the Town Hill overhanging it on the W., are composed of Pennant sandstone, which is of enormous thickness, and possesses some valuable seams of coal. Sir Wm. Logan, who devoted much attention to this portion of the field, found rolled pebbles in the actual coal, the debris of former seams which had been broken up, transported thither.

An omnibus runs to the Mumbles on the arrival of each train, and steamers ply to Bristol, Ilfracombe,

Belfast, Glasgow, Milford Haven, and Tenby: also a daily coach to Ystradgunlais.

[A pleasant excursion can be made up the vale of the Tawe by the Swansea Vale Railway, which runs along the opposite side of the river to the S. Wales line, crossing it near Llansamlet. The mountains begin to assume a more picturesque aspect and bolder outlines, while the reappearance of wood and vegetation bears evidence of the diminished effect of the copper-works.

6 m. *Glais* Stat. On 1. are *Ynispenlluch* tin-works, one of the largest establishments in Wales, till lately the property of the Llewellyns. On the *Gellionen* mountain, which rises behind, is a mineral spring.

8½ *Pontardawe* is the present terminus of the line, although it is eventually to be carried as far as Ystradgunlais. Here the road from Neath to Cwm Amman crosses the Tawe by a bridge with one arch similar to the one at Pontypridd, with the exception of the circular openings. At Pontardawe is a handsome church, lately erected by the munificence of J. Parsons, Esq. There is an omnibus to Ystradgunlais from hence.

On a hill by the roadside, 2 m. 1., is a large and unusually perfect stone circle, known as *Carn Llechart*. The road from here runs by the side of the Swansea Canal, and under the bold hill of *Craig-garw*, affording beautiful views of the Carmarthen-shire beacons, to *Ystalyfera* iron-works, 12 m., which possess 8 blast furnaces.

13 m. *Yniscedwin* Iron-works, where the Tawe is joined by the mountain-stream of the *Twrch*, and the traveller enters Breconshire. The coal-measures, which in the S. and E. divisions of the coal-field are bituminous, are here anthracite, a species of coal which for many years was considered practically

useless. The late Mr. Crane, of these works, made the discovery in 1836 that, by using hot instead of cold blast, the anthracite made remarkably good iron, a circumstance which has since trebled the value of these beds, and caused a large increase of furnaces in this district.

14 m. *Ystradgunlais*, where the antiquarian will find in the church two inscribed stones—one built into the outside of the E. wall, marked *HIC JACIT*, and another, forming one of the steps of a staircase on the S. side, with the inscription *ADIVNE*.

16 m. *Lamb and Flag* Inn, situated at the head of the Swansea Canal, 1½ m. from which the little river *Llech* joins the Tawe. The tourist should by all means follow this romantic little stream as far as *Capel Colbren*, where at the waterfall of *Swyd Hen Rhyd* the *Llech* tumbles over the rock at a height of 100 ft., allowing the visitor to pass dryshod under the fall. Sir W. Logan discovered some erect fossil coal trees, of the class named *Sigillaria*, in the bed of the river. In the primitive little church of *Capel Colbren* is a curious old tombstone, and close by are remains of a Roman road. From hence the *Cri-barth* mountain forms a striking object in the scenery, and is interesting to the geologist from the intrusion of such a large mass of mountain limestone into the coal-measures. A road follows the gorge of the mountains, passing under the noble *Fan Gehirach*, through *Senny*, to *Brecon*, 36 m. from Swansea.]

[Another excursion should be made from Swansea into the peninsula of *Gower*, interesting from its scenery, antiquarian remains, and the character of its inhabitants, who to this day bear traces of their ancestors, the Flemings, introduced by Henry I. in the hope that, by their hardy and industrious habits, they might prevent it from being the theatre of such long-continued

fight between the Welsh and the Normans. Even at this lapse of time the Gowerians have kept themselves tolerably aloof from their Welsh neighbours, neither "marrying or giving in marriage," and preserving their distinctiveness in customs, dress, and language. The road follows the curve of Swansea Bay, so that the tourist enjoys fine sea views all the way to Mumbles. At St. Helen's (Col. Morgan) a road to rt. branches inland, past the pretty church of Sketty, to the Gower Inn, 5½ m.

1¼ m. is *Singleton*, the seat of Mrs. J. H. Vivian, where art has been happily blended with nature in the management of the grounds, which yield to none in the principality for beauty. The mansion is Elizabethan, with a pinnacled tower, and superseded a former building, called the *Marino*. To the back of Singleton is *Parkwern* (H. H. Vivian, Esq., M.P.); on the high ground to the rt. is *Sketty Park* (G. Morris, Esq.); and higher up *Hendrefoilan* (L. L. Dillwyn, Esq., M.P.).

2½ rt. *Woodlands Castle* (Graham Vivian, Esq.) is finely situated under *Cline Wood*, though spoilt by its proximity to the arsenic works.

3½ m. *Norton* village, beyond which the old ruin of *Oystermouth Castle* breaks in upon the view, finely placed on an eminence overlooking the bay, and backed up by an immense cliff of limestone. It has been partly restored by the Duke of Beaufort, under the antiquarian superintendence of G. G. Francis, Esq., of Swansea. The plan of the castle is irregular, its general figure being an isosceles triangle. The gateway has been flanked by two towers, which have been removed at some early period, so that the inner and concave segment forms now the outer wall, and thus throws forward the gateway. What may be called the keep is certainly the oldest part of the

building. This is placed at the N.E. angle, is quadrangular, of 3 stages, heavily buttressed, with recessed chambers in the buttresses. The upper story is the chapel. It is of one date, E. Dec., and the additions are not much later. It was probably built by Henry de Bellamonte, to serve as a link in the border chain of castles. Near it is the church, with a fine embattled tower, and some Perp. windows.

A little beyond is the village and watering-place of *Mumbles* (*Inns*: *Mermaid*, and *George*), which has considerably increased since the new docks have spoilt the bathing at Swansea. It is snugly situated underneath the high escarpment of mountain-limestone cliffs which seawards terminate in two rocky islets, on the furthest of which stands the *Mumbles lighthouse*. Much stone is furnished here and sent to Swansea by a tramroad which accompanies the turnpike-road. The *Bay*, which is seen to advantage from here, is thought by many to bear a strong resemblance to that of Naples in its outline, which is singularly graceful. Since the time of man, however, ancient records point to a considerable extent of wood which has been submerged by the sea, a fact borne out by geological appearances, such as the discovery of trunks of trees, hazel-nuts, &c., at lower water. At *Lilliput*, close to the village of Norton, Sir W. Logan found a seam of coal cropping out on the sea-shore with only a thin covering of sand.

2 m. from Mumbles is *Caswall Bay* (where is a tolerable hotel and boarding-house), an extremely pretty bit of marine landscape: the pedestrian should, however, walk along the cliffs by *Langland's Bay* and *Whiteshell Point*, where the coast is fine and rugged.

1½ m. *Pwlldu Head*, a splendid mass of limestone forming a well-

known sea-mark. The pretty woodland glen should be followed to *Bishopston*, 2 m. As is usual in limestone strata, several geological curiosities are to be met with, as enormous pits or depressions, and the disappearance of the river, which runs underground for more than a mile. The rocks in this dingle are known to geologists as the Black Shales of Gower. Bishopston Church has an embattled tower, and, together with the schools, forms a pretty object at the head of the glen.

2 m. inland is *Gower Inn*, primitive but comfortable, built by Mr. Talbot for the accommodation of tourists, for whom no other exists in the peninsula, save what a farmhouse may afford. It is charmingly placed at the junction of two or three glens, well wooded and each with its accompanying streamlet. It is a lovely walk to *Iiston* (remarkable for its saddleback roof), and also to the Green Combe. Near the inn are Landgrove Farm and the Court House, where traces of Flemish (?) architecture are still visible.

The wooded demesne opposite is *Kilrough* (Capt. Penrice).

The geologist should not omit to visit the Bone Cave of the *Bacon Hole*, on the coast, about 1 m. from the Gower Inn, where a guide should be procured. This cave was systematically blasted to obtain the bones which were found in successive layers: 1st, alluvial earth, containing recent shells and bones of ox, red deer, roebuck, and fox; 2nd, bear, ox, and deer; 3rd, mammoth, rhinoceros, hyæna, wolf, bear, ox, and deer; 4th, mammoth, badger, and polecat. Below this, and upon the limestone floor, were shells of *Clausilia nigricans*, *Littorina littoralis*, bones of birds, and *arvicola*. The mammoth bones are deposited in the Swansea Museum and are remarkable for their size, one tusk being 2 ft. round and 5 ft. 5 in. long. All these different layers

[S. Wales.]

were separated by deposits of stalagmite, the only traces of man being some pieces of British pottery. Another cave, the *Michin Hole*, destitute of bone remains, exists to the W. of this.

Pennard Castle is commandingly placed, overlooking a "pill," doubtless at one time occupied by the sea. Little remains but a bold gateway with rude flanking towers of Edwardian times; but the whole neighbourhood has been inundated by sand, which, tradition asserts, was blown over in one night, but which has evidently been the work of four or five centuries. The botanist will find *Draba aizoides* growing on the walls of this castle about the month of August.

Soon after passing *Penmaen Church*, *Ozwich Bay*, the finest in Gower, opens out. The ruins of *Penrice Castle*, and the modern mansion of C. R. Talbot, Esq., M.P., are placed embowered in wood at the W. angle of the bay. The remains of the former, which was founded by the old Earl of Warwick to secure his acquisitions in Gower, consist of some large towers rounded inwardly. *Penrice Church* should be visited for the beauty of its situation.

Ozwich Church and *Castle* stand on the promontory of the same name, which bounds the bay on the W. Inside the former is an altar-tomb to Sir Rice Mansell, the founder of the castle, temp. Hen. VIII. The latter is more of a military residence than a castle, and is in part "a large Perp. mansion, carried along at the complete elevation of a tower, the walls of which are dotted rather irregularly with a number of square-headed windows of two lights, and single-light windows with depressed heads." Tradition asserts that an affray took place here, respecting a wreck, between Sir George Herbert and Sir Rice Mansell, in which Lady Anno Mansell was killed by a stone.

c

A walk of 2 m. will bring the traveller to *Port Eymon*, a fishing village, formerly renowned for smugglers. The cliffs become bold and precipitous, and the walk from hence to the Worm's Head, 5 m., is as fine as anything in the county. At *Paviland* are two bone-caves, described by Dr. Buckland in '*Divisiæ Reliquianæ*.' In them were found recent shells and bones of elephant, rhinoceros, bear, fox, hyæna, wolf, horse, deer, ox, rats, and birds, besides the skeleton of a female (probably coeval with a British camp on the summit), fragments of ivory, ornaments, and coins. These caves are very difficult of access from the cliffs, but the necessary path can be shown by inquiring at a farmhouse near. "The geologist will be struck with the similarity of the caves at Banwell and on the Mendips on the opposite coast, which, are in the same formation as these."—*A Week's Walk in Gower*.

Worm's Head, 20 m. from Swansea, is the most westerly point of the peninsula, consisting of two rocky headlands running out for a mile, and separated from the mainland and each other by causeways which at low water are left bare by the tide. The traveller should endeavour to time his visit so as to be enabled to walk across, which can be done during a space of 5 h. The rock scenery is fine and bold, the outer point being 200 ft. above the sea. A curious noise is emitted from the blow-hole, caused by the hollowing out of the rock beneath, into which the waves rush, driving the air before them till it escapes by the external orifice. In stormy weather it is a dangerous headland, and many a fine ship has been lost on this coast, and in particular the 'City of Bristol' steamer, which was wrecked in Rhosilly Bay in 1840. A local tradition asserts that a Spanish galleon or treasure-ship was

lost here, and it is said that at different times the sands have shifted, exposing coins and dollars to view.

The quarries here are extensively worked, vessels coming over from Minehead and the Somersetshire coast to take in their cargo of limestone. The fossil collector will find it well charged with crinoidal remains, spirifer, cyathophyllum, &c.

The quaint, weather-beaten little village of *Rhosilly* is placed at the head of the bay, and at the foot of the downs. A comfortable lodging can be obtained at the house of a farmer named Beynon at Pitton.

3 m. from Rhosilly is *Llangenydd* Church, the largest in Gower, having a side tower and a blocked Romanesque arch on its eastern face; and 2 m. beyond is *Llanmadoc*, where is another bone-cave on the coast.

On the return to Gower Inn the tourist should visit *Harding Down* and the well-preserved remains of the camp on its summit; and from thence should proceed to Reynoldstone, near which is Stouthall (E. Wood, Esq.), and along the ridge of *Cefn Bryn*, an elevation of old red sandstone which runs like a backbone through the peninsula, flanked on either side by the mountain limestone. Numerous cairns and Druidical circles are to be found on it, besides the famous cromlech of *Arthur's Stone*, mentioned in the Welsh Triads as "the big stone of Sketty," and one of the wonders of Wales. It consists of an enormous mass of millstone-grit, apparently resting on nine upright supporters, but resting only on four (it having tumbled, after a severe frost, about 30 years ago), the whole rather sunk in a basin nearly full of rough stones. It is situated on the N. slope of Cefn Bryn, near the turnpike-road which runs from Reynoldstone to Swansea.

2 m. to the N. is *Webley Castle*, a

large structure in fair preservation, placed on the bank of the estuary of the Burry river, and a little to the W. of it are the scanty remains of Llandymor or Bovehill Castle. The view from the summit of Cefn Bryn is one of the finest in the county, embracing the whole of Gower, with the Bristol Channel and Devonshire coast, on the S.; Tenby, the Carmarthenshire hills and coast, the town of Llanelly, the Swansea valley, and the Brecon Beacons to the W. and N. The distance from Penmaen at the foot of the hill, to Swansea across Fairwood Common, is 7 m.]

78 m. *Gower Road* Stat. 1½ m. rt. Penllergare, the beautiful seat of J. Dillwyn Llewellyn, Esq., brother to the Member for Swansea.

80 m. *Lloughor*, once an important place, the ancient Leucarum, and 5th stat. on the *Viâ Juliâ*, but now a miserable little village. A ruined square tower is all that remains of the castle. The railway, as well as the turnpike-road, crosses the estuary of the Burry river by a bridge more than ¼ m. long. To the l. is the small port of Penclawd on the Gower coast, where some coal is shipped. On the other side the river are the Spitty copper-works (a corruption of *Hospitium*).

The line runs through a flat and marshy country to the busy port and manufacturing town of *Llanelly* (83 m., *Rte. 6.*), where a branch railway passes off to *Llandeilo Vawr* and *Llandoverly* (*Inns*: Thomas Arms, Stepney Arms). It has risen into considerable commercial importance from the mineral treasures in its vicinity, and its ready access to the sea, which renders it an outlet for a large part of the S. Wales coal-field. Nearly the whole town, which includes 16,000 Inhab., depends for its prosperity upon the Cambrian copper-works, belonging to the firm of Neville, Sims, Wilyams, and Co., together

with the accompanying silver, lead, and iron works. There are also tin-works, and a pottery. Large docks have been formed in connection with the Llanelly Railway, whence great quantities of anthracite coal are exported. The chimney of the copper-works is 231 ft. high, and is a conspicuous object for miles around. The ch. is a fine old building in the centre of the town, with an embattled tower, the base of which is much broader than the top. There are also two new ones, one of which is in the Wern district, and another at *Velin-foel*.

The railway from hence is carried over a long embankment, close to the water's edge, passing on the rt. *Stradey* (D. Lewis, Esq.).

87 m. *Pembrey*, a small port where a considerable amount of coal is shipped, brought from the *Gwendraeth* valley to *Kidwelly*, and thence by a canal. The copper-works belong to Messrs. Elkington, Mason, and Co. The little town is placed at the foot of *Mynydd Pembre*, remarkable for its fine views over the sweep of *Carmarthen Bay*, the peninsula of Gower, and the Bay of Swansea, with the distant hills of Somerset and Devonshire beyond.

92 m. *Kidwelly* Stat. This town, which formerly enjoyed some prosperity, but is now almost decayed, owing to the port having become sanded up, stands on the *Gwendraeth*, ¾ m. rt. of the stat. *Inn*: *Pelican* (primitive). It contains a number of old houses, which appear to date as early as the 1st and 3rd Edw.; but the chief lion of the place is the Castle, which, though a ruin, is tolerably perfect, and of considerable extent, on the rt. bank of the river, which separates it from the town. In plan it is a quadrangle with 4 curtains and round towers, the E. side overhanging the river; round the 3 other sides is a narrow court, or outer bailey, girt within a curved curtain wall, at the S. end a

grand gatehouse, at the N. a smaller gateway, and upon the intermediate wall 3 mural towers. The whole is encircled by a deep moat, which completes the main defences. Outside this, at the N. end, is a sort of outwork defended by a mound and ditch, and beyond this is a second, defended in the same way. The grand gatehouse opens upon the site of a barbican defended by a ditch. The approach passed through this across a detached sort of outwork, finally defended by a gatehouse, the ruins and portcullis arch of which remain. The date of the whole is E. Dec., of the era of Edw. I. The staircase and battlements are tolerably perfect, and only one tower has fallen. The chapel, containing a polygonal apse, is a spacious chamber with a clerestory and vestry attached. The great hall and state bed-chamber seem to have been in the upper story of the gatehouse, of which the doorways are carved. The whole presents many attractions both to the artist and antiquary, who will both find their account in a day spent here.

The castle was originally built by Maurice de Londres, a descendant of one of Fitzhamon's paladins, in the reign of King John, who is said to have sought refuge here while at war with the barons. The existing edifice probably succeeded that which was built in 1223 by Griffith, son of Llewellyn Prince of Wales.

The ch. is a handsome building, though previous to its restoration it grievously suffered from mutilation and neglect. It possesses a tower and lofty spire, nave of an unusually large space, transepts and chancel with a wood roof, and carved piscina. It is of Dec. date. In the interior are some mutilated effigies, and in a niche over the doorway an original statue of the Virgin and Child.

96 m. *Ferryside*, celebrated for its extensive cockle-fishery, and, as a

rising watering-place, much frequented by the good folks of Carmarthen and neighbouring towns. It overlooks a large expanse of sand at the mouth of the Towy, and the headland and ruined castle of *Llanstephan*, with the little village snugly embosomed in the trees by the water's edge. Across the river is a much-frequented ferry. The view of the sands and Carmarthen Bay from the hill at sunset is one not to be forgotten. The walls of Llanstephan Castle are of considerable extent, and, at a distance, have an imposing appearance, though they are a mere shell. It was built in 1138 by the sons of a Merionethshire prince, but soon after fell into the hands of the Flemings and Normans, from whom it was retaken by the son of Rhys Prince of South Wales.

In the woods beneath stands the *Plas*, seat of Sir Jas. Hamilton, Bart.

[3 m. beyond Llanstephan is the decayed port and town of *Llaugharne* (pronounced Larne), on the rt. bank of the mouth of the Tâv, across which is a ferry. Here is a Norm. castle, besieged for three weeks by Cromwell, which is inhabited and not shown to strangers. In the ch. is a set of priest's robes given by Sir Guido de Brian, who bequeathed lands to the parish, and rebuilt the castle, which had been destroyed by Llewellyn ap Jorwerth, in 1215. From hence to Tenby is a beautiful walk of about 15 m. through Marros and Amroth].

From *Ferryside* the railway keeps close to the Towy, in the course of which beautiful peeps are obtained of the fertile and well-wooded country on both sides.

On rt. is Iscoed (R. Goring Thomas, Esq.). It was the seat of Sir T. Picton, from whence he went to join the campaign of 1815.

Passing through a short cutting in the old red sandstone, the traveller arrives at 102 m. *Carmar-*

then. Hotels: Ivy Bush, Boar's Head (commercial). Distances:—London, 244 m.; Pembroke, 43 m.; Llandeilo, 14 m.; Ferryside, 8 m.; Cardigan, 30 m.; Bristol, by steam, 138 m.; Tenby, 26 m.; Aberystwith, 52 m.; Swansea, 26 m.

Conveyances:—To Aberystwith, a coach every alternate day; Cardigan, daily; Llandeilo, daily; to Bristol and Tenby, by steamer weekly,

Carmarthen, the *Maridunum* of Ptolemy, stands high on the rt. bank of the Towy, affording lovely views of the vale.

"To Maridunum, that is now by change
Of name Cayr Marrddin call'd, they took
their way."—*Spenser.*

It is the county town, of 11,000 Inhab., but possessing little of interest. In the Town-hall are portraits of Sir T. Picton, by Shee; of Sir W. Nott, and Mr. Jones, of Ystrad, M.P., by Brigstocke.

The parish Church, which has been restored, contains a monument of Gen. Nott; one to Bishop Farr, who was burnt in the market-place for his religion; and a mutilated but remarkably fine altar-tomb to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, K.G. (died 1527), who commanded the Welsh under Henry at Bosworth. The effigy is in armour and Garter robes, and on its l. is a small figure of his wife.

At the W. end of the town stands the Obelisk to the memory of the gallant Picton, replacing a monument by Nash, which was pulled down in 1846.

There is also a statue of Nott in front of the Town-hall; and a rather poor monument, in Lammas Street, in memory of the officers and men of the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers who fell in the Crimea. The banners of the same regiment hang up in the chancel of St. Peter's Church. On the river-side is a lovely walk, looking up the vale of Towy to Merlin's Hill and Abergwili; and near it is a fragment of

the priory. The scanty remains of the castle are incorporated with the county gaol. It was taken by Owen Glendower, and finally dismantled by Cromwell, and afterwards used as ruin.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the W. of the town is the Training School for South Wales; a very handsome building, erected by the Welsh Education Committee in 1847 at a cost of 8000*l.* On the l. bank of the river is

Llangunnor Church, a primitive little building, with some fine old yew-trees, and a superb view of the Towy. Sir R. Steele was buried here in the vault of the Scurlock family, who were related to his 2nd wife. He is said to have written 'The Constant Lover' at Ty-gwyn, a farmhouse near the town.

The quay extends for some distance to the rt. of the bridge; but the number of vessels belonging to the port is not large, as the navigation of the river is difficult and devious.

The so-called Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway joins the South Wales line at Myrtle Hill, and runs into the heart of the town.

11 m. *St. Clears*,* a little port on the Tâv, at its confluence with the Gywin. The site of the castle is marked by a tumulus.

[$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. l. is Llaugharne (p. 28)].

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt. Llandowror.

116 m. Whitland Stat. 2 m. rt. is *Whitland* Abbey, the seat of the Hon. W. Yelverton, who has erected a modern house on the site of *Alba Lauda*. This monastic house was founded about the 5th centy. by Paulinus, and was afterwards occupied by the Cistercians. But little remains of the ancient building, save some portions of clustered pillars. The situation on the Tâv is extremely pretty.

* *St. Clears* obtained a notoriety in 1843 as being the head-quarters of the Rebecca rioters, who, for more than a year, kept Carmarthenshire in perpetual hot water with their determined attempts to destroy all the turnpike gates.

122 m. *Narberth Road*. The Precelly Hills form a fine background to the landscape on the rt.

Conveyances.—Coaches to Tenby, 13; Cardigan, 18.

The road from hence to Tenby is over very high ground—in some parts bleak, and in others sheltered and wooded.

3½ m. *Narberth (Inn: Rutzen Arms)*, a small town placed on the slope of a hill, and on the bank of a little stream which joins the E. Cleddau.

Not much remains of the Castle, which was built by Sir Andrew Perrott on the introduction of the Normans into Pembrokeshire, and afterwards given by Henry VIII. to Sir Rhys ap Thomas.

At *Llanddewi* and *Llampeter Vel-frey*, 2 m. l. of Narberth, "the schists and dark roofing slates of the Precelly hills have graduated into calcareous flags (*Llandeilo flags*), which here bear thick argillaceous subcrystalline dark-grey rocks, traversed by veins of white calc spar, and constituting fine masses of limestone, which are largely worked for lime—the only Silurian rocks in Wales used for such a purpose."—(*Siluria*.) Some good fossils can be obtained in a quarry at *Robeston Wathen*, 1½ m. rt. of Narberth.

A little farther on are the ruins of *Llawhawden Castle*, on an eminence overlooking the Cleddau. The principal remains are a noble gateway, with a bold round arch flanked by 2 towers of great strength, with open buttresses. There are other octagonal towers and some trefoil lancet-headed windows. It was in fact the castellated episcopal residence of the Bp. of St. David's, which gave rise to the saying, "that when he was at St. David's he was a bishop—at Llawhawden a baron—and at Llamphey a country gentleman." This residence was spoilt by Bishop Barlow (Rte. 11), who, bent on enriching himself "per fas et

nefas," stripped all the lead away. The church contains a monument of Bishop Houghton, 1388.

4½ m. *Templeton*, a village formerly belonging to the Knights Templars.

7½ *Begelly*. On l. the seat of J. Child, Esq. The appearance of pits in the neighbourhood of Begelly Common indicate that the traveller has come upon the coal or culm beds of the Pembrokeshire basin, which is exceedingly contorted and disturbed.

10½ m. a branch-road to l. leads to *Saundersfoot (Inn: Picton Castle)*, a small port, where a considerable amount of coal is shipped, and iron ore, principally from the Bonville's Court and Kilgetty mines. The scenery is diversified and beautiful; the coast is rocky and bold; while the cliffs are frequently wooded to their very edge. On the high ground above Saundersfoot is Hen Castle (E. Wilson, Esq.).

[The pedestrian may follow the tramroad to Kilgetty, thence to Amroth and Marreos, the church-tower of which is a well-known landmark at sea.

The road continues to *Green-bridge*, where the river vanishes through a cavern and reappears at Pendine, a small bathing-place to the rt. From hence along the coast to Llaugharne (p. 28) is a pretty walk.]

13½ m. From the high ground graceful *Tenby* appears, rising like a gem from the sea, affording a beautiful contrast to the bleak country behind.

Hotels: Coburg, Gatehouse, White Lion (all tolerable, except in the matter of attendance, which is bad). *Conveyances*: Coaches to Pater to meet the S. Wales Railway at New Milford (p. 38); also to Narberth-road Station. Steamers to Bristol, Carmarthen, and Ilfracombe.

Tenby is beautifully situated on the summit and sides of a peninsula, bounded by steep rocks which form

a lofty basement to the town, overlooking the bay of Carmarthen, into which a rocky promontory stretches out, crowned by the ruins of the Castle. Of late years it has extremely improved, and may now rank as one of the best and most fashionable watering-places in Wales, much resorted to on account of its salubrity and the excellent bathing upon its fine, smooth, and extensive sands. The season lasts from June to the end of Oct., though each year increases the number of winter residents, who are attracted by the mildness of the climate. Lodgings are plentiful and afford good accommodation, the best being situated in the Norton, Croft, Lexden, and Belmont Terraces.

As a commercial town Tenby has declined, though in the reign of Henry VIII. it was a flourishing place, "very wealthy by merchandise." It contains a considerable part of its ancient walls, embattled and pierced with loopholes, together with flanking towers and one gate, defended by a semicircular bastion on arches, which was probably erected when the walls were repaired (1588), on the alarm of the approach of the Spanish Armada. Although the Welsh name *Dynbych y Pyscoed*—"the precipice of fishes"—implies that it was long ago a fishing village, its origin is ascribed to the colony of Flemish clothiers, driven by inundation from their own coasts, who settled here in the reign of Henry I. and introduced a permanent spirit of commercial enterprise.

The Castle, which stands on the peninsula, served as an asylum for Henry of Richmond, while a child, under the protection of Jasper Earl of Pembroke, until he could embark here and escape to Brittany, which he did by the help of White, a wealthy Tenby merchant, who landed there safely. The only portions which remain are, the keep or watch-tower, some parts of the walls, and

the main entrance gateway. Walks have been formed on the Castle Hill, and from this elevated terrace a charming view is presented of Carmarthenshire, its rocky headlands and sweeping bay; of the distant isle of Caldy; and, further out to sea, that of Lundy; while, directly opposite, the Worm's Head stands out in bold relief, with the embouchure of the Burry river and the smoke of Llanelly to the l.; on the S. the scene is closed by Giltar Point.

At the extremity of the Castle Promontory rises *St. Catherine's Rock*, isolated by the sea at high water, but approachable across the sands at low tide. Its inclined foliated strata have been perforated through and through by the action of the waves, forming a marine cavern. There are many others, arising from this cause, all along the coast, some of them extremely curious and picturesque.

The *Church*, conspicuous from far and near from its elevated spire, which serves as a landmark far out to sea, was built 1250, and is chiefly in the E. E. and Perp. style. The principal objects of interest in it are the singular form of the W. doorway; the chancel, which leads to an altar by a handsome flight of steps, and is decorated with a wooden roof, cradle-shaped, and furnished with curiously carved bosses. It is rich in sepulchral monuments, the most remarkable being a marble effigy of a skeleton in a recess, and that to the memory of the Whites, rich merchants when Tenby was a flourishing port. One of these was mayor when Henry of Richmond embarked, and received from him when king a lease of the crown lands in the vicinity as a reward for past services. This monument is of marble and bears two reclining figures, habited in the costume of their calling, and some bas-reliefs. There is also a kneeling figure in memory of Wm. Risam, 1633, and a tombstone to Walter

Vaughan of Dunraven Castle, of wrecking notoriety.

Slight remains of a Carmelite house exist opposite the ch. Tenby is a cheap and pleasant place of residence, particularly to those who take pleasure in scenery, geology, or natural history. The lover of marine fauna will find ample occupation by the sea-shore, for Tenby has been made famous by Mr. Gosse for the number and beauty of its actiniae and zoophytes; while the botanist will find a goodly list of ferns in the woods of Penally or Saundersfoot. The cliffs, which consist of carboniferous limestone, and form the southern border of the Pembrokeshire coal-field, have been much contorted in various places. In the limestone of Caldy crinoids are abundant, while the upper beds of Giltar Point are full of productæ. The old red underlies the limestone of Caldy, and the line of junction can be well traced from thence to Skrinkle Bay between Lydstep and Manorbeer.

The Ridgeway, a high ground rising E. and W. between Tenby and Pembroke, consists of an uprise of old red flanked on each side by limestone.

From observations made by Mr. Mason, the spirited and intelligent librarian, the coast appears to have undergone considerable changes of level, particularly in the neighbourhood of Amroth Castle; and it is evident that the sea within recent times occupied the valley leading to the village of St. Florence.

[A very charming excursion can be made to Pembroke by the coast, returning by the direct road. Passing the Marsh Bridge over the Ritec is, 1 m. on rt., *Hoyle's Mouth*, a curious cave, which runs into the limestone for 159 ft. It is, in fact, a series of caves connected by narrow passages.

2 m. the quiet little village of *Penally*, with its church embowered

in trees. It possesses a nave and transept with a good stone-vaulted roof, and an altar-tomb to William de Raynoor, 13th centy. There is a cross in the churchyard. Penally, according to the legend, is one of the three places honoured by being the receptacle of St. Teilo's bones (p. 10). The view to the l. of *Caldy Island* is fine. This island is about 1 m. long by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, and connected with it at low water is the Isle of St. Margaret; on the former are a lighthouse and the residence of C. Kynaston, Esq., lord of the manor; and in the S. wall of the chapel is an inscribed stone to the memory of Catuconus. Boats can be obtained at Tenby for the excursion to Caldy.

4 m. l. the village of Lydstep, and some beautiful caves on the coast, only to be visited at certain times of the tide, duly mentioned in the 'Tenby Observer.' The whole of the coast scenery from Proud Giltar to Lydstep is very grand.

6 m. *Manorbeer* Castle, of which the ruins are extensive and almost unaltered save by the destroying effects of time, and present a good example of a feudal fortress upon a commanding site, frowning down upon the coast below. A lofty embattled wall, pierced with loopholes and retaining part of its ramparts within, surrounds the whole. The entrance gateway, originally approached by a fortress and drawbridge, has lost one of its flanking towers. The moat remains, and there are grooves for two portcullises within the circular gate. The windows of the domestic apartments as usual face inwards. In the lodging part of the castle stands the great hall with a simply vaulted roof. Taken as a whole, "it seems to have been constructed by the family to whom it belonged more with a view to convenience and safety than with any vain object of an enormous display of feudal power."—*E. A. F.* Manorbeer was in 1146 the birth-

place of Girald de Barri, better known as Giraldus Cambrensis, who flourished in the latter part of the 12th and beginning of the 13th centuries, and was author of an Itinerary or Description of Wales, compiled while attending Baldwin Archbishop of Canterbury on his mission to preach the Crusades amongst the Welsh.

He has left a flaming description of his native place, its fish-ponds, its vineyards, its hazel-groves, and other attractions, rendering it in his estimation "the pleasantest spot in Wales," but contrasting singularly at present with the desolate ruins and miserable village.

The church is one of the most singular in the county. The tower is placed on the N. side, in the angle of the chancel and transept. "The principal notion conveyed is one of the wildest irregularity and incoherency among the several parts—the tower, the attached N. transept, the quaint N. aisle, are all thrown together apparently without any further connexion." In the interior the arches are very curious, rising from square piers without capital or impost. The vaults of the nave, S. aisle, and transept are worth notice, as is also a tomb of the De Barris.

On the cliffs at the bottom of the cove are a cromlech, and two or three remarkable fissures in the old red sandstone about 100 ft. in depth.

7 m. from Manorbier is *Stackpole Court*, the seat of the Earl of Cawdor, lord lieut. of the county; a large mansion built of dark-blue limestone, on a height overlooking a narrow valley, which is occupied by the waters of a creek running up from Broadhaven, which is here crossed by a bridge. The house contains a few good pictures, including an Albert Durer and a portrait of Lord Cawdor by Sir Joshua Reynolds. By the side of the staircase in the hall are ranged the mus-

kets which were taken by the Pembroke-shire militia from the French who landed at Fishguard. On the side next the lake is a noble terrace. The grounds and gardens are highly picturesque, and a peculiar feature is the luxuriant growth of the extensive woods which cover the sides of the valleys down to the water's edge; as fine timber is scarcely to be met with elsewhere, owing to the constant force of the sea blasts.

In the church of *Cheriton*, which, like all the others on Lord Cawdor's estate, has recently been restored at his expense, is a recumbent figure of a cross-legged knight in armour lying beneath a sculptured canopy. It represents Sir Elidur de Stackpole, the reputed founder of the church, who assumed the cross at the appeal of Archbp. Baldwin.

On the coast near Stackpole is a fine cave. The cliffs in the neighbourhood and all the way to Linney Head are remarkable for the extraordinarily contorted strata of the limestone, but the grandest scenery is exhibited near *St. Gowan's Head*, which rises to a height of 160 ft. above the sea, and is traversed by a narrow and deep fissure, hemmed in by a precipice of limestone on either side, accessible by a flight of rude steps, which it is said cannot be counted twice without missing. The chapel of St. Gowan is built across the chasm, consisting of a rude and dilapidated cell. That holy anchorite (who is supposed by some to be the knight Sir Gawaine, of Arthur's Round Table) spent his latter days in this remote cell, conferring by his prayers and sanctity of life a blessing on various objects around. Within the hermit's sanctum is "the wishing place," a fissure in the rock just large enough to hold one person. Whoever seated in this rock repeats his wish therein with full faith, turning him or herself round each time he utters it, will before the year is out have the

desire accomplished. According to the tradition, St. Gowan was concealed in this recess, which closed over him to secure him from his enemies, and again opened when they had passed. A little below the chapel is St. Gowan's well, whither patients even of the upper classes sometimes repair to drink of the not very clear stream, which is supposed to be imbued with miraculous virtues. But the healing influence of the saint's prayers attaches itself most to a deposit of red clay occupying an angle of the cliff, derived from the decomposition of the rock. "The lame and blind pilgrims are still conveyed by their friends down the rude steps chiselled by the holy man, and, after being anointed with a poultice formed of the moist clay, are left there for several hours to bask under the summer's sun."—*Murchison*.

A little further to the W. is a still narrower and very deep fissure, rising up from the sea, but whose sides nearly meet above, called the Huntsman's Leap, from a story of two persons who leapt over it with their horses at full speed.

Further to the W. is *Bosheston Mere*, a very small aperture, which, like a winding funnel, gradually widens below until it spreads out into an extensive vault opening to the sea. During the prevalence of gales from the S.W., the sea, driven by wind and tide into the cave, is ejected through the upper hole in jets 40 or 50 ft. above the ground, like the spouts of the Geysers. The cause of this phenomenon is probably the quantity of air driven into these vaults along with the water, until, being surcharged, the pressure from without of wave heaped upon wave ejects air and water from the aperture with the impetus of a forcing-pump. The arches and fissures into which the rock is hollowed by the effects of the surge, as well as the contortions of the limestone

strata, are well seen in *Bullslaughter Bay*, where there are some splendid caverns. Between this bay and the Stack Rocks is a magnificent black caldron, formed of precipitous rock, with a noble natural arch opening out, through which the sea boils into the caldron. The cliff is almost severed by deep fissures from the land. The *Stacks* are two lofty rocks detached from the coast from time immemorial, the favourite haunt of sea-fowl, which, especially in the months of June and July, resort hither in myriads to build. They chiefly consist of a species of auk (*Alca torda*, Linn.), here called *eligug*, and are in such numbers that it is scarcely possible to distinguish the rock, so closely do the young birds sit upon it. The clouds of winged creatures hovering around this spot, and the discordant cries with which they fill the air, add much to the singular effect of the scene. Beyond the Stacks the sea has worn the rocks into two remarkably lofty arches, leaning like flying buttresses against the cliffs, whose height must here exceed 150 ft., and it is really fearful and dizzy to look down on the foaming sea below.

From hence to Pembroke the road leaves the coast, passing on l. the Chapel of Flimston; and 3 m. Warren Church is placed on an eminence. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt. is St. Twinnell's, on the same commanding ridge of hill; and 1 m. l. that of Castle Martin, which gives its name to the hundred, celebrated for its breed of black cattle. Passing on the rt. Oriulton, lately the magnificent seat of the Owen family, the tourist arrives at *Pembroke*, 9 m. from Stack Rocks. (*Hotel*: Golden Lion.) Distances:—Tenby 10 m., Pater 2, Milford 7, Haverfordwest 14.

The old town of Pembroke, consisting mainly of one single street, occupies a ridge projecting into one of the numerous pills or creeks branching out from the harbour of

Milford Haven, "which about a mile beyond the town creeketh in so that it almost peninsulateth the town, that standeth on a very main rokki ground."—*Leland*. It is an extremely dull unassuming town, though the chief in the county, containing nearly 9000 Inhab.; but it is recommended to travellers by the objects of interest in its vicinity, and by its extensive ruined castle, placed on the extremity of the ridge on which the town is built, and standing forth on a promontory washed on either side by the arms of a salt-water inlet, over both of which bridges are thrown.

It is not seen to such advantage at low water, as the receding tide leaves bare unsightly banks. Its outer defences, and especially its main gateway, show in their breaches and shattered tower the effects of Cromwell's attack in the memorable siege which he partly conducted in person. This castle was very large and strong and doubly warded; the outer ward is now a green meadow hemmed in by walls and towers partly overgrown. The stone roof of one of them is shattered and its walls fissured. Here *Leland* was shown the chamber where Henry VII. was born, 1457, marked by a chimney bearing his arms: but the room now usually pointed out as the place of his birth is in the inner court, on the l. and to the N. of the round tower. His mother Catherine Beaufort, the last legitimate descendant of John of Gaunt by Catherine Swynford, took refuge here from the persecution of the Yorkists soon after the battle of Tewkesbury. Henry of Richmond while still a child was conveyed by his mother, and his uncle Jasper Earl of Pembroke, to France, and remained a fugitive there from the time he was five years old. Within the inner court is the chapel, having pointed arches. A passage, now stopped up, led from this point to

the castle to a very large cave, called the Wogan (Welsh, *Ogof*), in the limestone which forms the basement. The communication was by a wooden staircase now removed, but the cave may be entered from the outside. It probably served as a sallyport. Some have supposed that the garrison drew their supply of water from a spring or reservoir within it, and that in the siege before alluded to the reduction of the place was principally effected by the enemy having found the cave, broken down the staircase, and thus cut off the supply of water. The principal building in the inner court is the keep, a circular tower 75 ft. high and 163 ft. in circumference, of 5 stages, gradually diminishing upwards, having walls 17 ft. thick below and 14 ft. above, the whole surmounted by a cone-shaped roof of masonry and still perfect. It is accessible by a winding stair rendered difficult from the stones being broken, the only assistance being by a rope that dangles from the top, so that a false step would be serious. There is a narrow path outside the walls above the waterside by which the Wogan cave can be reached. A legend states that it is connected by a subterranean passage with Hoyle's Mouth at Tenby, but unfortunately the interposition of the old red sandstone renders it impossible. The siege referred to occurred in 1648, when the revolted Parliamentary officers, Col. Llaugharne, with Powell and Poyer, mayor of the town and governor of the castle, having been defeated at the battle of St. Fagan's, retired hither with the remnant of the force which had so ineffectually proclaimed the royal cause. They entered the castle May 8th, 1648, and Cromwell in person following close after them appeared before the walls on May 21st, and, receiving a refusal to his summons of surrender, "assembled his corps after sunset, when the

fanatical Hugh Peters foretold that the ramparts of Pembroke, like those of Jericho, would fall before the army of the living God. From prayer and service the men hastened to the assault—the ditch was passed, the walls scaled; but they found the garrison at its post, and after a short but sanguinary contest Cromwell ordered the retreat.”—*Lingard*. After a regular siege of six weeks, the fortress was at length gained for the Parliament. The three commanders, having been tried by a court-martial, were condemned to be shot, but the sentence was executed upon one only, by lots drawn by a young child, the prisoners being unwilling to trust their fates to themselves. Two of the lots were numbered “Life given by God,” and the third, left blank, fell to Poyer, who was shot in Covent Garden, 1649.

The antiquary will find interest in visiting the remains of the Priory Church of *Monkton*, an ancient Norm. edifice, possessing a vaulted nave and 2 blocked incipient geometrical windows. The choir is roofless and is merely “a Dec. parochial chancel on a large scale.” There are 2 churches in Pembroke, one of which, *St. Mary’s*, is remarkable for its massive steeple.

The excursion to *Stack Rocks*, 9 m., and *St. Gowan’s Chapel*, 13 m., can be undertaken from here.

2 m. N.W. of the town is *Pembroke Dock* or *Fater* (p. 38). 2 m. on the *Tenby* road are the ruins of *Lamphey* (*Llan Fydd*), the Ch. of *St. Faith*, once the palacé of the Bp. of *St. David’s*, now enclosed within the garden of *Lamphey Court*, the modern mansion of *Mr. Matthias*, by whom the remains are studiously preserved. They consist of part of a chapel with a fine E. window of *Perp.* style, and the great hall adjoining, a long vaulted building, having a staircase outside, leading to what was probably the dormitory.

Its walls are surmounted by a parapet raised upon an open arcade, like the castle of *Swansea*, and it is supposed also to have been built by *Bp. Gower*, 1335.* A similar arcade is seen around an isolated tower now standing in the midst of the kitchen garden, shrouded with ivy; its use, except for ornament, is dubious. The whole edifice was surrounded by defensive walls; it stands in the bottom of a valley, and is thus sheltered from the sea wind which sweeps this country, shrinking the growth of trees and giving a bare character to the landscape. The episcopal estate of *Lamphey* was alienated to the crown in the reign of *Henry VIII.*, who bestowed it on *Devereux, Viscount Hereford*. His son the *Earl of Essex*, the unfortunate favourite of *Queen Elizabeth*, spent many years of his youth at *Lamphey Palace*.

1 m. rt. *Hodgeston Church*, remarkable for a very slender steeple, a Dec. chancel of great beauty containing some richly canopied sedilia, and a double piscina. *

The road to *Tenby* runs for the greater part of the way along the elevated *Ridgeway*, commanding extensive views of the country on each side. At the 4th m. a détour can be made to *Carew Castle*, 2 m. l. (p. 39).

6 m. On l. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. is *St. Florence*, to which the sea reached within the memory of man, showing therefore that the level of the vale must have risen. The church is an excellent specimen of the local *Pembrokeshire* type. This road rejoins the coast-road at *Penally*.]

129 m. *Clarbeston Road*. From hence the line is carried through a more picturesque part of the country, as it follows the circuitous windings of the *Cartlett brook* to *Haverfordwest*, 134 m. (Rte. 11) (*Hotel: Castle*), which is finely placed on a hill overlooking the waters of the western

* It is the opinion of some antiquaries that the arcade was the only portion of *Gower’s* work.

Cleddau. It is a clean, well-built town, and presents an appearance of liveliness, partly owing to its excellent markets, and partly to the number of persons who have made it their residence from motives of retirement and economy. Little remains of the castle except the keep, which is occupied by the county gaol; but St. Mary's Church is one of the finest in S. Wales and should not be forgotten by the visitor. It possesses a clerestory, an unusual feature in Welsh churches. The nave is remarkable for the beauty of its roof carving, and is separated from the side aisle by pointed arches resting upon clustered pillars, with sculptured capitals. A lofty arch separates the nave from the chancel, which has a very finely-traced E. window. Indeed, each window deserves careful notice.

St. Martin's Church appears to have been an appendage to the castle.

Conveyances:—Omnibus to St. David's, 16 m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays; Fishguard, 14 m., 3 times a week; Newport, do.

5 m. to E. is *Picton Castle* (the seat of Rev. J. H. Phillips), strikingly placed, a little above the confluence of the 2 Cleddaus, which are here of considerable breadth. The ancient castle was besieged during the civil war, when under the care of Sir Richard Phillips.

Close to Picton is the fine demesne of *Slebech* (Baron de Rutzen), where is still preserved a sword used at the installation of the Knights of St. John.

In the county of Pembroke, as far N. as Haverfordwest, the Welsh language is not spoken; its inhabitants, like those of Gower, being supposed to be the descendants of a colony of Flemings, who, driven from their own country by a fearful inundation caused by a rupture of the sea-dykes (1105), were settled here by Hen. I., along with the Norman

conquerors of the country. On the accession of Hen. II. the settlement was reinforced by the Flemish mercenaries who had served under Stephen, and were banished hither by the new king. Engaged in constant feuds and open warfare with their Welsh neighbours, they retained their own manners and customs as well as language for ages, and it is remarkable that the line which divides the English and Welsh languages is distinct and defined. The cottages of the peasants are frequently built of mud, and display peculiarities of structure supposed to be derived from their Flemish ancestors.

139 m. Milford Road Stat., from which *Milford* is 3 m. on the rt. A branch line is being constructed to it. (*Hotel*: Lord Nelson.) Milford is splendidly situated on the rt. side of the Haven, about 6 m. from its mouth, between two small creeks opposite an anchorage called the *Man-of-War Road*. It was entirely the creation of Hon. C. F. Greville, who inherited the property from his uncle, Sir W. Hamilton, the British Envoy at the court of Naples, and the portion that is finished consists of 3 parallel streets ranged along the hillside, commanding fine views of the harbour. It has been now for years a dull desolate place, extinguished by the removal of the Royal Dockyard in 1811, followed by that of the Irish Post-office and packet establishment, by which trade was reduced to stagnation, and many houses shut up. A brighter future, however, is dawning upon it: the unequalled capabilities of the Haven are again being recognised. A well-appointed service of Irish as well as Brazilian steamers has been started from the terminus of the S. Wales Railway, and a short time will see the great chain of railway communication completed between Manchester and the northern manufacturing districts, a few short links

only being wanting. As a harbour, Milford Haven has not its equal in the whole world; for it is capable of anchoring in safety the entire fleet of England. There is a handsome ch. erected in the town by Mr. Greville, on a spot which was designed to be the centre. It contains a vase of red Egyptian porphyry, brought to this country by Dr. Pococke, and inscribed to the memory of Nelson; it was intended to serve as a font, but was pronounced too heathenish. There is also the twisted vane of the main-mast of the French admiral's ship, L'Orient, blown up at the battle of the Nile.

The estuary of *Milford Haven* stretches for 10 m. inland, varying in breadth from 1 to 2 m., having 5 bays, 10 creeks, and 13 roadsteads affording anchorage to the largest first-rate. The tide, passing up through its ramifications into the very heart of the county, washes the towns of Pembroke and Haverfordwest, situated at the extremity of two of its forks. It is well sheltered from storms by undulating hills around, but, very destitute of trees, and only scantily clad with vegetation, they present a desolate rather than a picturesque aspect. A vessel may safely run in without anchor or cable, as there are from 15 to 19 fathoms of water in most parts. Its importance was appreciated at an early period, and is attested by historical events which have occurred here. From Milford Haven the fleet of Hen. II. set out to conquer Ireland, and here the French invading army, 12,000 strong, sent over to co-operate with Owen Glendower against Hen. IV., effected their landing. Here Henry, the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Hen. VII., disembarked with a scanty retinue of followers from Brittany; but being received with open arms by Sir Rhys ap Thomas, and a chosen body of Welsh troops under his command, set forth to win a crown at Bosworth.

Fortifications have recently been added by the Government at Popton Pt., South Hook Pt., Blockhouse Pt., Dale Pt., Stack Rock, and Thorn Island.

144 *Neyland*, or New Milford (*Hotel*, South Wales, good), the terminus of the South Wales Rly., situated directly opposite Pater and Hobbs Point. The railway runs down to the water's edge, where baggage and goods are transferred to the Irish steamers. The distance from London is 285 m. A steamer conveys the traveller to Hobbs Point, formerly the point of departure for the Irish mails.

To rt. is *Pater*, consisting of a modern settlement (of above 6000 Inhab.), principally small artizans' houses, collected round the royal dockyard, which was established in 1814 by the side of the Haven, having deep water close by at most times of the tide.

It occupies an area of 80 acres, surrounded by a high wall flanked by 2 martello towers. There are 12 building-slips for vessels of all sizes, including first-rates and war-steamers, covered with sheds protected by roofs of iron. There is also a dry-dock for the reception and repair of first-rates. Pembroke is essentially a building-yard, and the stores here are limited to enormous stacks of timber of various kinds—oak, deal, and larch. The Nasmyth steam-hammer and saw-mill are particularly worth notice. As it is not a fitting-dock, the vessels when ready are towed round to Devonport or Portsmouth to be finished. The dock is defended by a fort to the W., which mounts 24 guns, and by the 2 martello towers, which each mount 3. Large barracks have also been erected on the hill above, and there is a hut-encampment at Hobbs Point.

The yard is shown on application, except at the dinner-hour between 12 and 2.

Coaches run 3 or 4 times daily between Pembroke Dock and Tenby, 11 m., for which passengers are booked through at reduced rates from Paddington or any station on the line. A railway between Pembroke Dock and Tenby is in contemplation.

2 m. 1. the pretty church and village of *Cosheston*.

3 m. 1. Paskeston (N. Roch, Esq.).

5 m. *Carew*, celebrated for its extensive ruined castle (called locally "Carey Castle"), which lies to the l. of the road, placed on a slight eminence above one of the creeks of Milford Haven, which washes its base on two sides. In the village stands a very ancient and beautiful cross, of a single shaft, 14 ft. high, probably Saxon or Danish, covered with Runic carvings, traces of an inscription no longer legible. A barbican or outwork, much shattered and shrouded with ivy, leads to the principal gate of the castle. The princes of South Wales are believed to have had a fortress here, given by one of them, Sir Rhys ap Tewdr, with the dower and hand of his daughter, to the Norman baron Gerald de Windsor, Castellan of Pembroke in the reign of Henry I. It is probable that some part of Gerald's castle exists on either side of the great gateway, that being decidedly the oldest part remaining. Within it stood the chapel. On the opposite side of the court, facing the gateway, are the state apartments, originally approached by a broad flight of steps leading to the great banquetting hall. Here Henry of Richmond was received on his way to Bosworth by Sir Rhys ap Thomas, who then owned the castle and large estates in Carmarthenshire. King Richard III., suspecting, not without cause, that Sir Rhys had been intriguing with Buckingham, sent commissioners to him to administer the oath of allegiance,

and to demand his son as an hostage. The Welshman readily took the oath, but instead of resigning his boy contrived to satisfy the king with a letter, containing, among other assurances of loyalty, a voluntary protestation that, "should any one ill-affected to the state dare to land in this part of Wales, where I have command, he must make his entrance over my body." When the Earl of Richmond landed on Sir Rhys's domain he is said to have quieted his conscience by lying down on his back, or placing himself under a bridge, while Richmond passed over.

The inner face of the W. side of the castle court is the most modern of the whole, and said to have been built by Sir Rhys himself in a rich form of late Perp.; it proclaims, by the style of its architecture, that it was erected during the reign of the Tudors. It must have been a structure of great magnificence, though now reduced to a mere shell, and its large, square, lantern-like windows are much dilapidated. This wing was evidently built without any view to defence, but it is connected with the round flanking towers of an earlier period, which occupy the angles of the edifice. The great hall is remarkable for the lofty porch which forms the entrance.

Carew church is decorated with a good Perp. tower. Not far from Carew, to the N., is *Upton* Castle, which possesses a gateway with a double arch, somewhat resembling Llawhawden, but on a smaller scale. 9 m. on rt., close to the road, is *Gumfreston* Church, a good specimen of a Pembrokeshire church, with a baptistery and a beautifully decorated piscina, within which stands the sancte bell.

11 m. Tenby (p. 30) is by this route 296 m. from London.

ROUTE 2.

FROM HEREFORD, BY ROSS AND
MONMOUTH, TO CHEPSTOW.

The River Wye.

Hereford (Rte. 3) is quitted by the broad-gauge line connecting this city with Gloucester and the Great Western Railway. It runs in loving fellowship with the Wye as far as Ross, where the tourist has the choice of continuing his journey either by land or water. Soon after leaving the Barton Stat. it crosses the Wye at Eign, and passes, 2 m. on l., *Rotherwas*, the seat of C. T. Bodenham, Esq., an old-fashioned red brick house, built about the time of James I, who is said to have stopped here for a night and enjoyed the hospitality of Sir Roger Bodenham. On the rt., and, indeed, partly tunnelled under by the Rly., is *Dinedor Hill*, from whence a lovely view is obtained of the surrounding country, causing it to be a favourite summer's walk with the townfolk of Hereford. On the summit is a Roman camp, supposed to be that of Ostorius Scapula. Soon after passing Rotherwas, a fine range of hills backs up the landscape on the l., gradually approaching the river towards the S. The villages of *Mordiford* and *Fownhope* lie at the base of these hills, which are classic ground to the geologist. They are the outlying ridges of the great Silurian valley of elevation, of which Woolhope is the centre, and which has been the scene of a considerable portion of Sir Roderick Murchison's labours. The high grounds seen from the rly. are the upper Silurian beds, the dome of Caradoc sandstone being situated at some distance on the other side of them. The whole of this elevation rises abruptly out of the old red sandstone, of which all the country around Hereford is composed.

4 m. rt. *Holm Lacy House* (Sir. E. F. Scudamore Stanhope, Bart.), one

of the finest seats in the county. The building has 3 fronts with projecting wings, the N. and E. fronts being 200 ft. in length, while the S. front is 150. In the interior are some splendid apartments, especially the saloon, which is decorated with beautiful wood-carvings by Grinling Gibbons. There are also some family portraits, paintings by Holbein, Vandyke, and Sir Peter Lely, and a head of Lord Strafford, copied in crayons from Vandyke by Pope. The gardens are extensive, and laid out in a similar plan to those at Hampton Court. The estate came into the possession of the Scudamore family in the reign of Edward III. by the marriage of Lady Clara Lacy with one of the members. The greater part of the mansion, however, is of comparatively modern date. Visitors are admitted on Tuesdays from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., during the months of July, August, and September.

The Church, in the Norm. style, is situated near the river, and contains some family monuments, including one of the Duchess of Norfolk, who died in 1820.

4½ m. *Holme Stat.* A bridge has newly been erected over the Wye to accommodate the villages of Fownhope and Mordiford.

6 m. The line runs under the *Ballingham Hill*, crosses the Wye, and again burrows underground, emerging into partial daylight between the steep red-sandstone cuttings of *Fawley*, 8 m.

3 m. rt. is *Harewood*, the seat of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart. A forest which once occupied this district contained the castle of Earl Athelwold, who was assassinated in 968 by King Edgar.

The line now crosses the Wye twice within a very short distance, and soon arrives at (12 m.) the picturesque town of *Ross* (*Hotels*: Barrett's Royal Hotel, very good, and commands an exquisite prospect; and King's Head). The most prominent

feature in the view of the town is the church, a very fine one, the spire of which shoots upwards from amidst some lofty trees and forms a well-known landmark. It contains the tomb of John Kyrle, the "Man of Ross," the subject of a poem by Pope. He was born in 1637, in a house still existing, and devoted much time and labour in beautifying the churchyard and planting elms, two of which, being cut down by a barbarous churchwarden, forced their way through the wall into the pew which he is said to have occupied.

"Whose causeway parts the vale with shady rows?

Whose seats the weary traveller repose?
Who taught that heaven-directed spire to rise?

"The Man of Ross," each lisping babe replies."

The town, which contains about 3000 Inhab., stands on the top of a considerable precipice, upon the edge of which are the Royal Hotel and the partially-restored ruins of the old castle, overlooking the windings of the Wye. A house in Church Lane still exists in which Charles I. once slept.

Conveyances:— Gloucester and Hereford by rail; to Monmouth coaches daily.

Distances:— Gloucester 18 m.; Monmouth 10½; Chepstow, by the Wye, 38.

A *public boat* runs in summer from Ross to Goodrich, Monmouth, Tintern, and Chepstow daily.

At Ross the traveller bids adieu to the locomotive, and journeys either by the turnpike-road or water; in either case following a route probably unrivalled for that peculiar style of scenic beauty that results from the mixture of rich and well-cultivated grass-land with abrupt cliffs, lofty hills, and woods descending to the water's edge. At the bottom of the descent the Wye is crossed by an old bridge of 5 arches, defended by *Wilton Castle*, the shell

of which remains as a picturesque ruin at the water's edge on the rt. It was destroyed in King Charles's time, and is now the property of Guy's Hospital. For about 3 m. the road runs close alongside of the river, affording good views of its graceful windings. At one point the picturesque spire and turrets of Goodrich Court are well seen, and beyond it the rugged outline of Goodrich Castle, the last fortress except Pendennis which held out for the king. On the rt. of the road the cliff is prettily draped with wild brier and eglantine falling from above.

15½ Pencraig Court, commanding a fine view; and ½ m. beyond, on the summit of the hill, is *Goodrich Court*, the seat of the Meyrick family, at the entrance of which is a handsome lodge with an Edwardian arch, drum towers, and high shingled roof. The house, a modern one, was built in the same Edwardian style by Sir Samuel Meyrick in 1828, to form a depository for his museum of curiosities, amongst which the arms and armour are unrivalled in any private collection in Europe. In the domestic apartments, which are not shown, are miniatures of Anne of Cleves and Henry VIII. by Holbein, and a portrait of Nell Gwyn by Lely. The same attention is paid to the arrangement of the antique furniture as to the exterior appearance of the mansion. Visitors are admitted on the payment of one shilling. Separated by a dingle, and on an eminence to the l., overhanging the river, is Goodrich Castle.

18½ m. Whitechurch, picturesquely situated in a deep hollow, with a small church by the river side.

From thence the road ascends by the side of the Little Doward Hill, passing 20 m. on l. the *Leys*, the charming seat of T. Booker Blake-more, Esq., situated on a steep slope at the bend of the Wye, and commanding unrivalled views both up and down the river.

[The tourist by water from Ross loses companionship with the road at Goodrich Court, and sails down the current of "devious Vaga," which indeed becomes so meandering, that the distance from hence to the Leys, which by road is only 4 m., is not much less than 12 by water. After passing the Court, the beautiful situation of *Goodrich Castle* at once arrests the attention. Externally the most striking feature of the ivy-clad ruins is the gateway, showing beneath its arches the lofty window of the opposite tower. The plan of the castle was a parallelogram, flanked by round towers at the angles, and the entrance is carried through a narrow passage 50 ft. long, constructed for a number of successive portcullises. On the W. side is the banquetting hall, and on the S., festooned with ivy and clematis, the keep, said to be Anglo-Saxon, and certainly the most ancient part of the castle. A small fort, erected by one Godric, seems to have been the origin of Goodrich, whose principal history however took place in the civil war, when it held out gallantly under Sir Richard Lingen for the king against a Parliamentary army under Col. Birch. The keep is said to have been built by one Macbeth, an Irish commander, as a ransom for himself and son, who were made prisoners in the fortress.

From the S.W. window is a delightful view of the vale of the Wye, with Ross in the distance, backed up by the wooded outline of Penyard Hill; in the foreground are Walford church and village, and on the rt. the woods of Bishopswood. In Goodrich church is preserved a chalice presented by Dean Swift, whose grandfather was the loyal vicar of the parish in the time of the rebellion.

At *Kerne Bridge*, just above which on the rt. is a barn, the remains of *F'lanesford Friory*, a road

crosses the river from Ross to Monmouth on the l. bank, passing through the pretty village of *Walford*.

The scenery now becomes more diversified, the Wye flowing between beautifully wooded hills. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the bridge on l. is the villa of Hazlehurst, and lower down *Bishopswood House* (W. Partridge, Esq.).

On a considerable eminence, the river winding with snakelike turnings on each side of it, is *Courtfield* (Col. Vaughan), occupying the site of a house of the Countess of Salisbury, where Henry V. is said to have been nursed; and in *Welsh Bicknor Church*, on the rt. bank, is a monumental effigy supposed to have been that of the king's nurse, but declared by the late Sir Samuel Meyrick to be of the time of Edward I.

From *Lydbrook*, on the l. bank, nearly opposite Courtfield, a tramroad runs into the Forest of Dean, for the conveyance of coal and minerals.

Dropping down the stream, the tourist next arrives at *Coldwell Rocks*, which present a combination of river scenery as fine as any in Britain. The rt. bank is guarded by a range of high precipitous limestone rocks, overhung with underwood and traversed by deep gullies, while on the opposite side the delicious hill of Rosemary Topping affords a magnificent and beautiful contrast. At the termination of this range of crags the Wye takes a sudden bend and a sweep of such unexpected length, that the distance across the neck of the peninsula, where the tourist can rejoin the river, is only 600 yards, while its windings extend for more than 4 m. To save time, the visitor is recommended to send the boat round by *Huntsham* (where there is a ferry, granted by Henry IV. to the family who still hold it in possession) and *Whitchurch*, and ascend ***Symond's Yat*, or Gate, a high

hill, occupying the interval between the bend. From the summit a view is gained unrivalled for beauty and variety. On the rt. are the romantic ruins of Coldwell, with the river running in a deep gorge below; on the l. is another reach at New Weir, hemmed in by the steep sides of the Great Doward, while in the distance the eye ranges over the villages, woods, and hills, for miles and miles. The two river scenes on each side almost bewilder the spectator, who is fairly puzzled to make out its course, and it almost seems as if some Colossus could sit on the hill with a foot in the stream on each side.

The scenery is equally beautiful at New Weir, where formerly existed a salmon weir. This fish was formerly so plentiful that the apprentices of Ross are said to have had a clause inserted in their indentures to the effect that they should not be obliged to eat it more than three times a week. On the rt. bank is the lofty encampment of the Great Doward, jagged with many quarries. Another turn of the river brings the tourist in front of the *Little Doward Hill*, on which is a British camp, still retaining traces of ramparts. At its foot, sloping down to the river, is the park of the *Leys* (p. 41), soon after which the river again joins fellowship with the turnpike-road.]

2½ on l. *Dixton*, a small ancient church with a low broach spire. [The wooded hill above, on the opposite bank, is the *Kymyn*, from the summit of which is a glorious panorama of the country round for many a league. Walks have been made through the plantations to a pavilion and a temple, built to record the naval victories obtained by the English during the American war. It was erected in 1800, and the frieze is decorated with medallions of British admirals. From hence a short but beautiful walk through Bewdley Wood will bring the visitor

to the *Buckstone*, one of the most celebrated Rocking-Stones in England. It is situated on a conspicuous eminence, the circumference being about 53 ft. and the apex of the point about 3 ft. in diameter. It is said to have derived its name from being the usual spot for hearkening to the hounds when in pursuit of deer through the forest. The stone itself is of old red conglomerate, and it is most probable that it has been detached from the underlying rock by natural causes. *Stanton Church* is of late Norm. character, with E. E. and Dec. alterations. It possesses an ancient stone pulpit and a font apparently fashioned out of a Roman altar.]

2½ m. *Monmouth* (Rtes. 3, 7). *Hotels*: Beaufort Arms, good; White Swan; King's Head. The entrance to the town is rather striking. On the l. is the parish church, with a handsome Dec. tower and spire, while in front of it a Perp. oriel window and panelled wall remain as fragments of the priory, known as Geoffrey of Monmouth's study. On the rt. the road is seen almost to overhang the Monnow, the market-house standing quite on the edge of the cliff. Passing these is the market-place, ambitiously called Agincourt Square, containing in front of the town-hall a statue of Henry V., on which is an inscription recording his birth in the town, Aug. 9, 1387.

"Ay, he was born at Monmouth, Captain Gower."

So that the waters of the Wye may not wash the fact out of the memories of the modern Fluellens.

The portcullis, which henceforth, for many miles, will be seen every now and then, will remind the traveller that he is now within the vast hereditary possessions of the house of Somerset; and if he stay at this particular Beaufort Arms, he may discover that there still "is salmons"

in the Wye. The main street is broad, and the houses strike one with an air of ancient irregularity that is highly respectable. The road to Raglan crosses the Monnow by an old bridge, upon which still remains the Welsh or Bridge Gate, with two side passages, under which Henry V. has doubtless often passed. Just outside on the l. is the ancient and highly-enriched late Norm. chapel of St. Thomas, which has been restored in good taste. Only a small fragment of the great hall of the castle remains. Monmouth is believed to have been built on the site of the Roman station *Blestium*, though few or no Roman relics have ever been found: it is certain that it was afterwards a Norman walled town, of which the only gate left is the Bridge Gate just described. The town possesses an almshouse and grammar school, founded by William Jones, a native of the place, who amassed a fortune in London in the reign of James I.

Conveyances.—To Chepstow a coach daily, to meet the packet. To Ross, coaches daily. To Usk by rail (Rte. 3).

Distances.—Chepstow, 15½ m.; Abergavenny, 17 m.; Raglan, 8 m.; Usk, 12 m.; Tintern, 10½ m.; Ross, 10½ m.; Gloucester by road, 26 m.; Grosmont Castle, 10 m.

Crossing the Wye, the tourist perceives that Monmouth is situated in the centre of a wide basin, surrounded on all sides by undulating hills of great beauty.

23½ m. on rt. bank of the river, on a wooded eminence, is *Penallt* Church, and behind it, in the middle of a common, stands a large oak-tree, having a stone seat at its foot.

"When a corpse is brought by, on its way to the place of interment, it is deposited on this stone, and the company sing a psalm over the body. Psalmody over the corpse signifies the conquest of the deceased friend over hell, sin, and death. Here is

an evident continuation of the oak and stones of Druidic and Celtic customs altered into a Christian form."—*Roscoe*.

Near Penallt is *Troy House*, a seat of the Duke of Beaufort (Rte. 7).

24½ m., at *Redbrook*, are extensive tinplate works, though now unfortunately at a standstill. They are supplied with fuel from the coal-mines in the Forest of Dean, which extends for many miles on the l. bank of the Wye. The hill on the l. is *Highbury*, the site of an ancient encampment. A brook runs through the village, separating the counties of Monmouth and Gloucester.

[At *Newland* the visitor will find a large church, with a fine tower of the Somersetshire type.

Coleford is about 3 m. from Redbrook.]

26½ m. a pretty Gothic cottage, called *Florence*, stands close to the roadside on the l., shrouded in laurels and other evergreens. The river is now and then enlivened by the sail of a barge descending, or a party of boatmen rowing their vessel upwards against the stream.

The road continues along the l. bank of the Wye, until at 27½ m. it is carried across to the rt. bank by a handsome iron bridge; a little below which on l. is *Bigswear* House, a seat of the Rookes, descended from the admiral who captured Gibraltar. The hills behind it are crowned with the village church and ruined castle of *St. Briavel's*,* probably named from St. Bride's well on the outskirts, beneath a Gothic arch. The church is partly of Norm. architecture, very ancient, and contains a monument to the Warren family; the effigies are of the 17th centy. The mouldings of the transept aisles are terminated by snakes' heads, similar to those at Glastonbury. The modern tower

* See Nicholls' 'Forest of Dean' for the most complete account of that district and of *St. Briavel's Castle*.

commands a fine view. The great gateway of the castle, which is supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry I., is defended by two round towers, lately used as a prison for debtors. The castle was once occupied by the Lord Warden of the Forest of Dean.

[2½ m., on rt., is *Trelech*, so called from a group of monolith stones, locally associated with Harold, near the village. Close by is a tumulus, said to have been the site of a castle of the Clares. The church is E. Dec., and in the churchyard are some curious gravestones with floriated crosses; also a sun-dial, on which are engraved the three curiosities of Trelech, viz. the stones, the tumulus, and a well.]

29½. Near a bend in the river is situated the pretty little village of *Llandogo*, its cottages rising one above another, interspersed with gardens and orchards, and backed by woods. On the hill-side to the l. is the small fall of *Cleddau Shoots*, which, however, is only worth visiting in rainy weather.

32 m., on l. bank, is *Brockweir*, a very little wharf, at which a good deal of business is carried on; large trows from Bristol transfer their cargo to Wye barges, and there is a considerable trade in shipbuilding. Thus far the tide ascends the Wye.

32½ *Tintern Parva*. Its church, defaced by modern alterations, and paved with stones cut out of the monumental flagstones of monks and abbots from the abbey, contains some fragments of Norm. work. A little above it, at the road-side, stand the scanty remains of the mansion of the abbot of Tintern, containing little more than a portion of an E. Dec. window. It is said to have been sacked by the soldiers of the Parliament.

33 m. Somewhat encroached upon by the high road, which is carried within a stone's throw of its venerable walls, stands Tintern Abbey

occupying a narrow slip of level ground on the margin of the river, encircled by hills which form a thickly-wooded amphitheatre around it; and although the solitude is broken and the seclusion destroyed by the neighbouring manufactories, the beauty of the situation and the elegance of the building triumph over this, and Tintern remains the most romantic ruin in Britain. In distant views, the four arms of the cross of the church, each terminating in a pointed gable, seen in perspective, has a peculiarly good effect. It gains, however, upon a nearer approach, when the elegant forms of the pillars and arches, "the beauty of composition and delicacy of execution which distinguish it above most other Gothic edifices in this country, can be examined and appreciated." Its architecture exhibits a transition from the E. E. to the Dec. style, and the portions of carving still preserved, the fragments of basses, keystones, &c., exhibit foliage of most varied fancy and elaborate execution. Although the roof is gone, and one or two pillars have fallen, the walls are entire, and the stone, well-chosen and durable, has been little injured by the weather. Even the mullions of the windows remain tolerably perfect, and the view of the distant hills and woods seen through them is very pleasing. The length of the church is 228 ft., of the transepts 150 ft., and its height 70 ft. It is neatly kept by persons appointed by the Duke of Beaufort, to whom it belongs, and is carpeted with velvet turf, beneath which, in the S. aisle of the nave, a fragment of the original pavement, composed of glazed tiles, bearing the arms of the Bigods and the Clares, has lately been found. Although the abbey was founded in 1131 for monks of the Cistercian order by Walter de Clare, the existing church, commenced by and carried through by his successors, the Clares, Mar-

shalls, and Bigods, was not completed till 1287, or 156 years later. It was suppressed at the dissolution of the monasteries, and granted by Henry VIII. to Henry Earl of Worcester, from whom it has descended to the Dukes of Beaufort.

Here is a broken cross-legged figure of a knight in chain-armour, thought to be either Richard de Clare (called Strongbow), the conqueror of Ireland in the reign of Henry II., or Roger de Bigod. There is also the tomb of an ecclesiastic, bearing carvings of cross and several fish. An ornamented but mutilated doorway led into the cloisters, beyond which, to the N. of the nave, are remains of monastic buildings. In the centre the refectory was provided with a pulpit, from which homilies were read during meals; on one side was the kitchen, communicating with it by buttery-hatches through the wall, and on the other the dormitories. In 1847 the remains of an Hospitium, or smaller convent for the entertainment of strangers, were discovered in the orchard during the progress of some excavations.

There is a ferry over the Wye here, on the abbey side of which was the arch of the water-gate.

On the opposite bank of the river a pleasant walk up the hills and through the woods leads to the "*Devil's Pulpit*," from whence a fine view is obtained of the Wye, and not far off a peep of the Severn. Offa's Dyke, designed as a partition between England and Wales, crosses the tongue of land between the two rivers, and terminates on the Severn near Tidenham. Though obliterated by cultivation, traces of it may be discovered on the common near this.

The village (*Inn*, Beaufort Arms) is situated in a hollow, whence descends a small stream, made useful in turning the machinery of some forges and iron-works about

1 m. to the rt. They are famed for the manufacture of horse-shoe nails and iron wire. The first mills for wire-drawing in Great Britain were established here in the reign of Elizabeth by a colony of Flemings and Germans, about 1565, before which time all the wire made in England was forged by the hand.

The traveller will soon perceive that the river is again entering into the rocky limestone district. A hill on the l., on which the cliffs first show themselves, presents an appearance as though it had partially let fall its mantle of foliage to expose a bit of its bare rocky side.

The high road slopes gradually upwards from behind the abbey, carried along the shoulder of the hill and at the foot of the precipice, on a sort of terrace. A little way along it one of the best distant views of the abbey may be enjoyed. The rugged cliffs on the l. are called *Bannagor* Crags; those on the rt., rising gradually, attain their greatest height in the ***Wyndcliff*, 35 m., the summit of which displays one of the most remarkable and beautiful views in England, not surpassed in grandeur by any other river-scene in Europe. From the water-side the ascent is both long and steep, and those who travel in boats had better make a distinct excursion hither from Chepstow by land. At a distance of 2 m. from Tintern, and 3 from Chepstow, the road reaches the *Moss Cottage*, a pretty little summer-house, built by the Duke of Beaufort to accommodate visitors, who may obtain some homely refreshment here, but usually bring their provision-basket with them. The face of the hill above it, though almost precipitous, is thickly clothed with wood, among which are a great number of yews. Zigzag walks, neatly made, and eked out with frequent flights of stone steps made of rude slabs of slaty rock to overcome the steepness, wind upwards among

the trunks of the trees, the broken fragments of which offer frequent and grateful seats to the weary. About two-thirds of the way up a passage is offered by a natural fissure or grotto in the rock. The summit, surmounted by a tuft of trees, is at a height of nearly 900 ft. above the Wye. Over the tops of the trees the spectator looks down upon the road, and, far below it, on the river, which at this point makes an extraordinary bend in the shape of a horseshoe or loop, just backing the foot of the Wyndcliff. This very tortuous course encircles a small peninsula, occupied by the farm of *Llancaut*, whose chequered patchwork of fields and lines of paths and hedgerows are so completely displayed at his feet as to resemble a map; indeed, the owner can scarcely need a land survey of his estate, which lies open to everybody's view. On the rt., just where the Wye disappears, close to the towers of Chepstow, rises a long scar of white cliff, a part of the wall called the *Twelve Apostles*, stretching nearly across the middle distance behind *Llancaut* peninsula. And now comes the striking and peculiar feature of the view: above the tops of this range of precipices appears a wide stretch of the estuary of the Severn, with vessels and steamers upon it, villages and churches beyond it. This view extends on the rt. down to the islands of Flatholme and Steepholme at the mouth of the Bristol Channel. It is difficult at first to persuade one's eye that the broad streak of water rising thus high up against the horizon is on a level, or at least only a few inches lower than the deeply-sunk, serpent-like river in the abyss below. An oblique path runs from the top of the Wyndcliff to Tintern, as does a similar path to St. Arvan's, by which the necessity of descending to the Moss Cottage is avoided. The tourist by

water, after turning his back upon the Wyndcliff, skirts the peninsula of *Llancaut* on the l., and on the rt. the rocks and woods of *Piercefield*, the banks of the river closing into a gorge walled with lofty precipices. The high picturesque buttresses on the rt., with tufts of trees shooting out of the crevices between them, are the *Twelve Apostles*, while a 13th is named *St. Peter's Thumb*, and another the *Lover's Leap*.

36 m. *St. Arvan's*.—A road on rt. branches off to Monmouth over the high grounds of Chepstow Park Wood. [On the opposite side of the Wye, about 1 m. l., is *Llancaut Chapel*, a building of primitive style, containing a leaden font of early date and curious workmanship. It stands on a mural peninsula, enclosed by the bold rocky eminence of the Bannagor and Tidenham crags. This secluded spot was the scene of a most sanguinary conflict in 1642, when it was occupied by a party of royalists under the indefatigable Sir John Wintour, in order to fortify it and keep the passage of the Wye. Before their position was secured they were attacked during the period of high water by a superior force of the enemy, and of 180 royalists scarcely 20 escaped, among whom was Sir John Wintour, who fought his way through the enemy to the Tidenham rocks, and, being closely pursued by their dragoons, galloped in desperation over the shelving precipice, escaped unhurt on the ground below, and got away by swimming the river. The place of this successful achievement is still pointed out as "*Wintour's Leap*." *Offa's Dyke* commences in this parish.]

On rt. a road leads to Usk, 11 m., over part of Wentwood Forest, passing, 2 m. on l., *Itton Court* (E. Curre, Esq.).

37 m. on l. *Piercefield* (J. Russell, Esq.) stands in an unrivalled situation, overlooking the Bristol Channel

and the opposite Gloucestershire hills. The grounds are extensive and varied, but were laid out in the day when the beauties of nature were considered as secondary to those of landscape-gardening, which developed themselves in grottos and other architectural monstrosities. Near the entrance to the park is the site of the former priory of Kynemark, attached to the conventual church of *Chepstow*, 38 m. (Rte. 1), whose venerable castle, overhanging the river, and apparently forming part of the precipice, is a fit closing scene to the prodigal beauties of the Wye. The distance from Ross to Chepstow by water is about 38 m.

ROUTE 3.

FROM NEWPORT TO HEREFORD, BY RAIL.

The traveller quits Newport (Rte. 1) by the Hereford Railway, which uses the same stations and the same line as far as Pontypool as the Eastern Valleys Railway, following for the first mile or so the rt. bank of the river Usk, and having on l. the barracks, which overlook the town. 1½ m. on l. *Malpas Court* (T. Protheroe, Esq.) and Ch., once attached to the cell of Cluniac monks.

2½ m. *Llantarnam* Stat., near which, on the rt. bank of the Afon Llwyd, is Llantarnam Abbey (Mrs. Dowling), formerly an establishment for 6 Cistercian monks, but now a more modern Elizabethan mansion, erected from the materials of the old abbey.

4 m. *Cumbrán* Stat., to l. of which are the iron-works belonging to Messrs. Hill and Batt. At intervals the traveller catches a glimpse of the long range of mountain limestone on the l. which forms the eastern boundary of the S. Wales coal-field, commencing with the prominent hill of Twm Barlwm, near

Risca, and running due N. as far as Abergavenny.

5 m. at *Pontnewydd* are tin-plate works; as also at *Pontrhy-y-run*, a little further on. Soon afterwards the line draws nearer to the mountains, which, losing their rather monotonous outline, break up into groups, between which mountain streams, with their primitive purity somewhat tarnished by the refuse of tin-works and collieries, rush down the wooded glens to join the Afon. The clouds of smoke which hang over the valley to the l. betoken that the traveller is approaching the busy manufacturing town of Pontypool, 8½ m. (*Inn*: Crown), which in point of situation yields to none in Wales. Few towns have so improved in appearance of late years, a fact probably owing to the personal residence of the Lord Lieut. of the county, C. Hanbury Leigh, Esq., at Pontypool Park, who, with a noble munificence, presented the inhabitants with a Town-hall, of Italian architecture. The streets and shops have in consequence much improved, though the former still retain a good deal of the characteristic iron-work dirt about them. Iron and tin works employ a large population, and Pontypool has the credit of being one of the very earliest seats of the iron trade, which was commenced in 1560 by an ancestor of the Lord Lieut., one Rich. Hanbury, a goldsmith of the city of London. As coal was not then used in the smelting of iron, he employed charcoal, to obtain which many hill-sides, now bare, were despoiled of their timber. It is said that, at the time of Mr. Hanbury's undertaking, the whole of the mineral property was let for 9s. 4d. This town also attained celebrity in the reign of Charles II. for the manufacture of japan ware by Mr. Allgood, which obtained a great sale under the name of Pontypool ware. This trade, however, has long been

extinct. The Park is pleasantly situated on an eminence on the rt. of the town, from which it is separated by the river, and the beauty of the lawns and woods which surround it on every side proves that iron-work smoke is by no means fatal to vegetation. The house contains some family portraits.

[A very pretty excursion can be made from Pontypool to Crumlin and the Taff Vale by the loop line which branches off from the Hereford Railway, intersecting the valleys of the Ebbw, Sirhowy, and Rhymney, and joining the Taff Vale line a little above Quaker's Yard. For the first 5 m. the railway follows the defiles of *Cwm Glyn*, a romantic and well-wooded pass between the mountains of Cefn Crib and Mynydd Maen, which in many places approximate so closely as barely to leave room for the turnpike-road and the rails. Emerging from the tunnel at the head of the pass, the tourist gazes with astonishment, not unmixed with a feeling of insecurity, as he is carried across the vale of the Ebbw at a height of 210 ft. on the celebrated *Crumlin Viaduct*. The village of Crumlin (*Inn*: Viaduct) lies immediately under the bridge, from whence the view both up and down the valley is of the most lovely character. Exactly underneath are the foundry at which the materials of the bridge were fitted together, the white cottages of the workmen, the small station of the Western Valleys Railway, and the rushing stream of the Ebbw, all diminished to Lilliputian size; while lower down is Crumlin Hall, the modern and somewhat fantastic residence of Mr. Kennard, at whose works the erection of the viaduct was carried on. The whole of the view is shut in by steep hills, rising directly from the water's edge, and clothed with wood to the very summit.

The bridge itself is one of the [S. Wales.]

most splendid engineering works in Great Britain, and consists of 10 openings, each of 150 ft. span and 210 ft. high, the piers being a series of cast-iron pillars fastened together by diagonal braces. The cost of the whole was about 40,000*l.*

From hence the visitor may proceed by the Western Valleys Railway to Newport (12 m.), passing 1 m. Newbridge, and 2 m. *Abercarn*, where there are large coal and coke works. In the woods to l. is *Abercarn House*, a seat of Lord Llanover. The valley here takes a sudden curve, from which the Crumlin bridge appears as though it were hanging across like a cobweb, so delicate and fairy-like do its lines contrast with the dark hills beyond. 6 m. *Risca*, a populous and thriving place chiefly dependent on the collieries, tinplate and chemical works of Pontymister and Tydee. Beautiful views are obtained of the wooded valley of the Sirhowy, which here falls into the Ebbw. The Sirhowy Railway from Tredegar here joins the Western Valleys line. The steep and precipitous mountain to the l. just overhanging the town is *Twm Barlwm* (p. 48), believed formerly to have been the site of a Druidic court of assize. On the hills to the rt. is a village with the unpronounceable name of Mynyddswlyn. 10 m. *Basaleg*. The ch., with an embattled tower, is on the rt., just on the outside of *Tredegar Park* (Rte. 1), the seat of Lord Tredegar, through whose domains the railway runs to 12 m. *Newport*.]

[From Crumlin the same line follows up the Ebbw to *Pont Aberbeeg*, at which place the Ebbw Fach and Fawr effect a junction of streams, amidst scenery as romantic as any in S. Wales. The branch line to the l. continues to Victoria and Ebbwvale iron-works, 6 m. (Rte. 5), while that to the rt. runs to Abertillery tin-works and the iron-works of Blaina and Nantyglo, 6 m. (Rte. 5).]

The main line of the loop continues across the Sirhowy valley at Blackwood to the Rhymney valley, which it crosses at Hengoed by a handsome stone viaduct, which connects it with the Rhymney Railway (Rte. 4). Although there are not many individual objects of remark in these valleys, each of which bears a striking similarity to its neighbour, yet the romantic character of the scenery, combined with the important manufactures of the district, which involve such vast interests, make it a pleasant and very interesting digression for the tourist. [Another excursion may be taken by the visitor who has not seen this diversified county, up the valley of the Afon by the Eastern Valleys line to Blanafon, 6 m., passing 1 m. Pontnewydd station. On rt. is *Trevelin* (pron. Trebden) church, the mother church of the whole district, restored in 1847.

2 m. *Abersychan*, a straggling populous village, entirely dependent on the British Iron-works, which are seated on the hill-side to the l., overlooking the little valley of the Sychan.

6 m. *Blanafon*, another important work at the head of the Afon and on the southern slope of the Blorange mountain (Rte. 7), from which is obtained one of the finest views imaginable of the Vale of Usk. From here to Abergavenny is 6 m.]

Soon after leaving Pontypool the geologist will perceive a change in the character of the country as evinced in the cuttings and embankments. The red sandstone, which appears emerging from beneath the carboniferous limestone, gives place to the light-coloured shales which announce at *Little Mill* junction, 9 m., the upper Silurian beds. The branch railway to Usk and Monmouth runs for a great portion of the distance immediately across the Usk Silurian valley of elevation, which like that of Woolhope (Rte.

2) protrudes in a pear-shaped dome through the old red.

4 m. *Usk (Inn : Three Salmons)*, a pleasant, sleepy little town of about 1000 Inhab., exquisitely placed on the l. bank of the river of the same name. Overhanging the town, at the entrance from Abergavenny, are the ivy-clad ruins and round tower of the castle, which add very much to the beauty of the villa of F. Macdonnell, Esq., in whose grounds they stand. The castle formerly belonged to the Clarea, and subsequently to Edward IV., Richard III. (who are said to have been born here), Henry VII., and William Earl of Pembroke, and sustained numerous devastations at the hands of Owen Glendower. The church is a large embattled structure, formerly attached to a priory of Benedictine nuns, and contains, affixed to a screen, a brass plate with an inscription, of the reading of which antiquarians are divided. Usk was doubtless a place of some antiquity, and is supposed to have been the Burrium of the Romans; there are besides an unusual number of camps and ancient fortifications in the vicinity—the chief of which are Graeg-y-gaercyd, about 2 m. to the N.W.; Court-y-gaer, near Wolves Newton; and Gaerfawr, between Usk and Chepstow. [About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town on the Caerleon road is Llanbaddock church, near which the geologist will observe an interesting section of contorted Silurian strata on the rt. 3 m. rt. is Llangibby Castle (W. Williams, Esq.)] From Usk the railway continues its course up the valley of the Olwey, through a pleasant undulating country, to Llandenny, 7 m., and from thence past Raglan, 8 m., and Dingestow, 13 m., to Monmouth, 16 (Rte. 7).

13 m. *Llanvair* Stat., near which to rt. the Usk is crossed by a chain suspension bridge, only passable for foot passengers. On the opposite side of the Usk is *Brynder-*

wen, the seat of W. Stretton, Esq., and above it is the wooded eminence of Coed y Bunedd, a large encampment, 1440 ft. in circumference. The view from the summit, and indeed from the turnpike-road from Usk to Abergavenny, is most lovely, particularly towards the W., which commands the whole range of the Blorënge, the sharp cone of the Sugar-loaf, and the more massive Skyrrid. [1 m. on l. is Pantygoitre (A. Berrington, Esq.).] 14 m. *Penpergwum* Stat., where the line crosses the Usk close to the primitive-looking church of Llangattock. 1½ m. on l. is Llanover Court (Lord Llanover). From hence a picturesque and varied 3 m. brings the traveller into the heart of the Vale of Usk at Abergavenny, 17 m. (*Hotel*: Angel), Rte. 7. Passing at the back of the Lunatic Asylum, the railway soon enters the valley, formed on the l. by the outlying shoulders of the Sugar-loaf, and on the rt. by the *Skyrrid Vaur*, or the great fissure. It is commonly called the Holy Mountain, and deserves mention from the curious superstitions connected with it, derived from Romish times, and not yet eradicated from the minds of the Welsh peasantry. It receives its name from a fissure dividing it into two unequal parts, and produced, according to the popular legend, by the earthquake at the Crucifixion. Near the top stood a small chapel, no traces of which remain, dedicated to St. Michael, and the resort in former times of large multitudes, chiefly Roman Catholics of the lower classes, who repaired hither on Michaelmas eve on a pilgrimage to the saint. Until lately it was customary with the Welsh farmers and peasantry to send from a considerable distance for sackloads of earth out of the fissure of the Holy Mount, which they sprinkled over their stables, pigsties, and even houses, to avert evil, especially re-

serving portions of it to strew over the coffins and graves of themselves and their relatives. The geological structure of the Skyrrid consists of beds of brownstone, capped with quartzose conglomerate. These beds are interspersed with concretions which, when exposed to the influence of the atmosphere, in the escarpment of the mountain, have been washed out, leaving conically-shaped cavities imitating in their outline horseshoes, rings, &c. The view from the summit is magnificent, comprising a panorama of great extent—the Channel and Somerset hills to the S., Hereford and the Woolhope range to the E., and as far as the Church Stretton and Cleve hills on the N. At the foot on the Abergavenny side is Llanddewi Court (Capt. Wallbridge). From Abergavenny a continuous incline of 4 m. brings the traveller to *Llanvihangel Crucorney*, 21 m. On rt. the fine timber denotes the whereabouts of *Llanvihangel Court* (the seat of the Hon. W. Rodney), chiefly remarkable for its magnificent avenue of firs, which are considered the finest in the kingdom. The house is ancient and was formerly the property of the Arnolds, from whom it passed into the Harley family in the reign of Queen Anne.

[Llanvihangel is the nearest stat. to Llanthony Abbey, about 7 m. distant on the l.; but as no conveyance can be obtained at the village, it would be better for the non-pedestrian visitor to start from Abergavenny. The way lies up the valley of the brawling Honddu, and the views which greet the traveller at every step are lovely, particularly at *Cwm-yoy*, 3 m., where the mountains are almost grand in their sudden curves and precipitous escarpments. The eye ranges over long reaches in the Vale of Ewias, which becomes more secluded and solitary at every step, and impresses one strongly with the fitness of the

locality for a conventual establishment. *Llanthony*, properly called by the Welsh "*Llanddewi Nant Honddu*," or the Church of David on the Honddu, stands in the Vale of Ewias, deep and silent in the heart of the Black Mountains, in the N. angle of Monmouthshire, "the lower parts of the hills and the valley itself" as in the description of Giraldus, "enriched with pleasant meadows, interspersed with corn-fields, and now and then enlivened with woods and coppices." This Cistercian priory appears to be entirely of one date, about the latter part of the 12th centy., subsequent to the erection of St. David's cathedral. The ruins show it to have been cruciform, with a central and two W. towers. The 3 lower stages of the latter, and the lower stage of the W. front connecting them, remain tolerably perfect. The ruins, a portion of which was fitted up by Sir M. Wood as a shooting-box, are now the property of Walter Savage Landor. The N. side of the nave, including the triforium, remains, but the S. side is down, as are also both aisles; portions of the transept however are standing, and a part of the central tower and choir. S. of and connected with the S. transept is the Chapterhouse, now ruined, an oblong room with a polygonal E. end; and joining the two is an oblong chamber 24 ft. by 11 ft., vaulted and groined, and in good preservation. At the S.W. corner of the quadrangle lay the Prior's House, which, with the adjoining tower of the ch., forms the inn. A fragment of the cover of a tomb of E. E. date is supposed to have covered the bones of Walter Earl of Hereford, who was buried in the Chapterhouse.

The whole length of the church was 212 ft., and of the transepts 96 ft.

It appears from a very creditable plate given by Wyndham, in 1780,

that at that time the whole nave, except the roof, remained; and that the E. window was of Dec. date, no doubt an insertion in the place of lancet windows like those of the W. end. In 1800 the views given by Coxe were drawn, in which 2 stories of the central tower, clear of the roof, remained, and at the W. end a triple window and 4 ranges of pointed arcades. The W. front fell in 1801-3, and much of the S. aisle and nave in 1837. The general style of the architecture is transition from Norm. to E. E., and is in many respects peculiar, "the special characteristic being the close reproduction of the features of a very large church on a very small scale." The conventual buildings covered 7 ac. enclosed within a wall. The ruins of the refectory remain, but the hospitium is a barn. There is also a curious vaulted sewer, and a vivarium or fishpond E. of the church. Leland states this priory to have been originally a cell of the patron saint of Wales, in favour of which conjecture the name is the only tangible evidence. Southey, with a licence exceeding that of Laureates, affirms,

"Here was it, stranger, that the patron saint
Of Cambria, pass'd his age of penitence
A solitary man; and here he made
His hermitage, the roots his food, his drink
Of Honddu's mountain stream."

In 1100, in the reign of Henry I., William, a Norm. knight and retainer of De Lacy, who conquered the district of Ewias, retired hither to lead the life of an anchorite, and was joined, in 1103, by Ernisius, chaplain to the Empress Maude. Their joint church, dedicated in 1108 to St. John the Baptist, is probably the Norm. parochial chapel of St. David's, still standing, as does the priory in the parish of Cwmyoy. Enriched by the De Lacys, and favoured by Henry, Maude, and the celebrated minister and church-builder Roger Bishop of Sarum, 1107, a monastery

was founded, of which Ernisius became 1st prior. Walter of Gloucester, Earl of Hereford and Constable of England, ended his days here in a monastic habit. Robert de Betun, miraculously called, became 2nd prior, and brought great store of sanctity, and some of worldly fame and pelf, to the house. In 1129-31 he became Bishop of Hereford. In the government of Robert de Braci, 3rd prior, the convent, being sorely beset by the insurgent Welsh, took advantage of a gift of lands from Milo Earl of Hereford, and the monks migrated to Gloucester in 1136, where they built and occupied a 2nd Llanthony near that city. The 4th prior was William of Wycombe. Clement, the 5th prior, ruled between 1150-70, and made great exertions to move the conventual establishment back to Ewias. As it is evident that the present building is not earlier than his priorate, we must conclude it to have been wholly his work, constructed with a view to lead back his flock, and enable them to dwell in safety. After his death, however, the priory seems to have fallen into neglect; and in the reign of Edward IV. a royal licence finally merged Llanthony of Ewias in her daughter of Gloucester, alleging as a reason the turbulence of the people, and, proh pudor! the irregular lives of John Adams the prior, and his 4 canons. A particular interest attaches to this establishment on account of the contemporary histories of Prior Betuh (1131), Prior William of Wycombe (1137), and one of its monks (from 1103 to 1203). It was also described by Giraldus Cambrensis (1188). An excellent historical account of the priory, with copious extracts from chronicles, was published by the Rev. G. Roberts in the 'Archæologia Cambrensis,' vol. ii., and also an architectural paper by E. A. Freeman, Esq., in the 3rd series of the same, vol. i.

The road continues up the valley for $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the mountain village of Capel y Ffin, from whence a path across the escarpments of the Black Mountains leads to Hay, about 14 m. from Llanthony. Between the Priory and Cwmyoy a path to l. goes over the hill at Dial-garreg to Partrishow (Rte. 7) and Crickhowell, 7 m.]

24 m. *Pandy* Stat. The *Hatterill*, or Black Mountains, here sweep off to the l. towards Old Castle and Longtown, two villages, each possessing the fragments of a castle.

29 m. *Pontrilas*, near which on l. the line passes *Pontrilas Court* (J. Watson, Esq.). The scenery in this locality is of a broken and lovely character, especially to the l., in the neighbourhood of the villages of *Ewias Harold* and *Abbey Dore*. [On rt. about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. is *Kentchurch* village and Court (the residence of Col. Scudamore), a castellated mansion, said to have been built by Henry IV., situated in an extensive park on the western slope of *Garway Hill*. 1 m. further are *Grosmont* church and castle, situated on an eminence on the rt. bank of the *Monnow*. That it was originally a place of importance is evident from the traces of causeways issuing from the village, and also that a market is still kept up. The church, of Transition Norm., is of unusual size, consisting of a nave, aisles, transept, and chancel, with an octagonal tower and spire. The celebrated necromancer, John of Kent, is said to have been buried here. Of the castle, once the favourite residence of the Dukes of Lancaster, the remains are not very extensive, consisting principally of a gateway, and baronial hall lighted by 5 windows. There is, also, a beautiful Dec. chimney similar to the one at *St. Briavel's Castle*, between *Monmouth* and *Chepstow*. The fortress was invested by *Llewellyn*, but was relieved by Henry III., &c.

whose arrival the Welshmen "saved their lives by their legges." 1 m. S. of Grosmont is the *Graig* hill, which, although of no very great height, is a striking object in Monmouthshire landscapes, on account of its isolation; and on the other side of it is *Skenfrith* Castle, a fortress of a trapezium form, surrounded by a curtain wall with towers and a circular keep. From hence to Monmouth (Rtes. 2, 7) it is 7 m., passing on l. Hilstone House (G. Cave, Esq.).]

29½ m. Kenderchurch, on the summit of a little hill on the l. of the railway.

32 m. *St. Devereux*. On an eminence on rt. are the scanty remains of *Kilpeck* Castle, and *Kilpeck* Church, one of the purest and most interesting specimens of Norm. architecture that is to be found in Great Britain. It was founded, together with a priory, now destroyed, by Hugh Fitzwilliam, and in 1134 was made over to *St. Peter's* Abbey at Gloucester. Its most remarkable features are the chancel, which is in the form of an apex; the corbel table all round the building, which includes upwards of 74 designs of heads, human figures, and beasts; and the doorway, which is decorated with zigzag, nailhead, and star mouldings. The wall in the immediate neighbourhood is covered with elaborate ornaments. The church was restored in 1848 by the late Mr. Cottingham. [1 m. from *Kilpeck* on the rt. are *Mynde* Park (T. Symons, Esq.), *Bryngwyn* (J. Phillips, Esq.), *Lyston* (R. Lingwood, Esq.), and the long ranges of *Saddlebow* and *Orcop* Hills.]

35 m. *Tram Inn* Stat., a little beyond which, on l., is *Alensmore* House (Mrs. Pateshall).

40 m. Passing on l. the wooded demesne of *Belmont* (F. R. Wegg-Prosser, Esq.), and crossing the *Wye* by a handsome new bridge, the traveller arrives at the cathedral

city of *Hereford*. (*Hotels*: *Green Dragon*, *City Arms*, *Mitre*.) *Hereford*, in the times of the *Heptarchy* the capital of the *Mercian* kingdom, is situated in a fine spacious valley of old red sandstone, watered by the *Wye* and *Lugg*, and bounded on all sides by picturesque ranges of hills, most of which are wooded up to their very summits. The centre of a large and important agricultural county and a cathedral city, it has always maintained a staid and quiet dignity which contrasts pleasantly with the bustle and restlessness of a manufacturing town; although within the last few years the convergence of 3 or 4 lines of railway has imparted to its streets a degree of animation to which it was long a stranger. The city is of great antiquity, and was known in the Roman era under the name of *Caerflawyd*, or the "town of beech-trees," a small place, probably dependent on the large station of *Magna Castra*, about 4 m. distant (Rte. 8), and it is said possessed a large church as early as the reign of *Offa*, in the 8th century. The castle, which was described by *Leland* as the finest and strongest in England, was commenced, together with the gates and city walls, by *Ethelfleda* about 905; but it was during the reign of *Athelstan* that the city attained its highest prosperity.

The first great reverse was sustained in 1055, when *Llewellyn ap Gruffydd*, Prince of Wales, invaded Herefordshire, killed the bishop and canons, burnt the cathedral, and destroyed the walls of the city, which were subsequently rebuilt and strengthened by *Harold*. In the 13th centy. *Edward I.* was confined in the castle, from whence he made his escape; here also, in 1326, *Edward II.* was deposed, and *Hugh Despencer*, his chief favourite, hanged. In the 17th centy. *Hereford* was besieged three times by

the Parliamentary troops, on one occasion of which it was successfully held against the Scotch Covenanters, under the Earl of Leven, by Barnabas Scudamore. The castle, of which no traces now remain, was ruinous in Leland's time, having been allowed to fall into decay after the subjugation of Wales by Edward I.; some portions of the walls, however, remain in fair preservation, though of the six gates there is not a vestige.

The principal object of attention in the city is the venerable cathedral, the noble tower of which stands forth from out of the plain, visible for many a mile. The see is believed to be one of the oldest in Britain, the line of bishops having continued unbroken since at least the division of the Mercian dominions in 676; but the origin of the present cathedral may be considered to date from the 8th cent.; when the assassination of King Ethelbert at the palace of Offa, of whom he was a guest, caused the erection of a tomb and shrine, by way of penance for the crime. The actual building, however, was begun by Bp. Athelstan in 1030, a portion of whose work still remains in parts of the S. transept, the S. aisle of the choir, and the vaulted entrance to the chapter-house. Bp. Lozing, in 1110, erected the nave, and the ancient W. front, which is said to be the most perfect example of arcade work that ever existed. Unfortunately for architecture, Bp. Braose built in 1200, not only the first central tower, but also an equally large western tower, which, long too heavy for its foundations, fell in 1786, crushing the W. front in its fall. The N. transept, which has been restored with singular skill and good taste by Gilbert Scott, Esq., was originally added by Robert de Betune (1131), prior of Llanthony abbey, and was enlarged in the 14th cent., when a separate aisle was added to accommodate

the shrine of the saintly Bp. Cantilupe. Like most cathedrals which have risen under the superintendence of successive prelates, Hereford Cathedral offers specimens of many different styles of architecture. The nave, which was reduced somewhat in length by the so-called improvements of Mr. Wyatt in the W. front, rendered necessary by the fall of the western tower, was built by Bp. Lozing, and presents, in the columns and circular arches which separate it from the aisles, beautiful examples of Norm. decorations of zigzag, nail-headed, lozenge, and other mouldings, which become more elaborate as the choir is approached; while just below the clerestory windows is a range of arcades with pointed arch. The windows on the N. side of the nave are E. Dec. In the N. aisle is the highly ornamented monument of Bp. Booth, the builder of the adjoining porch, whose effigy is guarded on each side by an angel. In the S. aisle are an ancient font, with the 12 Apostles (much mutilated) represented in relief on the outside, and an altar monument of the Brydges family. The N. porch is a fine example of Perp., erected in 1530. The N. transept, known also as St. Catherine's aisle, is lighted on the N. by a very fine geometrical window with circular tracery, and with a smaller one above. It would seem as though this transept was built and decorated with all the magnificence that the architects of the period could lavish upon it, so as to make it more worthy of the reception of the Cantilupe shrine, which is contained in an aisle adjoining its E. side. This aisle also contains 3 geometrical windows, and "an upper range of semicircular arches, the earlier Norm. form being erected over the later E. Eng.; an unusual vestige of the Transition, noticeable also at Llanthony Abbey." The *sanctum sanctorum* is the shrine of

St. Cantilupe, Bp. of Hereford in 1275, who obtained such reputation for his learning and virtues, that on his death, in 1282, his bones were sent from Italy to his own cathedral, and a festival held with extraordinary pomp to celebrate his canonization. The miraculous powers of the new saint, who is known as St. Thomas of Hereford, were great, and attracted many pilgrims and much coin of the realm from credulous devotees. A cast of the shrine, which is of Purbeck marble, is preserved in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The choir, built by Bp. Lozing, is a rich specimen of Norm. architecture, and contains a particularly fine eastern arch, under which is an altar-screen of Caen stone, bearing recessed panels, with subjects relative to the Passion sculptured in alto-relievos. This was erected in memory of Jos. Bailey, Esq., M.P., formerly member for the county. On the S. side of the choir is an ancient relic, in the shape of a small statuette of King Ethelbert, who was supposed to have been buried here in 793. Under an arch, close to the N. aisle of the choir, is a beautiful E. Eng. canopied monument of Bp. Peter de Aquablanca (1268).

The Lady Chapel, which was restored by Mr. Cottingham about 1850, is lighted by lancet windows, the 5 at the E. front being filled with stained glass representing 21 episodes in the life of our Lord, put up in memory of Dean Mereweather, who devoted much care and attention towards the restoration of the cathedral. The other monuments in this chapel are of Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford; Joanna de Bohun of Kilpeck, Countess of Hereford; and several bishops. To the S. of the Lady Chapel is the Audley chapel, a fine example of Perp. architecture, the roof of which is composed of fan-tracery vaulting, painted and gilt. On the

N. of the choir is another chapel, also with fan-tracery ceiling, erected by Bp. Stanbury in the 15th cent. The S. transept is supposed to have remained untouched in some portions since the days of Bp. Athelstan, and contains the earliest work in the whole building, although the windows were altered in the 14th cent. From hence there is an entrance into the chapterhouse, where a number of relics are preserved. At the present time the nave is the only portion of the ch. which is used for the celebration of divine service, though it is hoped that before very long the choir will be again available. The sum of 27,000*l.* has already been spent in the restoration, but much remains to be done; how completely and how rapidly depends on the liberality of those who would wish to see one of the finest cathedrals in England occupying its proper position, in ecclesiastical architecture. A very large number of bishops and deans are interred here, for a list of whom, as well as an excellent and very full account of the whole building, the visitor may consult with interest 'A Handbook for Hereford,' published by Mr. Joseph Jones, to which the writer of this notice is much indebted.

The Bishop's Palace is situated on the S. side of the cathedral, fronting the river, and the Deanery is on the E. It contains a portable shrine representing on its sides the assassination of Ethelbert.

A pleasant promenade is to be found in the Castle Green, overhanging the river and offering extensive views of the country to the S.W. In the centre is a column erected in 1809, to commemorate the victories of Nelson. Although modern taste has decorated the streets of Hereford with many nice shops and residences, it still contains a goodly number of old houses, the chief of which the visitor will

find in the old Town hall, erected in the reign of James I.; the Butchers' Hall in St. Peter's Street, which is decorated with a large amount of carving; and an ancient house of the 17th centy. in East Street. In addition to these, Gwynne Street is said to have been the birthplace of the fair Nell Gwynne, as was a small street leading out of Widemarsh Street that of Garrick. At the back of the same street, and in an angle formed by it and Coningsby Street, are the ruins of the Black Friars' Monastery, founded in the 13th century, near which is a mutilated though still beautiful Dec. hexagonal cross, supposed to have been used for the purpose of preaching. The churches of Hereford, though ancient, possess but little of interest, though their position, generally at the termination of a street, adds considerably to the picturesque quaintness of the town.

Distances:—London, 144 m.; Newport, 41 m.; Shrewsbury, 51 m.; Ludlow, 23 m.; Leominster, 12 m.; Abergavenny, 22 m.; Ross, 12 m.; Gloucester, 30 m.; Ledbury, 14 m.; Malvern, 22 m.; Worcester, 30 m.; Hay, 20 m.; Brecon, 34 m.; King-ton, 19 m.; Aberystwith, 80 m.

Conveyances:—By rail to Newport, Gloucester, and Shrewsbury; a coach daily to Malvern and a coach daily to Hay; a coach every alternate day during the season to Aberystwith through Builth and Rhayader; also daily to Builth.

ROUTE 4.

FROM CARDIFF TO BRECON, BY MERTHYR TYDVIL — TAFF VALE RAILWAY.

Cardiff (Rte. 1). The terminus of the Taff Vale Railway is situated in Crockherbtown, close to the Newport Road, but the trains run and the line is measured from the Docks, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. It was opened in 1841, and was constructed under considerable engineering difficulties, overcome with great skill by the late George Bush, Esq., engineer to the Company.

The Taff and its tributary valleys include some of the finest scenery in S. Wales, and much that for sunny, smiling beauty is unrivalled in Britain. The Taff owes much of its charm to the extremely unequal breadth of its valley and to its sudden and unexpected windings. The Rly. has several sharp curves, an inclined plane, and a tunnel upon its course. The canal between Cardiff and Merthyr cost 100,000*l.*, and was opened 1798. There are 40 locks upon it, and it rises nearly 600 ft.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Llandaff* Stat. (Rte. 1); on approaching which the grey tower of the cathedral and the groves and summer-house in the Dean's garden are seen about 1 m. on the l., with the neat little church of Radir.

A little beyond the stat. is the junction of the Tidal line, which runs down to the new harbour and docks of Penarth, joining the Ely Valley Rly.

The whole of this part of the line is upon a loose drift of sand and large stones plentifully spread over the valley of the Taff. On the rt. is the Heath (Wyndham Lewis, Esq.).

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on the rt. is a fine wooded bank, at the base of which sweeps the river supplying *Melin-*

griffith Tin-plate Works, the property of T. W. Booker Blakemore, Esq., whose residence of *Velindra* crowns the top of the bank.

6½ m. *Pentyrch* Stat. stands just without the picturesque pass of Castell Coch, overshadowed on the l. by the Lower and immediately beyond, the Great Garth, 981 ft. above the sea. To the rt. of the stat. is *Greenmeadow*, H. Lewis, Esq., a branch of the Lewises of the Van, an ancient Glamorganshire family. ¾ m. on l. are the Pentyrch Iron-works, the property of the Messrs. Booker, where the iron is manufactured to supply the tin-plate works of *Meltingriffith*.

The situation of *Castell Coch*, so called from the red tint of the material with which it was built, is admirable, overhanging the pass on a precipitous escarpment of mountain-limestone. Its plan was that of a triangle, having a round tower at each angle, of which the N. is in the best preservation. In style it is probably E. E., about the reign of Henry III. It was the key of the upper country. "A beacon-fire upon the headland of Penarth, answered here and on the opposite Garth, would be repeated from the summits of the distant mountains of Brecon and Carmarthen, and would at once spread the tidings of invasion over the whole of the southern coast."—*G. C.*

Through this pass Owen Glendower is supposed to have descended when he burnt the episcopal palace of Llandaff and ravaged Cardiff. "The vale of Tâf was necessarily the scene of many of the great transactions of war, as it now is of those of peace, between England and S. Wales, and the pass and fortress of Castell Coch form the boundary and key between the country of the mountain and the plain. From hence, in the words of a yet extant triad, may be seen the length and breadth of 'that

beautiful country, the land of the courteous and gentle people, where the wives are honoured and the walls white.' Up this pass sped that Saxon band who, fearing not God nor regarding man, placed the celestial crown of martyrdom upon the temples of the maid of royal birth. Here stood 'Aneurin of the flowing eulogy, chief of bards,' and poured forth his animating strains while his half-clad and ill-armed countrymen waged bloody but unsuccessful war against the iron-clad bands of the invader."—*Westm. Review*.

[6½ m. Walnut Tree Bridge Stat. belonging to the New Rhymney Rly., which will be described here, since the same line of rails is made use of by the two companies. The valley of the Rhymney does not join that of the Taff in any way, but turns off in the opposite direction by Bedwas and Machen, eventually communicating with the valley of the Ebbw at Bassaleg near Newport. In consequence of certain differences existing between the proprietors of a tramway running down the valley to Newport, the dock company, the freighters and coalowners in the valley, the new Rhymney Rly. was constructed and opened in 1857, thus forming an outlet for the mineral produce of the district at Cardiff, and diverting a considerable amount of traffic from Newport, a misfortune which it will be long ere it recovers. The terminus at Cardiff is in Adam St., from whence the line is the same as that of the Taff Vale, from which it diverges through a deep cutting at Walnut Tree Bridge Stat., arriving at

10 m. *Caerphilly (Inn, Castle, unassuming but comfortable)*, situated at the very eastern edge of Glamorganshire, behind a ridge of hills which on the S. separate it from Cardiff (7 m.), and on the W. from the Taff vale. To the former

town there is a direct road over the limestone hills and past New House. The village itself is poor and straggling, and the houses approach rather near to the baronial walls of the old castle, which is one of the most extensive as well as interesting ruins of a feudal fortress to be met with in the country, though on the whole, from its level position and the want of vegetation, less fitted to employ the pencil of the artist than the pen of the antiquary. It has been rendered untenable by the agency of gunpowder, evidently applied by skilful engineers; nevertheless, it is one of the best examples remaining of a fortification of the 13th centy., appearing from the style of its architecture to have been built about the reign of Edward I. In the reign of Edward II. the king's favourite Hugh le Despencer is said to have repaired its works in order to withstand a siege from Queen Isabel, the she-wolf of France, and her minion Mortimer. The unfortunate Edward sought refuge in its walls when flying from Bristol attended by the younger Despencer, in 1326; but, after a vain attempt to raise his Welsh subjects in his defence, was compelled to seek an asylum in the priory of Neath, leaving Despencer to hold out the castle against the queen. The amount of the store of provisions and live and dead stock found in the castle when it capitulated has been rated on doubtful authority at 2000 oxen, 12,000 cows, 30,000 sheep, 600 draught horses, and 2000 hogs; of salt provision, 200 beeves, 600 muttons, and 1000 hogs; also 200 tons of French wine, 40 tons of cider, and wheat enough to feed 4000 men for 4 years. When and by whom its destruction was brought about is by internal evidence attributed to the Parliament after the great rebellion.

The siege in the time of Edward

II. is almost the only ascertained historical fact respecting Caerphilly.

The castle is described by Leland and others as standing on marshy ground, partly surrounded by a mere or lake. At present its walls are washed on the S. and S.E. sides by Nant-y-Gledyr, a tributary of the Rhymney; but there is evidence that anciently its waters were not merely employed to fill the two moats which surrounded the fortress, but were also, as at Kenilworth, spread over a considerable tract by damming them up, thereby increasing the strength of the place and the difficulty of approaching it. The main entrance on the E. side of the castle was approached by a raised causeway and pier of masonry, detached in the middle of the moat, the gaps on each side of the pier being crossed by drawbridges. The Gatehouse, flanked by two turrets and surmounted by a tower 60 ft. high, was guarded by portcullis and stockades, and flanked by loopholes in the turret walls. On the lower story are remains of a small fireplace and oven, apparently for heating pitch, lead, &c., for the annoyance of besiegers; here also was the apparatus for raising the drawbridge. This part of the moat being now generally dry, owing to the stream having been turned away from it, the present entrance to the castle is by a small postern to the rt. of the gatehouse, now a battered hole on a level with the moat. On passing, it is seen that an abyss or chasm about 29 ft. deep and 5 wide separates the gatehouse from the long wall or curtain stretching N. from it on the rt. By help of this gap and of a wall (now levelled with the earth) carried from the gatehouse to the inner moat, this long rampart and outwork was separated from the rest of the edifice, so that, even if it were taken, the body of the place would be still safe and

cut off from it. The communication between it and the gatehouse was kept up by drawbridges or planks of wood easily removed. This curtain, flanked towards the moat by 3 buttress-towers, stretches N. 360 ft.; a gallery of wood ran along behind it, allowing the garrison to man the defences, and it terminated in another postern, flanked by 2 buttress-towers and provided with portcullis and draw-bridge. This long curtain at present looks unfinished, but it was never intended for more than an outwork; and when the castle was in a state of defence, the ground behind it was flooded and converted into a lake. The opposite and corresponding curtain or wing extended to the dam and sluices by which the river was arrested so as to form this inundation. This dam, being the keystone of the water defences, was strongly guarded by flanking towers on each side and by a "tête du pont" on the opposite side of the stream. Those who dismantled this castle let out the waters of the lake by blowing up a large part of this curtain and wall, 15 ft. thick, including 2 buttress-towers, and the rivulet now flows through the gap, being crossed by a rude wooden bridge which rests on one of the broken fragments of masonry, serving instead of a pier.

To return to the great gatehouse. Standing within its portal on the N. are the foundations of wall which, with the chasm before mentioned, separated the N. curtain from the body of the place; on the S. the ruined lower story of the castle mill, set in motion by a rivulet from the stream; and W. the quadrangular body of the castle itself. It was also insulated by a moat, now dried up and covered with greensward, except where encumbered by ruins. It was surrounded by an outer wall with gates on the

E. and W. sides, approached by drawbridges, within which stood lofty gatehouses and the chief buildings of the place, overlooking the outwork and leaving narrow terraces between. The outer gate on the E. side has been crushed by the ruins of the inner gatehouse, which has been separated by an explosion into two parts—one half remaining upright and tolerably perfect, while the other has fallen in fragments towards the moat. Originally provided with gates, portcullis, stockades, and holes in its roof for pouring hot metal or pitch on the heads of assailants, on the first floor is a large room with a wide fireplace. Passing through this gatehouse, you enter the inner court or bailey of the castle, which in its original state must have been very imposing. In front rises the western gatehouse, tolerably perfect; on the l. is the Great Hall, having rich windows and a doorway with ogee-shaped arches and decorated ballflower ornaments in the mouldings; the corbels which supported its wooden roof are of triple-clustered columns. E. of the hall is the chapel. From the side of the hall, opposite the fireplace, proceeds a wide passage slanting downwards to the moat, here of great breadth, and proved by the mark on the walls to have been about 12 ft. deep. The passage is curiously vaulted by a series of arches hanging one below the other like inverted steps; at its lower entrance was a place for storing boats. The moat or lake is now fine greensward. Between the E. gatehouse and the hall are the offices: the kitchen, called the Mint and provided with fireplaces with thick walls, had once a vaulted roof. There is great difficulty in identifying the rest of the offices; one is provided with an oven and open tank. The inner bailey was defended at the angles by 4 lofty

and very thick bastion-towers, upon which the chief violence of the demolishers of the castle has been expended, so that they have all been more or less overthrown. One of these in the S.E. corner, on your l. hand as you enter the inner court, is the leaning tower, 80 ft. high and projecting 9 ft. over its base. It must have been mined and blown up with gunpowder; but the cylinder of masonry, 10 ft. thick, was so solid, that even its parapet remains perfect; and though it is split in twain by the explosion, it has only slid downwards, sinking for some depth into the earth and leaning over at an angle, though not beyond its centre of gravity: the rest of the tower, towards the court, has been broken in pieces. At the W. end of the hall are the state apartments. Galleries in the thickness of the wall, looped towards the outside, run round a part of the castle and are still accessible, though the removal of every fragment of iron and most of the freestone has led to the demolition of many staircases, and the sills, mouldings, &c., of the doors and windows throughout the building. On the W. side of this bailey rises the W. gatehouse, conducting to the back entrance of the castle, which was strongly defended by an outer gatehouse, the side walls of which are now broken through, approached by a drawbridge over the moat, the hollow pier for sustaining which remains. This led to the hornwork, an irregular polygon of earth. A dam or ridge of earth extended from this hornwork along the N. side of the castle and separated the moat from the lake beyond it; the water was admitted from the moat into the pond through a sluice in this dam. In addition to these works, composing the fortifications of the ancient castle, there rises on the N.W. angle, detached from this, an eminence crowned with a more

modern fort or redoubt evidently thrown up after the discovery of gunpowder, probably during the wars of the great rebellion, to render the place tenable. Its shape is an irregular quadrangle, with rude bastions at the 4 corners surrounded by a fosse.*

Near Caerphilly, and partially built of its materials, is the *Van*, long the seat of the ancient Glamorgan family of Lewis, but which passed out of the male line by an heiress to the Earls of Plymouth.

1 m. from Caerphilly is *Pwl-y-pant*, the picturesque cottage of Mr. Williams.

15 m. *Ystrad Stat.* The vale of the Rhymney here narrows considerably, and presents a pleasing contrast to the broad amphitheatre of hills in which the castle-city of Caerphilly is situated. *Ystrad Church*, on rt., is a neat tasty building, partly erected by the Rev. Geo. Thomas, whose residence—the Court—is but a short distance on the rt.

16 m. *Hengoed*, the junc. of the Taff Vale Extension Rly. with the Rhymney line. The former, which connects the Taff Vale with the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Rly. at Pontypool, is carried across the vale by a lofty viaduct, the tall narrow arches of which form a prominent feature in the scenery.

On the mountain to the l. is the white tower of *Gelligaer Church*, which overlooks many a ridge of hill and many a narrow valley. As the name implies, this was the site of a Roman encampment, and there are traces of a Roman road leading to the village, besides several monumental stones on the Gelligaer mountain.

Several old houses exist in this parish, and at a farm-house near

* See a full description of Caerphilly by G. T. Clarke, Esq., in the West of England Journal, and also the 'Archæologia Cambrensis,' from which this notice is chiefly derived.

Llancaiach it is said that Charles II. once passed the night.

17 m. Pengam, or *Pontaberpengam*. On rt. close to the Stat. is a handsome school erected from the funds of a charity left to the parish of Gelligaer. The scenery here is of a charming description, notwithstanding the intrusion of several collieries, which, however, do not interfere as much as might be expected. The quaint old bridge—the river, now rushing over its rocky bed and now forming clear deep pools—the woods feathering down to the water's edge—and the overlapping of the hills as the valley winds about, present a picture over which the artist might well be tempted to linger.

On the hill to rt. stands *Bedwelty* Church, the mother-church of large districts which have risen up with their teeming populations within the last half-century. The thickly inhabited ironwork towns of Tredegar, Ebbwvale, and Sirhowy (Rte. 5), but too thinly provided with church-accommodation, are all within the parish of Bedwelty, which extends for 7 or 8 m. in each direction. Amongst the documents in the cathedral of Llandaff, one was discovered to the effect that one sermon a month should be allowed to be preached in the church of Bedwelty on the application of the inhabitants of the parish.

19 m. *Bargoed* Stat. A handsome viaduct carries the Rly. across the mouth of the Bargoed Rhymney valley, which here joins that of the Rhymney river. It is contemplated to carry a branch line up to the head of this vale, which abounds in mineral produce, at present but little developed.

21 m. *Tir Phil*, where are extensive collieries and coke-works. A parallel Rly. runs from the Rhymney Works, on the opposite side of the valley, but instead of proceeding to Cardiff it turns off to the l. at Bedwas, near Caerphilly, and has its

outlet at Newport. It is still called the old Rhymney line, though being in the hands of a few private capitalists it is only used to convey minerals. It has, however, been considerably damaged by the new Rly., which was mainly constructed with a view to counteract the extremely high tolls and general monopoly which a shortsighted policy had established.

23½ m. *Pontlottym*, a populous suburb attached to

24½ *Rhymney* Iron-works (Rte. 5).]

8 m. from Cardiff *Taff's Well* Stat., so called from a tepid medicinal spring which bubbles up in the bed of the river, and which is sometimes employed as a bath for rheumatic patients. W. of this Stat. the coal-measure sandstones of the Garth Hill, and on the E. the corresponding height of Craig-yr-Alt, are well seen. From hence there is a foot-path to Caerphilly, 4 m. The line is now completely within the coal-field, symptoms of which begin to be apparent everywhere in the number of collieries and levels in the hill-sides. The curves near this Stat. are very sharp, and in some places the line runs along a narrow shelf on the mountain-side 100 ft. above the river.

12 m. *Treforest* Stat., opposite to which on rt. are Mr. Crawshay's tinplate works and the pretty little church of Glyn Taff.

Newbridge, 13 m., or Pontypridd (*Inns*: New Inn; White Hart), has become a considerable place, the rising prosperity of which is due to the number of collieries opened in the neighbourhood and in the Rhondda valley, which joins the Taff Vale on the l. Not far from the Stat. is the well-known bridge of Pontypridd (or bridge of the earthen hut), "a single arch spanning the Taff, 140 ft. span and 35 ft. height, completed 1755 by a self-taught country mason, William Ed-

wards, whose history is related at length in the 'Pursuit of Knowledge,' v. ii. p. 353. He undertook in 1746, at the age of 27, to build a bridge over the Taff at a spot where the river is broad and its banks low, and completed a very light structure in 3 arches, giving security that it should stand for 7 yrs. Within 3 yrs., however, a flood occurred of extraordinary height, which carried down trees, hay, &c., before it in such quantities that they were caught by the piers and formed a dam, behind which the water accumulated to such a height that the bridge at last gave way under its pressure. Edwards then conceived the bold design of spanning the river with a single arch of the present dimensions, and completed it. But the lowness of the approaches and the want of natural abutments of firm rock rendered it necessary to load the spring of the arch on either side with a great mass of masonry, and before the parapets were finished the pressure on the haunches drove up the crown of the arch and it fell in. Unshaken in courage, he renewed the attempt upon the same scale, but lightened the masonry by perforating it with 3 cylindrical tunnels, 9, 6, and 3 ft. in diameter. This expedient succeeded. The bridge has stood unshaken since 1755, and the cylindrical apertures have given an air of great lightness and elegance to the structure.

The Rialto at Venice is 98 ft. in span; one of the arches of the Roman bridge of Narni is 142 ft.; and an old bridge over the Allier, in the department of Haute Loire in France, 181 ft. But in 1750 no arch in England had much more than half the intended span of Pontypridd, and the existence of works which the architect could never have heard of detracts nothing from the boldness of his undertaking. His success secured to him high reputation and much employment during the re-

mainder of his life, and he brought up one of his sons in the same profession; indeed a large proportion of the best and handsomest bridges in Wales were constructed in later years by the two Edwardses, father and son. Owing to its extreme steepness, however, it is almost impracticable for carriages, so that another bridge was made near it in 1857. On an eminence facing the river stands the Maen Chwyf, or rocking-stone, "where the bards and minstrels from time immemorial occasionally congregate in order to confer the different degrees of bardism on aspiring candidates." There are at Newbridge large chain and cable works belonging to Messrs. Brown and Lenox, where the chain-work at Brighton pier was fabricated. The whole of the neighbourhood is very pretty, and a day may be well spent in rambling over the hills that surround it.

[A very beautiful excursion may be made up the valley of the *Rhondda*, which contains some of the most beautiful scenery in S. Wales. Of late years, however, the seclusion and romance of the vale have been much broken by the search after its mineral treasures, and a Rly., shortly to be converted into a passenger-line, traverses it up to the very head. "The Rhondda rivers rise in that noble chain of hills which forms the southern border of the Neath and Aberdare valleys, the bold escarpments of which are so prominent at Hirwain. They are delicious mountain streams, affording many a subject to the artist, who would find here unlimited employment for his pencil. For the first 4 m. the valley is like the others, narrow and picturesque, with well-wooded hills rising directly from each side of the river."

About 2 m. above Newbridge are some rapids, which, when the river is at all full, are worth stopping to look at.

4 m. *Cymmer*; a rather populous village, situated, as the name implies, at the confluence of the Rhondda Vach with the Rhondda Vawr. *Cymmer* will ever be remembered with grief and woe by hundreds in Wales, for it was the scene of the most widely-spread calamity that this district has ever known. On the morning of July 15th, 1856, 11½ colliers were swept into eternity at one fell swoop by an explosion of firedamp in a pit belonging to Messrs. Insole. There was not a house in *Cymmer* that had not a corpse in it, and scarcely a married woman who was not made a widow by that terrible calamity.

The pedestrian will do well to ascend the valley of the Rhondda Vach for about 2 m. and then cross the hill to the l. at Pen Rhys, so called because Rhys returned hither after his defeat at Hirwain,—and rejoin the road at Gelli-dawel.

10 m. *Ystrad-y-Fodwg* is a lonely and primitive little village, the only one in the whole vale, with a small church by the river side. The valley is rather wider here, and there are a few good farms; the hills, however, become more precipitous and bold, particularly on the l. at *Craig-yr-Afon* and *Craig-Ogwr*, where there is a grand amphitheatre of mountain as fine as anything in the scenery of the coal-basin.

At *Cwmsaebraen* the glen is still wilder and narrower, and quite alpine in character. Here is a large colliery belonging to the Marquis of Bute, who owns almost the whole valley, and derives a large revenue from the royalties of the various mines.

Ty-newydd, a little higher up, is an old Welsh farm-house, for many generations the residence of the family of Edwards, whose present representative still holds it. The pedestrian can ascend the opposite mountain at *Cwm Selsig* and cross over into the defiles of *Glyn Corrwg*

(Rte. 1), a difficult and fatiguing walk, and one not to be undertaken without the aid of an Ordnance map. "Above *Cwmsaebraen* the glen becomes wilder and the road steeper and less cared for. The *Rhondda* sparkles beneath like a silver stream, and at the very head of the dingle the waterfalls can be discerned leaping over the rocks. Huge blocks of stones lie around in confusion, and it is evident that the traveller has left for a time the regions of civilisation and commerce and is fairly alone with nature. The aspect of this glorious scene must be strangely different in winter-time, and the cairns by the roadside are memorials of the severity of the weather, by which sundry poor wayfarers have lost their lives."—*G.P.B.*

From the top of the mountain a magnificent view is gained over the vale of Neath and *Aberpergwm* to the l., with *Hirwain* and *Aberdare* valley to the rt. Far in the distance range after range of hill rises up until the Beacons close the view, while just at the foot of the steep escarpment of *Craig-y-Llyn* the lake of *Llyn Vawr* snugly reposes. The pedestrian can walk from here over *Bwlc-y-Lladron* to *Aberdare*, or clamber down the precipitous gullies of *Craig-y-Llyn* to *Pontwalby* in the Vale of Neath (Rte. 5). The whole distance from *Newbridge* to the Vale of Neath will be about 27 m.]

16½ m. *Navigation* Stat., so called from the canal-office here. Here the valley of the *Cynon* joins the *Taff*, and up it a branch-line and a branch-canal are carried up to *Aberdare*. The whole of this neighbourhood is exceedingly pretty. A pleasant walk of about 2½ m. may be had by ascending *Craig-yr-efan* on the rt., and from thence to *Llanvabon*, a small mountain village.

[From *Navigation* a branch-line runs to *Aberdare*, 8 m., the valley of the *Cynon* exhibiting the same characteristics as its neighbours.

4 m. *Mountain-Ash* Stat.,* to the rt. of which rises the eminence of *Twyn-bryn-bychan*, from whence, on a fine day, the view extends from the Beacons on the N. to the Bristol Channel and Somerset hills on the S. Just below it, on the Taff Vale side, is *Daren-y-cig-frau*, the seat of a great landslip of the coal-measures, which have left a precipitous scarp, and lie in broken heaps below. The scarp is crowned with beech and oak wood, and the view both up and down is wide and beautiful.

6½ m. Treaman Stat., near which is *Quffryn*, the seat of H. Bruce, Esq., M.P.; and to l. *Aberaman*, an Italian mansion, in a well-wooded park, belonging to Crawshay Bailey, Esq., M.P., whose iron-works are to the l. of the house. The pedestrian may follow the course of the little river Amman, and cross over into the valley of the Rhondda Fach.

8 m. *Aberdare* (Rte. 5), a flourishing iron-work town, which has risen from a small village with wonderful rapidity. Five-and-twenty years ago the population was only a few hundreds, whereas now it is nearly 20,000, most of whom are dependent on the numerous collieries and iron-works. The latter principally belong to Messrs. Hankey and Fothergill, whose seat (*Abernant House*) is close to the town. This valley is particularly celebrated for its valuable and rich seams of steam-coal, which has been recognised by her Majesty's Government as being the most useful for the navy. There are two churches, one of which, *St. Elvan's*, is a handsome Dec. building, with a fine peal of bells. A branch railway to *Hirwain* connects *Aberdare* with *Merthyr* and *Swansea*.]

Directly after leaving *Navigation* the line ascends an *inclined plane* ¾ m. long, rising 1 in 20, and

* See account of Messrs. Nixon and Co's new colliery at p. xiv.

worked by a stationary engine of 40-horse power.

Passing through *Godre-coed Tunnel*, it is carried over the *Taff* on a stone viaduct, built on a curve, the scenery on each side being of a wild and very picturesque character, to

18 m. *Quakers' Yard Junc.* The little village, so called from having been the site of a burying-place for the Society of Friends, is beautifully situated in a curve of the valley shut in on all sides by hills.

Here is the *Junc.* of the *Taff Vale Extension Rly.* to *Pontypool*.

[2½ m. rt. *Llancaiach* Stat., placed on a bleak desolate mountain, and surrounded by collieries. A large number of extensive faults cross this portion of the coal-field; one in particular of 100 yds., running S.E.; so that the coal, which is worked by level at *Tophill* colliery, is obliged to be worked by a deep pit at *Llancaiach* colliery only a few hundred yds. distant.

3 m. *Hengoed Junc.* (p. 61).]

At *Quakers' Yard* the *Bargoed Taff* river falls into the *Taff*.

22¼ m. *Troed-y-rhiw* Stat. The valley here widens considerably, and, although its mountains are not less high, they are not seen to such advantage. On rt. of the Stat. are the long ranges of the *Plymouth* Iron-works, the property of Mr. Anthony Hill, who resides close by. They are neatly constructed and well arranged, but as yet they boast not a church.

Passing under the viaduct of the *Vale of Neath Rly.*, the train arrives at

24½ m. *Merthyr Tydvil* (Rte. 5). *Hotels*: *Castle*; *Bush*. *Distances*: *Abergavenny*, 20; *Brecon*, 17; *Neath*, 23. "The ancient history of the *Merthyr* district gave little promise of its present wealth and population. *Tydvil*, the sister of *Rhun Dremrudd*, was the daughter of *Brychan*, the Celtic Christian prince

of Garthmadrin. Pagan Saxons from Loegria burst into the peaceful valley, carried fire and sword into its recesses, and ruthlessly slaughtered the virgin with her kinsfolk. A future age erected a church to the memory of the event, and the village took the appropriate name of 'Tydvil the Martyr,' or 'Merthyr Tydfil.' Such is a legend of the Cambrian martyrology, and the foundation of the history of the district, 'of which,' as old Fuller observes, 'every man may believe his proportion.'—*Westm. Rev.* The present town, which, with the neighbouring works of Penyardren, Cyfartha, and Dowlais, has a population of nearly 70,000, has arisen in the last 50 years from an inconsiderable village, by reason of the vast manufactories of iron that have sprung up in that period. It might have been supposed that a large portion of that wealth, which has, on the whole, found its way to each class in its degree, would have manifested itself in the arts of cleanliness, and that the metropolis of the iron trade would have exhibited in a pre-eminent degree the characteristics of a well-built, well-ordered town. This, however, has been the case to a very limited extent only; and, although the apathy of the inhabitants has, within the last few years, been stirred up, and public opinion has shamed the wealthy proprietors out of their neglect, much remains to be done. The streets are now lighted and drained under the superintendence of a Local Board, and a suburb of neat villa-like houses has sprung up in the S. portion of the town; but the rows of workmen's cottages which form the mass have still many deficiencies, and more particularly that of water. Although the town is surrounded by clear and copious springs, and the river Taff flows through it, clean water is still a desideratum, which it is to be hoped

will be soon supplied, as there appears to be at last a chance of the establishment of large water-works, a *questio vexata* which has agitated Merthyr for the last 10 years. As may be expected, the usual consequences of such a state of things, has followed: fever, smallpox, and cholera have from time to time reaped a rich harvest amongst the inhabitants. From calculations of the Health of Towns Association it appeared that, while at Tregaron in Cardiganshire, the most healthy district in South Wales, 12·1 per cent. of the population live to between 80 and 90, in Merthyr only 2·6 per cent. attain to it. For this state of things there was no excuse. It stands 500 ft. above the sea, open to the sun and wind, and on declivities sufficiently steep, with the aid of the frequent rains, to keep the streets free from all accumulations. It is surrounded by lofty mountains on every side, from whence at night the view is wild and vivid in the extreme, the whole valley being lighted up with the glow of the different works.

Merthyr, though becoming a little more like a civilised and well-ordered town, has no public buildings of any interest. The parish church is an extremely plain building; in the outer wall is an inscribed slab of old red sandstone, the inscription of which is considered to represent "Arthen," a brother of St. Tydvil. St. David's new church is a neat building, erected in 1846.

The iron trade of S. Wales surpasses in magnitude that of any other district of the United Kingdom. "The seat of the manufacture is also placed in a highly picturesque country, upon a border abounding in traditions, where the Celts and Saxons were long in conflict, and still are but imperfectly united; and is thus invested with a description of interest which seldom attaches to any manufacturing or

commercial operation, however important in other respects."

The Penydarren works are situated just outside the town on the N. They were long the property of the late Alderman Thompson and Mr. Forman, but are now unfortunately closed, from pecuniary difficulties, a serious blow to the town and trade of Merthyr generally, and still more so to the many hundreds of workmen who were thus thrown out of employ. About 2 m. on the road to Abergavenny is Dowlais (Rte. 5).

Merthyr can boast of being the place where the first locomotive steam-engine was ever launched, in 1805, by Messrs. Vivian and Treve-thick. It was tried on the Taff Vale line, or rather tramway, on which it ran pretty well as far as Pontypridd, from whence, however, no inducements could prevail upon it to stir.

For a general description of the iron manufacture, see p. xiv.

Conveyances.—To Neath and Cardiff by rail. A coach to Abergavenny every morning, and also to Brecon every afternoon. A line is also in progress to Talybont in the Vale of Usk, from whence one branch is to be carried to Brecon, and another across the river to join the Mid-Wales Rly. Omnibus to Brynmawr and Tredegar every afternoon.

1 m. on l. are the Cyfartha works, the property of Mr. Crawshay, second only to Dowlais in magnitude, and on the whole the best adapted for a visit. About 1765 Mr. Anthony Bacon received from Lord Talbot, of Hensol, a lease for 99 years of the mineral ground, about 8 m. long by 4 broad, at the rate of 200*l.* per annum. He erected a furnace at Cyfartha, and supplied Government with cannon until 1782. It passed through several hands into the ownership of Messrs. Crawshay and Hill, the former of whom commenced life as a sharp Yorkshire

lad, who went to London to seek his fortune, and began by sweeping out the warehouse of his master—one of the many instances which this country has afforded of shrewd, hardworking men, who have won their way up to fortune and independence by their own exertions. The works contain 7 furnaces, besides puddling and rolling mills on an immense scale. To the l. the road to Aberdare and Swansea stretches up the side of Mynydd Aberdare. Immediately above the works, on the rt., stands *Cyfartha Castle*, the residence of R. Crawshay, Esq. It is in a good position, backed up by wooded hills, and its general appearance, for a modern castle, is not amiss. The round tower is very good indeed, and the grounds are neatly kept.

At *Cefn Coed-y-Cymmer*, a dirty, straggling suburb, the road crosses the lesser Taff, just above the Junc., and enters Breconshire.

[A lane on the rt. leads to the romantic little fall of *Pontarn*. The river, nearly concealed by large masses of rock, falls into a deep basin, which is crossed by a rustic bridge, erected over two rocks of equal height, having no more than 18 ft. between. Above it towers the lofty limestone cliff, at the top of which *Morlais Castle* is perched, appearing at a much greater height than it really is. The remains are extremely dilapidated, consisting of some portions of ruined towers, in one of which a chamber was cleared out in 1846. It is about 90 ft. in circumference, having a groined roof supported by a central pillar. The situation is grand and commanding, and the view to the N., up the valley of the lesser Taff to the Beacons, is very fine. It is thought by some antiquarians that *Morlais* was never completed: at all events it appears to have been built by the Normans as part of a system of border castles intended to overawe the tur-

scantier. The traveller would naturally anticipate that at this height (1200 ft. above the sea) population would greatly diminish, but the reverse is the case. This upland district of bleak and barren moor, swamp, and bog, 60 years a sheep-walk, destitute of human habitation, is now converted into a teeming hive of human beings.

From hence to Merthyr, town succeeds to town, almost like a continuous street, the principal objects on which the eye rests being tramways and railways, machinery for raising coal, and "tips," the raw unsightly heaps of rubbish ejected from the coalpit mouths, interspersed with pools and tanks formed by damming up the streamlets, while at intervals of 2 or 3 m. the groups of colossal chimneys, cones, and blackened walls and roofs, with their accompaniment of smoke and flame, announce that the visitor is approaching an iron-work. Were there no other appearances, those of the inhabitants would be sufficient. Groups of colliers with features undistinguishable from coal-grime, each with his "pick" and candle; miners with pale faces, but with more erect gait than their brethren; and women, from the nondescript style of their garments, apparently of the epicene gender, with cheeks bronzed from exposure to the weather, and ankles of Amazonian proportions, are met at every step.

The impulse given to the iron-trade by the construction of railroads in Great Britain and other countries was nowhere more felt than in this district. Wages rose high (as indeed they always are, when compared with those of agricultural labourers), and masters made enormous fortunes. Within the last few years, however, competition has told immensely on the S. Wales trade; the number of collieries and furnaces everywhere erected, and the discovery of new

ores and new fields, particularly in S. Yorkshire, Cleveland, Northamptonshire, and Somersetshire, have considerably diminished the profits of the iron-master, and consequently of the workman, as there is no trade so sensitive to fluctuation as the iron trade. Until within the last few years, the population was left to increase with no adequate provision for its instruction, temporal or spiritual. The wealthy owners, who derived large fortunes, seemed to overlook the responsibilities and obligations that they had incurred by bringing such large masses of people together, and, as a consequence of this blameable neglect, ignorance, disorder, and disaffection were rampant; and were it not for the endeavours of the Dissenters, religion and morality would have been almost wholly unknown. Fortunately for S. Wales, however, a healthier and better spirit has been rapidly growing amongst all classes: church accommodation has been extensively provided, together with large schools of every class; while the work-people have done much to raise themselves in the social scale, and yield to few in the same rank of life in intelligence, industry, and morality.

9 m. *Brynmawr* (Inn: Griffin, bad); a large iron-work town, comprising with *Nantyglo* about 8000 Inhab., principally composed of those employed in the *Nantyglo* works. A neat ch. has been erected just outside the town, although the great bulk of the people patronise the chapels, which abound. There are also 83 beer-houses!

[1 m. l. are the extensive works of *Nantyglo* (Inn: Bush), the property of the Bailey family, who have acquired from them all their enormous wealth. They consist of 7 furnaces, and enormous rolling and puddling forges, from which immense quantities of rails are turned out. Apart

from the interest of the works, however, Nantyglo is intensely dirty and uninviting. Here is a station of the Western Valleys Railway. (Rte. 3.)

1½ m. lower down the valley of the Ebbw are the *Coalbrook* and *Blaina* works (Messrs. Levick and Simpson), possessing pretty much the same characteristics, though the situation is more picturesque, placed between two very high and steep ranges of hills which separate the Ebbwfach valley on the l. from that of the Afon, and on the rt. from the Ebbwfawr. Almost the whole of the N. crop of the basin is a repetition of these narrow valleys, enclosing streams that issue from the high ground of table-land, and run due S. to the Bristol Channel. More attention has been paid at Blaina than at most works to the education of the inhabitants, and a beautiful ch., in the Norm. style, was erected in 1855 in place of the old parish ch., which was almost burnt down the year before. From hence to Newport by rail is about 18 m. Rte. 3.]

10 m. *Beaufort* Iron-works, a long straggling street of about 1 m. in length, of exceeding dirtiness, and affording nothing whatever to interest the tourist. These works also belong to Messrs. Bailey, and contain 7 furnaces, but no forges, the pig-iron being taken to Nantyglo by railway.

The geologist will be able to find fish remains in most of the tips or rubbish-heaps from the pits; and many of the coal-seams, particularly the Ellid coal, furnish good specimens of fossil ferns.

1 m. l. are the *Ebbwvale* and *Victoria* Iron-works, conducted by the Ebbwvale Iron Company, and employing about 9000 people. The forges and mills at these works are models of order and regularity. From the hills of Llywddoed and Mamhole on the rt. and l. magnificent views of the surrounding country can be obtained. To the N. the long, high

table-land of millstone grit and limestone, with the old red sandstone mountains of the Vale of Usk beyond, Pen-carreg-calch and the Cader, the Beacons overtopping all, on the left, and the Skyrrid, Sugarloaf, and between them the far-distant Malverns on the rt.; to the S. the ridges in the neighbourhood of Newport and Caerphilly, the blue Channel and the faint hills of Somersetshire, form a panorama at once varied and extensive. "In the direction of Merthyr, wave after wave of mountains rise up to the eye of the spectator, separated only by the alternations of light and shade, and the waving masses of smoke which rise from the valleys, telling of the tens of thousands who are gaining their livelihood in the bowels of the earth. It is a grand and beautiful contrast, and to a lover of nature there is a peculiar pleasure in being, as it were, isolated from the world below, and reflecting on the vast changes that these old hills have undergone. Here is a cairn, the resting-place, perhaps, of some old British warrior; there is a steam-engine, every beat of which brings civilization nearer and widens the distance between the present and the past. It is even in man's recollection when these valleys, now so crowded with human life and industry, were un-trodden, save by the shepherd, or by people who, as Archdeacon Coxe expresses it in his *Travels*, 'ventured into the wilds of Monmouthshire for the purpose of searching for grouse.'"—*G. P. B.*

At Ebbwvale is a station of the Western Valleys to Newport 18 m. (Rte. 3).

11½ m. *Sirhowy* Works, belonging to the same firm as those at Ebbwvale; and 12 m. l. *Tredegar*, containing a population exceeding 8000, all of whom are dependent on the iron-works. Tredegar certainly bears the palm of being the dirtiest and most unpleasant town in all the hill dis-

tract. A railway runs from hence to Risca through the valley of Sirhowy.

14 m. At *Rhymney Gate* the Rhymney river separates the counties of Brecon, Glamorgan, and Monmouth. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to rt., in the bed of the brook, the geologist will find an interesting bed of fossil marine shells of the coal period.

[1 m. l. are *Rhymney* and *Bute* Iron-works, the property of a joint stock company, who have endeavoured in their construction to engraft some fine art even upon iron-works, the furnaces being built in a massive Egyptian form. From hence the tourist may pay a visit by the Rhymney Railway to *Caerphilly* (Rte. 4).]

The road now passes over the desolate and bleak *Waun Common*, which, however, forbidding as it looks, teems with mineral wealth.

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Dowlais*, one of the largest establishments in Great Britain, containing 17 furnaces, and enormous rolling-mills and forges. The aspect of the works at night is a sight not to be forgotten, and the beacons are lighted up with their glow for miles round. They were brought to their present perfection by the energy and perseverance of the late Sir John Guest, M.P., who ranked as one of the foremost iron-masters in the country. Under his care the sanitary and social condition of the people, who number at this work about 16,000, was considerably raised, after having been for many years at a state of neglect and degradation horrible to contemplate. A handsome building on the rt. has been erected to his memory, to serve as a library and institution. Close to the furnaces, and in fact touching them, is *Dowlais House*, the residence of G. Clarke, Esq., the managing trustee.

Descending a long and very steep hill, which seems almost interminable, and passing the now silent

Penydarren works and house, the traveller arrives at

20 m. *Merthyr*. Inns: *Castle*, *Bush*. (Rte. 4.) The Vale of Neath Railway is on the broad gauge, and an important tributary to the S. Wales line, which it joins at *Neath*. Since its formation many new collieries have been opened in the Vale, and much ore is imported by it for the use of the different works. After leaving the station it crosses the *Taff Vale Railway*, the river, and the canal, on a lofty viaduct, from which an extensive view is gained down the vale. The hill intervening between *Merthyr* and *Aberdare* is pierced by a long tunnel, on emerging from which the train arrives at

Abernant, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The vale of the Cynon is now visible for a considerable distance. Here are the furnaces of Messrs. *Fothergill* and *Hankey*, with numberless collieries; indeed the whole valley is a continuous hive of manufacturing industry. Below *Abernant* is (1 m.) *Aberdare* (Rte. 4), backed up by the noble ranges of *Daren y Bwlchau*, *Cefn Rhosgawr*, and *Mynydd Bach*, which separate the Cynon from the *Rhondda* valley (Rte. 4).

In every direction, as far as the eye can reach, tokens of mining activity present themselves—coal-pits with their gloomy-looking engine-houses—long stacks of chimneys belching forth fire and white jets of steam, coke-ovens with their long rows of dull light—and networks of tramroads and railways—all combine to make it a busy scene. The line is carried on the northern slope of the valley past *Llwydcoed* 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the watershed of the Cynon, the dreary and desolate moor in which *Hirvain* (27 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) is placed. It is a populous though scattered village, dependent on the iron-works of Messrs. *Crawshaw*; and though situated in as forbidding a spot as can well be imagined, there is a

certain grandeur in the bold sweep of the mountains, particularly in the escarpment of Craig-y-Llyn, which rises directly from the moor in an unbroken line. Hirwain Common, or Hirwain Wrgan, was the scene of a great battle between Rhys ap Tewdor and Jestyn ap Wrgan, afterwards drowned in Crymlyn Bog, near Swansea (p. 20).

After leaving Hirwain the scenery begins to improve. On an eminence 2 m. rt. is the parish church of Penderyn. The line now descends the watershed of the Neath, and speedily exchanges the barren desolation of the hills for the wooded and smiling valley. On emerging from the Pen-cae-draen tunnel the geologist will notice on the rt. Craig-y-Dinas, a singular protrusion of the carboniferous limestone rocks, running in a sharp point into the coal-measures and forming what is termed "a leaf." The highly inclined strata of the sandstone-beds are well seen as the train rushes down the steep incline. On the opposite side of the vale, on rt., is *Pont-Neath-Vaughan*, and 1 m. further the populous hamlet of Pontwalby and the iron-works of Abernant, a little distance from which is the station of *Glyn-Neath* 34 m. The inn (Lamb and Flag, not a very comfortable one) is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the station; it is nevertheless the most convenient house in the neighbourhood for visiting the waterfall district. For about 2 m. the tourist returns up the valley, but on the northern side, to *Pont-Neath-Vaughan* or *Fechan* (Angel Inn), a romantic little village placed in the most exquisite situation at the confluence of the united streams of the Neath and Pyrrdin with the Mellte and Hepste. It is under the shadow of a narrow gorge, through which the Neath flows, crossed by a picturesque bridge of one arch. From the Lamb and Flag to this village the excursion can be taken

[S. Wales.]

in a carriage, but the remainder must be performed on a pony or on foot, unless the tourist wishes to proceed at once to Ystradfellte, about 4 m. to the N. A guide should be obtained at Pont-Neath-Vaughan. The course of the rivers and brooks, for whose scenery the Vale of Neath has been so justly praised, is rather intricate, and it will help the traveller briefly to indicate the geography of the district. There are four main rivers, besides some tributary streamlets—the first of which, the Pyrrdin (pron. Purthen), rises in a large swamp on the mountains to the N.W., near Capel Colbren, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. above Pont-Neath-Vaughan unites with the *Nedd* or Neath river, which has its source about 8 m. due N. under the lofty summit of Fan Nedd. The *Mellte*, perhaps the largest of the group, is formed by two streams, the Llia and the Dringarth, rising respectively near Fan Llia and Fan Dringarth, in the same great range of mountain as the Neath, but about a mile or two to the E.; while the Hepste rises considerably to the E. and unites with the Mellte at Cilhepste. All these rivers, together with the small tributary of the Sychrhyd, unite to form the main stream of the Neath.

The first point is *Craig-y-Dinas*, the limestone rock before mentioned (*ante*, p. 73), at the foot of which runs the Sychrhyd, separating the counties of Brecon and Glamorgan. The view from the rock, extending down the whole length of the vale, with Swansea Bay in the distance, is one of the most lovely in all Wales:—

"Round him rock
And cliff, whose grey trees mutter to the
wind,
And streams down rushing with a torrent
ire."

There is here a curious appearance of concentric strata which has been the *Bwa Maen* or Bow of Stone.

Following the course of the

E.

Hepste is the Cil-hepste Fall, where the river dashes on a precipitous scarp of the rock about 50 ft. high; leaving a path beneath the fall, along which the visitor may pass, and, if necessary, take shelter from the rain. Just below are the lower falls, or rather rapids, which should not be omitted to be seen, though it requires more of a scramble to reach them. Crossing some high ground, the visitor next arrives at the Mellte river, upon which, at Clyngwyn, there is an exceedingly beautiful fall, containing a larger body of water than even that at Cil-hepste; but as it is distributed over a greater distance, the effect is by no means so fine, besides which, there is no access to it from below, as precipitous rocks close up all the approaches. There are two other falls below the one at Clyngwyn. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. higher up the Mellte flows through a very curious cavern called *Porth-yr-Ogof* (Gate of the Cave), about 40 ft. high, 20 ft. wide, and about 600 yds. in length. From the entrance can be seen a gleaming mass of calcareous spar, assuming very much the form of a child, and hence called "Llyn y Baban," or Pool of the Child. The visitor can penetrate for a considerable distance with the help of lights, but it is very fatiguing and scarcely repays the attempt. In the middle of the cave the river is rejoined by a portion of its stream which disappears near Ystradfellte church, and flows underground as far as Porth-yr-Ogof. The scene during a flood is of the wildest description, as the river has been frequently swollen to a height above the entrance, which has been well nigh blocked up with trees and debris brought down by the torrent.

"Turbidus hic ceno vastaque voragine gurges
Æstuat."

Ystradfellte is a small village, remarkable only for the beauty of its situation among the mountains, and

its being as it were the last trace of civilization for many weary miles between it and Brecon, which is about 18 m. distant. [The road pursues the desolate valley of the Llia, and is joined about 3 m. from the village by *Sarn Helen*, which runs from the Vale of Neath to the Gaer, near Brecon (Rte. 7), in a N.E. direction, crossing the Resolven Mountain and the ridge of Cerrig-Llwyd to the l. of Ystradfellte. Near its junction with the turnpike is a stone called *Maen-madoc*, inscribed—

"Dervact filius Jullii ic jacit."

The highest point of the pass is marked by the *Maen Llia*, a huge upright lozenge-shaped stone, visible from a long distance on both sides. The road then descends by the side of *Y Fan Frynach*, and joins the *Merthyr* and *Brecon* road near *Glanrhyd*.]

From *Porth-yr-Ogof* the visitor may cross the high ground on the rt. bank of the Mellte, and descend to the Neath river, and from thence to the *Pyrddin*, which presents 2 of the most lovely falls of the whole group.

The upper one is called *Scwd Eionon Gam*, or *Crooked Eionon's Fall*, and presents an unbroken sheet of water dashing on at a height of 80 ft. "The sides of the cliff are completely clothed with verdure, and richly-coloured and delicately-tinted foliage. On the top, in majestic triumph and ineffable dignity, a single oak throws its broad arms over the falling waters, which, from its size and moss-covered trunk, must have been the associate of the stern cliff for many generations past."

The lesser fall, or *Scwd Gladis* (the *Lady's Fall*), is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. nearer *Pont-Neath-Vaughan*, and is about 40 ft. in height, possessing, though in a less degree, very much the beautiful features of the former. Near it stood a rocking-stone, which,

by an act of wanton Vandalism which cannot be too strongly reprehended, was overturned in 1850 by a party of navvies who were employed on the railway. [If the pedestrian can afford time, he may follow the Pyrdin to its source, a distance of 5 m., and visit the little ch. of Capel Colbren and the waterfall of Scwd Hen Rhyd on the Llech, which in height exceeds them all (Rte. 1).]

Close to the stat. of Glyn Neath is *Aberpergwm*, the seat of the Williams family, and one of the most charming and romantic spots in S. Wales. The fine growth of the timber, the undulations of the park, and the precipitous escarpments of the mountains produce a combination of effects rarely to be met with.

On a bank immediately above the stat. is the pretty cottage of *Ynis-las*, the residence of the Misses Williams, members of the same old family, well known for the services rendered by them to Welsh literature and Welsh national music.

The Vale of Neath gradually widens in its downward course, and becomes more beautifully clothed with trees, and more graceful in the outlines of the hills on either side. The river glides along in charming reaches, though in a more peaceful stream than higher up the valley; and running very near it, the canal from Abernant to Neath offers many pretty scenes between its wooded banks. On the rt. is *Rheola* (N. E. Vaughan, Esq.), second only to *Aberpergwm* in the singular beauty of its situation: and a little further on is *Resolven* stat., 37 m., near which on a bank to the l. is a very pretty church.

41 m. *Aberdylais*, where are the extensive tinplate works of Messrs. Williams and Co.: also a small waterfall on the Dulais, which, however, is scarcely worth visiting after those of the *Pyrdin* and *Hepste*.

From hence to Neath the valley rapidly extends. On l. is the *Gnoll* (Rte. 1), and on rt., 1 m. from Neath, the ch. of *Cadoxton*, which contains amongst its parochial curiosities the pedigree of the family of Williams, engraved on sheets of copper, and occupying 4 long pages.

From *Aberdylais* the railway runs in a straight line to *Neath*, 43 m. *Hotel: Castle.* (Rte. 1.)

ROUTE 6.

FROM LLANELLY TO NEWTOWN, BY
LLANDEILO, LLANDOVERY, LLAN-
WRTYD, BUILTH, AND LLANDRIN-
DOD.

Llanelly (*Hotels: Stepney Arms, Thomas Arms*), Rte. 1, is quitted by the Carmarthenshire Railway, which, originally planned to convey mineral produce from the anthracite coal districts in the N. of the county to the port and harbour of *Llanelly*, has become an important inland passenger-line, and a valuable feeder to the S. Wales Railway. Until within the last few years it extended only into the mineral valley of *Cwm Amman*, but in 1857 a branch was made to *Llandeilo*, where it amalgamated with the Vale of Tovey line to *Llandoverly*, and is destined to become still more important by being the outlet of the traffic through the heart of Wales from Manchester to *Milford Haven*.

Leaving Llanelly by the S. Wales Railway station, the line sweeps round to the banks passing the very extensive Cambrian copper and lead works, which occupy the greatest portion of the vale and summit of the town. It then traverses a flat marshy region, and crossing the broad-gauge line on a level, emerges into the vale of the Llonghor at *Bumet*, 3 m. The river is of considerable breadth, but in some circumstances, and at *Llanymenech*, 5 m., becomes a sluggish mud-backed stream. On the Llangennech Park

W. H. Nevill Esq.,

7 m. *Ffynnon-fawr*. The line is here crossed by the turnpike-road from Swansea to Carmarthen. The scenery becomes more pleasing as the vale narrows, and the Llonghor puts on the character of a mountain-stream, while the hills, which are of considerable height, gradually approach each other as the traveller nears the great range of the Black Mountains.

12 m. *Pant-y-fynnon* junction, from whence a branch line of 5 m. runs up the narrow vale of *Cwm Amman*, principally for the purpose of bringing the anthracite coal to the sea. It is situated in the very heart of the mountains, which offer some of the most beautiful scenery in the country, and a pedestrian can cross the high ground intervening between the Amman and the Twrch, and descend into the Swansea valley at *Ynisedwin* (Rte. 1), or follow the turnpike from Neath across the mountains to *Llangadock* in the Vale of Towey. *Cwm Amman* appears so remote from the bustle of the world, that the visitor is almost surprised to find a pretty church and a rather extensive market-house for the use of the inhabitants.

15 m. *Llandybie* is a pretty village placed just underneath the escarpment of mountain-limestone rock which forms the northern

boundary of the coal-field. The coal-measures in this locality are worked in the most extraordinary manner, and the limestone at *Tair Cam Isaf* is rolled into view within the general E. and W. lines of the coal-field in the same manner, although not to such an extent, as at *Cilbarth Mountain* in the Swansea valley, and *Dinas Craig* in the Vale of Neath (Rte. 5).

1 m. rt. to *Gilgair* W. Du Buisson Esq., in whose grounds there is a pretty cascade of the Llonghor, which issues from a hole in the mountain in such abundance as to turn a mill very shortly afterwards. *Llandybie* church has a lofty embattled tower, and contains a monument to *Sir Harry Vaughan of Derwydd*, who held a command in the army in the time of Charles I. From hence to *Carreg Cennen Castle* is about 3 m. (Rte. 7).

16 m. *Derwydd* was the residence of the Vaughan and Stepney family, and contains some antique furniture, probably about the age of Henry VIII.

20 m. As the railway crosses the Towey the tourist obtains a charming view, both up and down the vale, of the picturesque town of *Llandeilo* (*Hotel*: *Cawdor Arms*), and of the woods and park of *Dynevor* to the l. *Llandeilo* and the whole route to *Llandovery* (31 m.) is fully described in Rte. 7.

From *Llandovery* an omnibus runs daily to *Llanwrtyd*, and every second day to *Builth* and *Llandrindod Wells*; also daily to *Brecon*.

32 m. rt. *Llanfair-y-bryn* church, the former site of a Roman station, evidences of which have occasionally turned up in the form of bricks, coins, and traces of Roman roads.

34 m. l. *Glanbrane* Park, formerly the splendid seat of the Gwynne family, but now belonging to C. Bailey, Esq., M.P., and the residence of Capt. Lewes.

35 m. a road to rt. continues over

the hilly and bleak Cefn Llwyddlo to Builth.

As the traveller ascends the narrow dell through which the Bran flows, the woods begin to thin, and about the 38th m. all vegetation ceases, on nearing the wild-looking pass of the *Sugar Loaf Hill*. Although of no very great elevation, yet the aspect of the whole locality is gloomy and forbidding, the road being carried round the mountain at a formidable height above the stream. The boundary-line between the counties of Carmarthen and Brecon is passed about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the other side of the *Sugar Loaf*—a fact which is curiously obvious by the sudden and apparent change in the state of the roads, which, fortunately for the timid traveller who has to descend the pass, are very good in the former county, and equally bad in the latter. From hence it is a dull and uninteresting drive over a very high and dreary table-land to

42 m. *Llanwrtyd Wells*, which, remote and isolated as it seems, yet enjoys a large share of the patronage of the valetudinarian population. "The wildest mountains form the vestibule to the deep repose of this green and sylvan temple of Hygeia—a narrow dale running up into the heart of grand hills, below which the bowered river serpentine."—*Mountain Decameron*. The river Yrfon is crossed at the hamlet of Pont-rhyd-y-feir by a narrow bridge, from which a few hundred yards brings the visitor to *Dolycoed*, the principal boarding-house. The scenery, which has been hitherto rather monotonous, becomes more broken and romantic as the visitor penetrates further into the mountains, following the river Yrfon as his guide. Many beautiful walks and excursions are to be made in this district, and Llanwrtyd will make a convenient halting-place for the pedestrian who wishes to explore

the upper part of the vales of Towey and Yrfon. [This latter river rises in the mountains to the N.W. of Drygarn, about 11 or 12 m. from Llanwrtyd. The first object of interest is the wooded hill of *Pen-dinas*, which rises on the rt. bank of the stream, on the opposite side of which, at the farm of *Llwyngwychyr*, is the cave of a notorious robber called *Rhys Gethin*, who, not content with pillaging the king's subjects, was wont to insult the king by the following couplet:—

"The king owns all the island
Except what has been apportioned to Rhys."

5 m. on l. *Llynderw*, the solitary residence of the family of Roberts.

6 m., at the confluence of the Gwessin with the Yrfon are the 2 small churches of *Llanddewi* and *Llanvihangel Abergwessin*, the former being only 30 ft. by 15, and of most primitive structure. Why 2 churches should be placed within a few yards of each other seems a marvel not easily explained, particularly when the vast size of the parishes is taken into account.

8 m. the river runs through the most wild and romantic scenery, the rocky sides of the glen rising to a considerable height, and at *Camddwr bleiddiau*, or the Wolves' Leap, it runs at a great depth between vertical rocks almost touching each other. About 3 m. to the N.E. the tourist can, if he chooses, ascend *Drygarn Mountain*, or the *Druid's Cairn*, and descend on the other side into the valley of the *Claerwen*, and on to *Rhayader*.]

[Another excursion can be made up *Glen Henog*, across *Mynydd Trawnant*, into the Vale of Towey, down which the traveller proceeds to *Capel Ystrad y Ffin* and *Twm Shon Catti's Cave* (Rte. 7). The cave is merely a rift in the rocks, and the renowned robber *Twm Shon Catti* was in sober phrase nothing more than *Thomas Jones, Esq.*, who

frequented this cave when courting the heiress of Ystrad y Ffin. The aspect of the locality, however, is wild and romantic enough to found any amount of legendary lore upon it.]

The geology of the district round Llanwrtyd is of a most interesting character. "In proceeding from the Llandeilo tract to the N.E. we first meet with eruptive masses of porphyry and other rocks at Llanwrtyd Wells, and then black schists and flags of this age, often highly altered, again prevail. The beds are so slaty and crystalline, that the highly-inclined cleavage of the slates is the only feature visible to the unpractised eye; the real strata undulating or dipping at a much lesser angle. If the spectator stands on the summit of Esgair Davydd, he overlooks a wide area to the S.E., and has beneath his feet and for a certain distance before him a mass of these lower slaty rocks; while in the dull round hills of the middle ground are spread out the Upper Silurians of the Mynydd Epynt and Bwlch-y-groes."—*Siluria*. The wells, which consist of a sulphuric and chalybeate spring, were discovered in 1732 by the Rev. Theophilus Jones, vicar of Llangamarch, and are due "to the decomposition of sulphuret of iron, which has been largely accumulated at some of those points where the trap has been intruded into pyritous shale." The well is called in Welsh Ffynnon Drewllyd, or the stinking well, owing to the fetid odours of the water, which is considered by many skilful analysts to be equal to that of Harrowgate. It is especially useful in scorbutic and cutaneous diseases.

47 m. *Llangamarch*, a small village with a mineral spring, situated at the confluence of the Cammarch with the Yrfon. The scenery, which for the whole distance from Llanwrtyd has been uninteresting, in-

proves and continues to do so all the way to Builth. 4 m. to l. on the banks of the Cammarch is Llwyn-madoc, the seat of H. Thomas, Esq.

49 m. at *Maes-cefn-ford* is a neat roadside inn, a convenient hostelry for anglers in the Yrfon and neighbouring streams. A road to the rt. leads over the *Mynydd Epynt* to Brecon, passing by the side of *Cwm-graig-ddu* precipice, terminating a narrow dingle, which, viewed from below, presents a sublime appearance. This range of hills, with *Mynydd Bwlch-y-groes*, forms an enormous mass of mountain, the escarpments of which, showing the Upper Silurian beds, accompanies the traveller on the rt. nearly the whole way from Llanwrtyd to Builth, and forms an unmistakable feature in the landscape, though taken singly they are rather monotonous in their outline. 1 m. to l. is *Llan-llleonfel* church, which contains some mural monuments of the Gwynne family. Close by are traces of the Roman road Sarn Helen, connecting *Maridunum* with *Deva*, and uniting with the branch from *Bannium*.

50 m. l. the church of *Llanafan Ffechan*, and 53 m. on rt. is *Cefn-y-bedd* and *Cwm Llewellyn*, sacred to every Welshman as being the scene of the death and burial of Llewellyn ap Gruffydd, the last Prince of Wales, in 1282. During the final struggle for Welsh independence, he came to his castle of Abereddw on the Wye, for the purpose of having an interview with the chieftains; and being nearly surprised by the English forces under Sir Edward Mortimer, rode away in flight, having had his horse's shoes reversed, in order to deceive his pursuers, as the snow lay deep upon the ground. The manoeuvre was, however, treacherously made known to the English by Madoc Goch Min Mawr, the blacksmith whom Llewellyn employed. The unfortunate prince,

after being refused admittance by the inhabitants of Builth, crossed the Yrfon near Llanynis, but with his party of followers was speedily overtaken by the English, one of whom, by name Adam de Frankton, killed him and cut off his head, although at first ignorant of the quality of his victim. His body was buried at Cefn-bedd-Llewellyn. A short distance to the l. is *Llanganten* church, situated on the bank of the Chweffru, which falls into the Yrfon.

55 m. the road crosses the Yrfon by a neat bridge a short distance only from where it joins the Wye, and in less than a mile enters the town of

56 m. *Builth* (*Hotel: Lion, good*) (Rte. 8), the ancient Bullæum, a picturesque little town of 1200 Inhab., situated on the Wye, across which a bridge of 6 arches connects the counties of Brecon and Radnor. The town consists of 2 parallel streets, which form irregular terraces on the side of a steep declivity. The only remains of the Castle, which was erected before the Conquest, are a fragment of the north wall, of unusual thickness; it was destroyed by a fire, together with the old town, in 1692.

The air of this locality is considered very salubrious, and its mineral springs at Park Wells, about a mile from the town, attract many visitors during the season, for whose accommodation a Pump-room has been erected. The waters flow from three springs, saline, chalybeate, and sulphureous, said to be perfectly distinct, though originating within a few feet of each other. Builth is a very popular fishing station for anglers; trout and salmon being found in great abundance in the Wye and Yrfon; the Chweffru, Edw, and Dilonw, are also good fishing streams. The salmon-fishing furnishes excellent sport in April and May.

The country round Builth affords many opportunities for the geological tourist. "In the hilly district between it, Llandrindod, and Llandegley, the Llandeilo formation rises to the surface in the form of a rugged ellipsoidal mass, throughout which, igneous rocks, both stratified and eruptive, prevail. Whether collected at Wellfield or other places near, or in the flagstones N. of the Carneddau Hills, the *Ogygia Buchii*, *Ampyx nudus*, *Agnostus McCoyii*, and the *Lingula attenuata*, are found in abundance, with beds full of *Orthis calligramma*, and other characteristic shells. On the flanks of the Carneddau hills (about 2 m. to the N.) there are amorphous masses of igneous rock, which have broken through and highly altered the Llandeilo flags."—*Siluria*.

Distances.—Brecon, 16 m.; Llandovery, 24; Llanwrtyd, 13; Llandrindod, 7; Rhayader, 14; Hay, 20; Hereford, 40: coaches to Aberystwith and Hereford every alternate day; omnibus to Llandrindod and Llandovery every alternate day.

Crossing the bridge over the Wye, a road on l. leads to Rhayader, 13 m. (Rte. 9), the high ground above it being occupied by the beautiful woods and park of *Wellfield* (E. Thomas, Esq.).

56 m. Llanellwedd Church, very prettily placed on the banks of the Wye, from which the road now parts company. A road on rt. goes to New Radnor (Rte. 9), 13 m.

57½ m. Pencerrig House, another seat of the family of Thomas, with a fine lake in the grounds, after passing which the tourist ascends a long hill to, 61 m., the little hamlet of *Howey*. On the l. is Disserth Hall; on rt., on an eminence above the road, are vestiges of an ancient entrenchment known as *Cacr Ddu*. From hence a drive of a mile over the breezy common brings the traveller to the primitive watering-place of *Llandrindod Wells*, 62 m. The prin-

cipal and best accommodation is to be obtained at the Pump House Hotel and the Rock House. The mineral waters of Llandrindod have been known to possess efficacious power ever since 1696, and as long ago as 1749 a large hotel was opened by a Mr. Grosvenor, termed Llandrindod Hall, an establishment which obtained an extensive reputation, but ultimately became the resort of gamblers and such questionable characters, that it was eventually pulled down. Nothing, however, has been able to destroy the health-restoring influences of the place; its situation on a wide, elevated common, the efficacy of its mineral springs, and the comparative freedom from the usual watering-place dissipation, all combine to make it much sought after by the valetudinarian.

"Blest Spring! where pale disease may
quaff

New life, till spleen and vapour laugh,
Till palsied nerves their tone resume,
And age regains its faded bloom."

The springs are three in number, consisting of chalybeate, saline, and sulphureous, and are considered to be especially useful in scrofulous and cutaneous diseases. The church, to the rt. of the road, is some little distance from the Pump-house, and is well placed on the spur of a hill, overlooking the plain, which is watered by the Wye, the Ithon, and the Yrfon.

Near it is a lead-mine, supposed to have been worked by the Romans; indeed the number of entrenchments and tumuli scattered over the common and in the vicinity prove that it was a station of some importance.

About 1½ m. to the N.E. is *Cefn-Llys* Church, placed at the bottom of a deep valley, a steep hill rising directly above it from the banks of the Ithon. On its summit formerly stood *Cefn-Llys* Castle, which was built by Ralph Mortimer in 1242, and fell into the possession of the

Crown in Edward IV.'s reign. "The well-wooded and deep valley near the little church is singularly beautiful, where the Ithon, emerging from this volcanized region through a narrow gorge of trap rock, passes between cliffs about 40 ft. high, from the sides of which a single plank serves as a bridge over the stream."—*Murchison*.

Distances.—Newton, 23 m.; Rhayader (by Newbridge), 13; Builth, 7; Abbey Cwm Hir, 9½; Penybont, 4.

Coaches: an omnibus to Llandovery every alternate day; to Kington daily.

63 m. A road to the l. crosses the Ithon to *Llanyre*, situated on a Roman road which ran from Caerfagu, between Rhayader and Knighton, probably to Builth (Bullæum).

65 m. Crossing the Ithon, on l. is *Llanbadarn Vauer* Church, possessing a S. doorway of apparently very early Norm. work, with some curious carving in the tympanum. A little further the road is crossed by another from Rhayader 8 m., to Kington 16.

[66½ m. A road on l. runs up the lovely valley of the *Clywedog* for 4½ m. to the ruins of *Abbey Cwm Hir*, or the Abbey of the Long Vale. "The whole of this district is diversified with hill and dale, and abounds in woods and fertile enclosures in a more copious proportion than most of the adjoining districts; thus clearly proving the superior industry and improving culture of the monks, whose numerous groves of majestic oaks formed the grand and beautiful characteristic of their domains, while the gloomy recesses of a winding and watered valley inspired devotion. The Vale of Cwm Hir exactly corresponds with this description; for it is a delightful and fertile bottom, watered by the river *Clywedog*, and is environed by an amphitheatre of wood-clothed hills."

The Abbey, according to Leland,

was founded in 1143 by "Cadwathel on ap Madok for ix monkes" of the Cistercian order, and was dedicated to St. Mary. In 1231 Henry II. marched his army into the country to punish Prince Llewellyn ap Iorwerth, who had committed depredations on the monks. A portion of the army having been lost through the treacherous guidance of one of the monks, the king was much enraged, and would have burnt the abbey, which was however saved by the payment of 300 marks. It was finally destroyed in 1401 by Owen Glendower in one of his predatory excursions. After falling into various hands it became the property of Sir Wm. Fowler, who built the Abbey Church in 1680, concerning whom the following doggrel was current:—

"There is neither a park nor a deer
To be seen in all Radnorshire,
Nor a man with five hundred a year
Save Fowler of Abbey Cwm Hir."

The site of the ancient abbey was cleared out in 1827, showing the dimensions of the nave to have been 242 ft., and verifying the statement of the old antiquary "that no church in Wales is scene of such length, as the foundation of the walles then begon doth show." Nothing but a few fragments remain of the ancient building, the stones of which were to a large extent incorporated in 1816 with the mansion close by, now the residence of T. Phillips, Esq. It is supposed, however, that some pointed arches were removed from here to the church at Llanidloes. The fish-ponds which supplied the monks are still visible, as are also portions of earthworks which crossed the valley for its defence at equal distances above and below, and enclosed a space of about 10 acres, which doubtless possessed the right of sanctuary.

A Roman road runs by the Abbey to the head of the dingle of the Clywedog, from whence it crosses

into the valley of the Marteg by a pass called Bwlch-y-sarnau. Southwards it communicated with the Roman station of Caerfagau (p. 80), while on the N. it led to Caersws, thus connecting the Silures and the Ordovices.

A little below the abbey, at the junction of the Crych with the Clywedog, is the modernised manor-house of Devanner, erected about the time of James I.

Abbey Cwm Hir is 9 m. from Llandrindod, 16 from Builth, and 7 from Rhayader.]

68 m. The road again crosses the Ithon near the village of *Llanddewi ystrad enny*, which abounds in old entrenchments.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the road is carried on the l. bank of the Ithon, between 2 hills of considerable height, on each of which was a camp, and others are to be met with at the head of Cwm Aren, 3 m. to the rt.

71 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on rt. is the Church of *Llanbister*, to the rt. of which, 1 m., is the old mansion of Llynwent, built in the reign of Elizabeth, which, though much altered, exhibits some traces of its former architecture.

72 m. *Llananno*, near which are the slight remains of a very strong fortress, called Castle Dynbod, demolished by Llewellyn ap Gruffydd in 1640.

Following the windings of the Ithon, the traveller next passes *Llanbadarn fynydd*, and at 78 m. bids adieu to the Ithon, along whose banks he has journeyed so many miles, and to the county of Radnor. From Camnant Bridge, where the road enters Montgomeryshire, it is about 6 m. to *Newtown*.

ROUTE 7.

FROM MONMOUTH TO CARMARTHEN,
THROUGH ABERGAVENNY, CRICK-
HOWELL, BRECON, AND LLAN-
DOVERY.

Quitting *Monmouth* (Rte. 2) by the bridge-gate over the Monnow, take the road to the l., the other being the old road to Abergavenny, comparatively dull and uninteresting.

For about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. it follows the course of the Monnow, overlooking the vale of the Wye and Chippenham Mead, where the races are annually held.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Crossing the little river Trothy, on l. is *Troy House*, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, a respectable mansion with a huge roof, placed under the shelter of a hill and by the side of the Trothy, from whence it derives its name. It is said to have been built by Inigo Jones, and contains some family portraits of the Herberts, Somersets, &c., including Lord Herbert of Chisbury when a boy, and the Marquis of Worcester, the defender of Raglan; also two old oak chimney-pieces, one curiously carved with scriptural subjects. A cradle, said to be that in which Henry V. of Monmouth was rocked, and a suit of armour worn by him at Agincourt, were at one time shown; but they seem to be of a more recent date. There is a good specimen of Elizabethan ceiling and cornice in one room, and a panelling of the time of James I. in the adjoining one.

3 m. *Mitchel Troy*. The church, which is on the rt., is Dec., and

with the old yews has a picturesque appearance. The churchyard, which is entered by a lich-gate, contains a slender cross of great antiquity, carved with mystic characters. In the wall of the S.W. angle of the tower is an inscription supposed to refer to the founders, and in the interior a handsome Communion-table, brought from Italy.

1 m. rt. is *Wonastow* Church and Court, the latter an old manor-house of the 16th centy.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ m. on rt. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. is *Dingestow* (Rte. 3) Church, close to which are slight traces of the castle. *Dingestow Court* (S. Bosanquet, Esq.) is an old Elizabethan house re-pointed, placed in a commanding situation.

About 1 m. to the back is *Treowen*, a former seat of the Herberts of Llanarth, dating from about the 14th centy.

8 m. above the road, embosomed in trees and draped with ivy, are seen the heavily machicolated towers of *Raglan*, and on l. is the church, an uninteresting building of debased Perp. Inside are the monuments of the Somerset family, comprising those of William, 3rd Earl of Worcester, 1588; Edward, 4th Earl, 1628; and Edward, 2nd Marquis of Worcester, author of 'The Century of Inventions,' 1667.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village are the ruins of the castle, standing upon rising ground, yet well-nigh hidden within a grove of venerable trees. The entrance gateway is placed between two angular towers, remarkable for their bold triple machicolations, resembling those of an Italian castle. *Raglan* was not begun before the reign of Henry V.: it therefore exhibits one of the latest forms of the feudal castle passing into the modern style of fortification. Its grey towers, planted with the angles pointed outwards, are an approximation to the bastions of modern fortresses. On the l. of the

entrance rises the hexagonal keep, a noble and lofty pile of masonry, called the "Yellow Tower of Gwent." A singular feature is that it is outside the main castle, and, though better adapted for defence, does not appear to be older than the rest of the building. It stands within an outer circuit of low curtains and bastions within a broad moat. One side of it was blown up by order of Cromwell, but the staircase remains, and from the top a good view can be gained of the surrounding country, including on the E. the Kymin Hill above Monmouth, and on the W. the Bloreng and the Sugar Loaf beyond Abergavenny. It was within the moat that the ingenious author of 'The Century of Inventions,' while Lord Herbert, erected some curious waterworks, which on one occasion, at the beginning of the Long Parliament, were made to play upon certain troublesome Puritans who had entered the castle to search for arms—my lord being a papist—"by which, when the several engines and wheels were set going, much quantity of water, through the hollow conveyances of aqueducts, was to be let down from the top of the high tower." It is not improbable that this was "the most stupendous water-commanding engine" which formed the last article in the 'Century of Inventions,' and which contained, in fact, the germ of the steam-engine. After the Restoration such an engine was erected by the Marquis at Vauxhall, where it was seen by Cosmo de' Medici in 1669.

A panegyric of this invention, prefixed to the 'Century,' says of it—

"The heavens admire, the centre stands amazed,
To see such streams by so small forces raised."

In 1663 the marquis obtained a patent for 99 years for this engine; but if the Raglan engine erected "at the beginning of the Long Par-

liament" was really the same, this gives a much earlier date to the invention.—See 'Apophthegms of the Marquis of Worcester.'

The drawbridge which connected this tower with the rest of the castle has been destroyed and replaced by a bridge of planks. This keep-tower is supposed to have been added by the first marquis in the reign of James I. or Charles I. The rest of the edifice was probably built by Sir William ap Thomas and his son, the friend and favourite of Edward IV., created by him Earl of Pembroke, the first of that title of the name of Herbert.

The entrance-gateway, before described, leads into the first court, now carpeted with greensward and surrounded by ivy-mantled walls and towers. At the further end, opposite the gate, was the kitchen, occupying the lower story of a pentagonal tower, and provided with a wide fireplace. Below it is a sort of cellar, called the Wet Larder. On the rt. is the breach made by the batteries of Sir Thomas Fairfax, from one of which 4, and from another 2 mortars, carrying grenades, opened upon the walls at a distance of 60 yds. The memorable siege of 1646 by the forces of the Parliament deserves a more detailed notice. It was commenced in the spring of that year by Sir Trevor Williams and Col. Morgan, but 2 months later was taken in hand more warmly and skilfully by Fairfax, who, having "finished his work over the kingdom except this castle," marched from Bath in August with all the material necessary for "reducing the garrison to the obedience of the Parliament." The veteran Marquis of Worcester, then in his 84th year, had already made enormous sacrifices of men and money in the cause of his unfortunate master, and had equipped and maintained at his own charge an army of 1500 foot and 500 horse, though to little profit, since they were

routed without striking a blow before Gloucester. He had more than once afforded a hospitable reception to King Charles in his house of Raglan; and now, with his daughter-in-law the Countess of Glamorgan, his 6th son Lord Charles, his chaplain Dr. Bailey, and a few trusty friends, he underwent all the privations of a siege, and with a garrison amounting at first to 800 men he boldly determined to resist to the last the attack of the enemy. For above 2 months the defence was maintained with unflinching boldness and determination. Several summonses to surrender were firmly refused. To one of these, made by Col. Morgan, and backed by what he would have had the marquis believe was "a true copy of His Majesty's warrant to several garrisons to yield upon terms," he replied, "Truly, sir, it is not in the power of man to make me think so unworthily of his Majesty: that to one, in the opinion of the world, that hath given himself and family so great a demonstration and testimony of his and their faith and fidelity towards them, that he would not please so much as to name his name or Ragland, I entreat you give me leave to suspend my belief. And for your second summons, it makes it too evident that it is desired that I should die under a hedge, like a beggar, having no home left to put my head into, nor means left to find me bread. Wherefore, to give you answer, I make choice (if it so please God) rather to die nobly than to live with infamy." At length the near approach of the covered ways of the enemy's engineers, now acting under the vigorous orders of Fairfax, the effects of the cannonade, the diminution of the garrison from 800 to about 400, and the dearth of powder and provisions, compelled the marquis to listen to terms. The Parliamentary general granted favourable conditions, and on the 19th

of August the garrison marched out with flying colours, after a siege of 10 weeks. The Parliament however refused to ratify the articles granted by Fairfax. The aged marquis, already on the verge of the grave, was despatched to London and committed to the custody of Black Rod. He survived his misfortunes but a short time; and Raglan, shattered by the siege and further demolished by its captors, has never again been made habitable. The chief cause of its destruction however was the depredations of the peasantry, who for years resorted to the castle as to a quarry, and built out of it their houses, barns, and pigsties, until the Duke of Beaufort interfered to preserve what remained of it: 23 stair-cases had thus been demolished or removed.

On the l. hand, or W. side of the first court, stands the great hall, in the Tudor style, still distinguished by its large Oriel window, but within reduced to bare walls, with remains of a large fireplace on one side and the arms of the first marquis and last occupier of this castle, now nearly effaced. The buttery-hatches, by which provision-dishes were conveyed to the banqueting-board, still remain in the end wall. Side by side with the hall is the chapel, almost entirely stripped, except two caryatid figures, perhaps part of a chimney-piece. These two apartments divided the 1st court from the 2nd or Fountain Court, so called from a fountain, adorned with a statue of a white horse, of which no traces remain.

"The fountain train that runs both day and night,
Doth yield in shewe a rare and noble sight."
Churchyard.

On one side of it is the grand staircase and entrance (in the style of James I. or Charles I.) which led to the state apartments. Those in the N.E. angle of the court were occupied by the unfortunate

Charles I. during his two visits here when a wanderer after Naseby in June and Sept. 1645. On his 2nd visit here he received the news of the base surrender of Bristol by his nephew Rupert, the final blow to the royal cause. The long series of services of the house of Somerset to the cause and person of Charles were but ill requited by his son. The old marquis had expended nearly 60,000*l.* in equipping armies for the king to an extent which scarce any other nobleman in the country could have accomplished; he had seen his castle demolished by his enemies, his estates and revenues, to the amount of 20,000*l.* a-year, confiscated, and he died a prisoner. His son, Edward Somerset, the author of the 'Century of Inventions,' and the first person who had a vision of the great discovery of the steam-engine, was born at Raglan, and after many years spent in the service of Charles I. he accompanied his successor in his exile, and, by undertaking for him a dangerous mission to England, incurred a long imprisonment in the Tower. At the Restoration he received back his estates in an impoverished condition, but was compelled to surrender the patent of nobility granted to him "in prejudice of the peers," and never could obtain the smallest indemnification for the 20,000*l.* which he and his father had expended in the cause of the Stuarts. Under a considerable portion of the buildings, on the W. side of the Fountain Court, run subterranean chambers, which romantic tourists regard as dungeons, but they are nothing more than cellars, sewers, or sinks. A gate-tower leads out of this second court upon the terrace, pointed out as Charles I.'s Walk, and commanding a pretty prospect. Here were pleasure-grounds and fish-ponds; and it is not improbable that a considerable lake, formed by damming up

the rivulets, contributed to the strength of the castle on this side. The ancient deer-parks are now enclosed.

Raglan Castle is a famous locality for picnic parties, many of whom come from a very long distance; it is also the head-quarters of the Monmouthshire Archery Club, which meets here 3 times a-year.

9½ m. *Cross Bychan*, from the high ground of which the traveller obtains a noble view of the valley of the Usk. The long mass of the Skyrrid Vawr and the tall sharp cone of the Sugar Loaf are seen from 6 to 10 m. on the rt., while in front and more to the l. is the huge shapeless mass of the Blorengae.

[A road to the rt. leads to Monmouth, through *Bryngwyn* (Archdeacon Crawley), Tregaer, and Dingestow.]

11 m. rt. *Clytha* (W. Jones, Esq.). The house, a handsome freestone building with an Ionic portico, is seen through the trees. It contains some good Italian pictures, but it is not shown. The building on the l. on the hill, called the Castle, is a family mausoleum, erected in 1790; the view from it of the Vale of Usk is magnificent.

[A road to the l. leads to *Usk* 6 m. (Rte. 3), passing, 2 m. l., *Coed-y-Bunedd*, an ancient encampment on a wooded hill; *Brynderwen*, the seat of W. Stretton, Esq.; and 5 m. *Llancayo*.] Just before arriving at *Clytha* the road passes through a deep cutting in the upper Silurian rocks, in which several typical fossils are to be found. These rocks constitute the extreme or outer covering of the Usk valley of elevation, so well known to geologists. At the bottom of the hill the old red sandstone reappears.

11½ m. at the Swan, a road-side inn, the Usk first shows itself, and on the rt. [a road leads to *Llanarth* Court (John Herbert, Esq.), the

handsome seat of an ancient and respectable Roman Catholic family.

5 m. *Llantillio Crossenny* Park (Col. Clifford, M.P.) and Church, very prettily situated. It is a spacious building, principally Dec., with later work in the large chapel on the N. side of the presbytery. In the churchyard is an altar-tomb erected by Col. Clifford to the memory of his son.

To the N. of the park are vestiges of an old fortified house, said to have been the residence of Sir David Gam.

On an eminence $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N. is *White Castle*, a large oval building with 6 bastions, which must have been entirely lighted from the inner court. There is no keep, but the outer works are very perfect. But little is known of its history, except that a Sir Gwyn ap Cwarthvold is said to have lived here when the Norman invasion took place, and that it was a renowned place in Queen Elizabeth's reign. This road continues through Llanvilhangel Ystern Llewini to Monmouth, passing Rockfield.]

12 m. rt. Llanisaintfread (Lady Harriet Jones), and

$12\frac{1}{2}$ m. l. a road leads to Pontypool and Usk.

The *Graig Hill*, an isolated wooded eminence, is a conspicuous feature in the landscape on the rt.

14 m. l. is the primitive Church of *Llangattoch*, situated on the bank of the Usk, on the other side of which, under the shadow of the Blorenge, is *Llanover*, the seat of Lord Llanover, better known as Sir Benjamin Hall.

From hence the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Rly. (Rte. 3) runs parallel to the turnpike-road.

16 m. rt. are the fine old woods and a glimpse of the old house of *Coldbrook*, the ancestral seat of F. Hanbury Williams, Esq., and once

the residence of the famous Sir Charles Hanbury Williams.

From hence the road runs down a gentle incline into the old town of 17 m. *Abergavenny* (Rte. 3) (*Hotel: Angel*). Distances:—Newport, 17 m.; Hereford, 22; Merthyr, 20; Brecon, 20; Crickhowell, 6. The new road enters between the castle on the l. and the school on the rt., behind which are seen the tower and Perp. window of the old priory-church. Abergavenny (the Gobannium of Antoninus) is a rustic town of about 4500 Inhab., chiefly remarkable for the beauty of its situation in the Vale of Usk (the garden of Wales), at the junction of the small stream the Gavenny—

“The brook that christeneth Abergenny.”
Drayton.

It is surrounded on every side, says Churchyard,

“by mountains broad and high,
And some thick woods, to please the gazer's eye” —

the chief of these being the *Skyrriid Vawr* and *Vach* on the rt., the *Blorenge* on the l., and the *Sugar Loaf*, with its shoulders of the *Deri* and the *Rolben*, at the back of the town. The church (St. Mary's) has been severely handled in former times, and altered by modern churchwardens in a lamentable manner. It was once a fine cruciform structure, a chapel of the Benedictine priory, and the choir retains part of its rudely-carved oaken stalls. It contains a number of ancient monuments, which, although grievously mutilated, have once been very splendid, with effigies of alabaster, &c., and will still interest the antiquary. They chiefly belong to the families of the *Herberts* and other lords of Abergavenny, and occupy a chapel in the S. aisle. The finest are to Richard Herbert of *Ewias Harold*, son of William 1st Earl of Pembroke, a marble effigy, with hands upraised, in armour, the head

resting on a helmet, the coats of arms emblazoned in faded colours at the sides, and at the back smaller figures of his children. Under an arch between the choir and the chapel is Sir Richard Herbert of Coldbrooke and his wife; the figures and sides much mutilated. In the middle stands the tomb of Sir William ap Thomas and Gladys his wife (a daughter of the renowned David Gam), the parents of William Herbert 1st Earl of Pembroke, and progenitors of the noble family of that name. Underneath a window on the N. side of the choir is an effigy in wood, not ill-carved, of a cross-legged knight in mail, believed to be Lord Hastings of Abergavenny. Another altar-tomb, from the style of the armour, the bascinet, and hauberk, evidently very ancient, is supposed to be Sir Edward Neville. At the N. end of the choir are 2 female figures, names unknown. There is also a curious statue of wood, rudely carved, of an old man with a long beard, called Abraham, but doubtless intended for St. Christopher, the saint who is said to have borne the Saviour on his shoulders, and the patron of labourers and the classes to whom bodily strength is essential. In popish times every corpse was presented before it previous to interment, and a few years ago the custom had not entirely disappeared.

The Castle,—

“The rent Norman tower that overhangs
The lucid Usk;”—

a shattered and shapeless ruin, on a mount near the S. extremity of the town, was founded by the Norman Hamaline de Bohun soon after the Conquest, and, during the long period of struggle between the Welsh and their imperious and tyrannical masters the Lords Marchers, was repeatedly the scene of bloody deeds and murders. Giraldus observes “that

it was dishonoured by treason oftener than any other castle in Wales.” In two instances it is asserted by the Welsh historian that their chieftains were invited under pretence of friendship and the adjustment of differences within these walls, and while seated unarmed at the board were assassinated by their Norman entertainers in defiance of the laws of hospitality. The lordship passed in time from the house of Braose to Cantilupe, Hastings, Valence, Herbert, Grey, Beauchamp, Neville, with whom it has remained since the reign of Henry III., the title of the Earl of Abergavenny being derived from this castle.

The ruins are now partly occupied by a private house, and the enclosure within the walls is now converted into a garden. A public terrace walk runs along the outside and commands a charming view.

The town was once famous for its manufacture of flannel, and afterwards for that of wigs made of bleached goat's hair, but both these sources of industry have departed, leaving nothing in their stead. Indeed, as a commercial town, Abergavenny can scarcely be said to have been improved by the opening of the rly., and it derives most of its importance from the markets, which are largely attended by customers from the hill-districts. There is excellent fishing to be obtained in the Usk under certain regulations.

A bridge of 15 arches carries the Merthyr road across the river, and close beside it, but on a higher level, is another, over which a tramroad from Nantyglo is taken, producing a curious but not unpicturesque effect.

Beyond it,

“far and wide,

Blackening the plain beneath, proud Blorenge
lowers,
Behind whose level length the western sun
Dims his slope beam.”—*Sotheby*.

The Blorenge is a mass of old red sandstone capped by carboniferous

and millstone grit, and is the corner-stone of the N. crop of the S. Wales coal-field, which here turns to the S. to Pontypool and to the W. to Merthyr. The remainder of the valley and the hills to the rt. are composed of old red sandstone, which extends uninterruptedly into Radnorshire. Cornstones are, however, frequent, and they may be observed cropping out in the cuttings of the rly.

The Sugar Loaf mountain is frequently ascended on account of the view from its top, which is accessible to within 100 yds. of the summit by a light carriage, an excursion of about 4 hrs.

The Skyrriid Vawr, or Holy Mountain, is described in Rte. 3. The only modern public building in Abergavenny worth notice is the Lunatic Asylum, which is placed in a commanding situation overlooking the town and valley; a handsome structure in the early Pointed style, erected in 1850 at a cost of 40,000*l.*, for the reception of lunatic patients of the joint counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Radnor, and Brecon.

There is also a neat set of almshouses and a church erected by Miss Rachel Herbert in 1839.

Conveyances:—an omnibus daily to and from Merthyr through Brynmawr, and a coach to and from Brecon.

Llanthony is about 10 m. from Abergavenny (Rte. 3). Leaving Abergavenny, on the l. is the Union House and the road to Merthyr. The tourist now skirts the hill-side along the l. bank of the Usk. The tops of the mountains are barren and craggy, but their slopes are checkered with plantations and enclosed fields dotted about with white cottages. The low ground is chiefly very rich meadow, which, however, frequently suffers in floods of the river.

18 m. rt. Pentre (Mrs. Wheeley).

19 m. l. *Llanwenarth* Church, with a Perp. tower, and beyond it, on the

other side of the Usk, the villas of Aberbaiden and Tymawr (G. Overton, Esq.). To the rt. is the Graig Hill, a wooded shoulder of the Sugar Loaf, yielding a large quantity of cornstone, worked into lime under the name of bastard-limestone.

21 m. a stone on the roadside marks the boundary between England and Wales. On rt. is *Sunny-bank* (C. Parkinson, Esq.), and immediately beyond it the village of *Llangwryney*, where the little river Gwryney joins the Usk, which hard by is crossed by a neat lattice-girder bridge, erected in 1859 for the convenience of the residents on either side the river. On l. 2 m. is the village of Langenau (p. 89).

22 m. rt. *Court-y-gollen* (Ven. Archdeacon Davies), in whose park stands an upright stone, 13 ft. high, probably Druidical. On the opposite side of the river, well sheltered by a wooded bank, stands *Dan-y-park*, the seat of Capt. Crawshay. The tourist, if fortunate in his season and day, will understand why this part of the Usk is so extolled. The woods feather down to the water's edge; the river winds freely and in graceful curves, and a thousand rippling rills from the mountains water the banks and produce a rich profusion of wild-flowers. Many neat and pretty villas are scattered about, giving the place an aspect of trimness and smiling prosperity; and the valley looks equally well in the bright green of spring or the golden tints of autumn.

23 m. *Crickhowell* (*Hotel*: Bear), called by Leland "a pretty townlet upon Usk," though the epithet is applied rather to the situation, which is charming, than the town itself, which, however, has much improved within the last few years. At the E. end, near the Abergavenny road, stand the ivy-clad ruins of the castle, now reduced to the fragments of a square and round tower. It probably owed its origin

to some of the Norman conquerors of Brecknockshire, Burghills or Turbervilles, to whom the manor was granted by Bernard Newmarch; but it was in a state of decay as long ago as the reign of Elizabeth.

The Church is a spacious building with a broach spire, founded in 1303 by Lady Sibyl de Pauncefoot, but much metamorphosed by the addition of 2 plain aisles. It has 2 transepts, called respectively the Gwernvale and Rumsey Chapels; also 2 fractured monumental effigies, in recesses of the wall of the chancel, of a cross-legged knight, and a lady supposed to have been the foundress; and a marble monument to Sir John Herbert and his lady, 1666. The view from the churchyard, looking up the Vale of Usk, is very lovely.

Near the W. extremity of Crickhowell stands a picturesque Gothic gateway, originally attached to an old house of the Herberts, built in the reign of Henry VII., and called *Portlemawr*, forming the entrance to the residence of E. Seymour, Esq. Through it is seen a landscape of extreme beauty. A long bridge leads across the Usk to Llangatock, 1 m. l., with a fine old church and picturesque churchyard. Near it is Llangatock Park, a beautifully wooded domain of the Duke of Beaufort. In the cliffs of the mountain limestone of the hill above, which frowns over the village, is a curious cave, which penetrates into the rock for some distance, and was formerly called Eglws Faen. It was probably used as a place of concealment. It is said that on the table-land of the mountain above was fought a great battle, in 728, between Ethelbald and the force of Glamorgan.

Crickhowell receives its name from an ancient British camp, nearly triangular in form, which crowns the summit of the Table Mountain, or *Cerreg Howell*, about

2 m. to the N. of the town. It has been attributed to Howell ap Rhys, Prince of Gwent, who made war with the lord of Brecon, and probably used this as his frontier entrenchment.

Smollett, in 'Humphrey Clinker,' mentions "Crickhowell flannels," which were formerly in high repute; but they are no longer manufactured.

[A very pretty excursion can be made to *Llangenau*, 2 m., where the famous well of St. Cenau formerly enjoyed the repute of miraculous powers, and amongst other properties possessed that of giving the mastery of a house to the first of a new married couple that drank of it.

Hence the following incident is related by a Welsh Benedick:—

"I hasten'd as soon as the wedding was done,
And left my wife in the porch,
But I'fath she had been more clever than me,
For she took a bottle to church."—*Carew*.

St. Cenau is evidently the same saint as St. Keyne, who also has a well in Cornwall, to which the same miraculous powers are attached. The church is one of the most picturesque little buildings in the county, situated close to the bank of the babbling Grwyney, in a very deep dell, overshadowed by hanging woods. On the opposite side is Penydarren (M. Roberts, Esq.).

The whole of the walk up the dingle to *Llanbedr* is most lovely, and presents an endless variety of wood, water, and hill.

6 m. further, in a dell to the l. of the Sugar Loaf, is *Partrishow* Church, a little, primitive, sequestered spot, buried in the heart of the mountains, with scarce a house in sight. It is very small, consisting only of a chancel and nave, but it is remarkable for a roodloft of great delicacy and beauty of execution. It is however in a very ill-

pidated condition. In the valley below the church is a bridge over the Gwryney, called Pont-yr-Esgob, or Bishop's Bridge, from whence Baldwyn, Archbishop of Canterbury, preached the Crusade in company with Giraldus Cambrensis. From hence a bridle-path may be followed to Llanthony Abbey (Rte. 3), about 6 m. On the return to Crickhowell, about 1 m. from the town, the tourist should inquire for an inscribed stone, which lies near the roadside, at a farm called Tyn-y-lad. It has the inscription—

TVRPILLI IC IACIT
PVVERI TRILVNI DVNOCATI.

The road to Brecon is carried on past scenes of surprising beauty. 24 m. on l. is Glannant (Mrs. Bevan), on rt. Gwernvale (Mrs. Phillips), and across the river, under the wooded bank of the Llangattock Hill, is Llanwyse (Mrs. Hotchkis). On the rt. the rugged escarpment of the *Daren* mountain stands well out, and contains beds interesting to the geologist as being the equivalents of the yellow and grey sandstones of the old red formation at Dura Den in Scotland. At the very summit of the mountain is *Pen-carreg-caleh*, a large mass of millstone grit and carboniferous limestone, now an outlier of, but formerly joined to, the South Welsh coal-basin, ere denudation had scooped out such a vast hiatus in the valley of the Usk.]

26 m. l. is *Glanusk* Park, the handsome seat of Sir Jos. Bailey, a modern Elizabethan structure in a pretty park, with a 3-arched bridge and a castellated lodge, all in very good taste, and needing nothing but time to make it perfect. Just above the bridge, in a most enchanting situation, on the bank of the river, and commanding splendid views of the neighbouring hills, is *Penmyarth* Church, erected by the late Sir J. Bailey as a family mausoleum.

Near it in the park is an inscribed stone.

[A little way on the Crickhowell side of Glanusk, a road to rt. goes to *Talgarth*, 10 m.

1½ m. on l. *Tretower* Castle, now reduced to a single round keep-tower, not unlike Launceston, and some ruinous walls. It does not appear to have been a very important post, "but since the Conquest was the castellated mansion of the Picards, lords of Ystradyw. It was afterwards fortified by Henry IV.; but as soon as the neighbouring castle of Dinas was destroyed, Tretower returned to its former insignificance. In Tretower Court are some good specimens of Perp. domestic architecture, the mansion being of the 15th century.

3 m. *Cwmddu*, a pleasing little village, situated amidst most romantic scenery, and celebrated as the residence of the Rev. T. Price (*Carnhuanwc*), a man well known for his poetic imagination and ardent love for the Celtic remains and customs of his country. The church is a spacious building, with an embattled tower, and has a stone built into it with the inscription

CATACVS HIC JACET FILIVS TESER-
IACVS.

A little above the village is *Gaer*, the site of a Roman station, by the side of which the Via Julia passed from Isca Legionum to Maridunum, or Carmarthen.

7 m. On a hill on rt. above the road is *Dinas*, the mere outline of a castle, probably of the age of Edward I., and retaining some curious traces of an excavation or well, like that at Morlais, near Merthyr. The castle was probably destroyed in the time of Owen Glendower.

From here the road winds at the foot of Mynydd y Troed to *Talgarth*, 3 m. (Rte. 8), and joins the Brecon and Hay road].

From *Glanusk* the road runs at

the base of the Myarth, upon which is an old encampment. On the other side of the hill overlooking the Usk is Gliffaes (W. H. West, Esq.). At the foot of the Bwlch mountain a road to l. leads to *Llangynider*, a small but beautifully situated village, in the neighbourhood of which are some of the finest bits of scenery in S. Wales, particularly at Dyffryn Crownan and Buckland Mill.

The road now rises, and winds considerably, until at 28 m. it reaches the summit of the *Bwlch* Pass, and descends the slope of Mynydd Buckland into the Vale of Brecon. Looking towards Crickhowell the view is almost grand; on the l. the enormous mass of Penallt Mawr, Pencarreg Calch, and the Daren, with the Sugar Loaf ending the view, while the rt. is occupied by the Myarth in the foreground, and the long ridges of the *Llangynider* and *Llangattock* mountains behind. Here the traveller, looking at his map, becomes aware that he has crossed a great mountain ridge, extending N.E. and S.W., from the S. side of which rise most of the streams of Monmouth and Glamorgan, though the main rivers of the Wye and the Usk rise beyond it, and traverse it by the two deep passes of Builth and Crickhowell, upon which therefore the Norman castles were thickly planted, as were, on even higher summits, those of the earlier Welsh. The great valley N., and at the foot of the scarp, is that of the Upper Wye and Upper Usk, whose courses are marked by the towns of Hay on the one and Brecon on the other, with Talgarth between them. The traveller who visits Breconshire will find his account in mastering this piece of Welsh geography.

There is a fine view, from the other side of the Bwlch, of *Llangorse* Lake, or *Llyn Savaddan*, to which a road leads on rt. from the turripike,

passing the ruins of *Blaen-lyffni* Castle. This lake, which lies 2 m. to the rt., is about 5 m. in circumference, and abounds with most beautiful scenery, although of rather a melancholy character. It ranks as the second lake in Wales, after *Bala*. In 1235 the monks of Brecon obtained permission from the Priory of *Llanthony* to fish in it 3 days a week and daily in Lent, provided they used only one boat. A tradition of a submerged city, to be seen at times below the waves, is attached to it.

"Structuras ædificit
Sæpe videbils initt
Sub lacu; cum sit gelidus
Mirus auditur sonitus."

This lake is much frequented for the sake of its piko-fishing, and in winter for its wild-fowl shooting.

On the l. bank is *Treberfedd*, the seat of R. Raikes, Esq., and the beautiful little church of *Llangasty Tal-y-Llyn*, lately restored in very good taste. It possesses a nice peal of bells, which have a peculiarly charming effect when heard from the lake.

The road at the E. of the lake passes through the village of *Llangorse*, the church of which has a good cradle roof, to *Talgarth*, 8 m. from *Bwlch*.

30 m. l. under the mountain is *Buckland* (J. P. Gwynne Holford, Esq.), a house whose only beauty is in its situation, which can scarcely be surpassed. The private drive for a mile along the Usk is very fine. By the roadside stands an inscribed stone, called the *Victorinus Stone*.

31 m. rt. *Llansaintfread* Church, a humble edifice, somewhat eclipsed by an ostentatious tomb to Col. Gwynne Holford, quite out of keeping with the church or scene. There was formerly a curious epitaph in this church, running as follows:—

"As I was so are yee,
As I am you shall be;
That I had that I gave,
That I gave that I have;
Thus I end all my cost,
That I left that I lost."

[32 m. l. on the other side of the Usk is the village of *Talybont*, placed at the foot of Tor Voel, and at the entrance into Glyn Collwg. From hence a tramroad is carried up to Rhymney Iron-works (Rte. 5), for the conveyance of pit wood and agricultural produce to the mining districts. The Brecon and Merthyr Railway commences at this spot.

One of the finest glens in South Wales, and probably the least known and frequented, is *Glyn Collwg*, running up into the heart of the Beacons for about 6 m. The scenery at the head of the glen is very fine, and will well repay the pedestrian who is willing to undertake a long and fatiguing walk up the glen to the Beacons and down to Brecon].

33 m. *Llanhamlach* Church, shaded by magnificent yews, and close by Peterstone (Capel Myers, Esq.).

At Manest Court, on rt., is Ty-iltid, the remains of a "Kistvaen" of Druidical times.

35 m. l. The Usk is here crossed by 2 bridges, one carrying the road which leads from Brecon to Talybont and Llangynder, and the other the Brecon and Pontypool Canal.

1 m. l. are *Llanfrynach* Church, and *Maesderwen* (Parry de Winton, Esq.).

35½ m. l. *Dinas* (John Lloyd, Esq.), charmingly placed in a bank of wood, below which is the race-course.

The approach to *Brecon*, 37 m. (Rte. 4), is extremely pretty. On rt., at the entrance of the town, are the Barracks. *Hotel*: Castle (good), with a garden commanding a fine view. Brecon is one of the most picturesque and beautifully situated towns in the principality; it is seated on the Usk at the point where two smaller streams, the

Honddu and Tarel, pour into it, and the wide amphitheatre of hills and mountains around, broken in outline by the convergence of so many valleys opening towards this centre, is strikingly picturesque. The main feature in this panorama is represented by the twin peaks of the Beacons, or Van (Rte. 4), the most elevated mountain in S. Wales, rising in great sublimity about 5 m. to the S. of the town, to a height of 2862 ft. These peaks are called by the Welsh Arthur's Chair.

A bridge of 7 arches over the Usk connects the town with the suburb of Llanfaes on its S. side. There are 3 principal streets, leading respectively to Abergavenny, Carmarthen, and Hay, the latter being called the Struet. The *Castle Hotel* occupies the site of the ancient fortress, by which the Norman, Bernard Newmarch, in the reign of Rufus, secured the possessions which he had gained by his sword from the Welsh prince of Brecknock. The castle is built out of the ruins of the old Roman tower situated 3 m. higher up the Usk, and Newmarch made this lordship his residence, and the capital of his march. The castle afterwards belonged to the great baronial families of Breos and Bohun Earl of Hereford. It stands on an eminence in an angle between the rivers Honddu and Usk; and the waters of the Honddu appear to have been carried round it to fill the moat. The scanty ruins remaining consist of 2 square towers in the garden of the hotel, not older than the time of Edward III., and of a lofty mound, on which stood the keep.

Within the walls of this castle the union of the rival houses of York and Lancaster, and the scheme for dethroning Crookback Richard, and inviting Henry VII. to take his place, was concerted between Stafford Duke of Buckingham, its owner, and Morton Bishop

of Ely, committed as a prisoner to his care by Richard. The prelate, a wily politician and diplomatist, appears to have gained over the Duke, although the confidant of Richard and the accomplice of his **blackest crimes**, by insinuating that his services in placing his master on the throne had not been sufficiently rewarded, although made governor of the royal castles, chief-justice and chamberlain of Wales, and lord high constable of England—that he had been unjustly refused

"The earldom of Hereford and the moveables

Which you have promised I shall possess.
And is it thus? Repays he my deep service

With such contempt? Made I him king for this?

O let me think on Hastings, and begone
To Brecknock while my fearful head is on."

The result of the conference held in the Ely Tower of Brecknock Castle was, that the bishop was allowed to escape to Henry of Richmond in Brittany, and that the duke lost his head at Salisbury.

The mound on which the keep stood is enclosed within a garden, now separated by the road from the rest of the ruins. The greater part of the castle was pulled down at the great rebellion by the townspeople to prevent its being fortified or garrisoned by either of the contending parties, and thus involving the place in the miseries of a siege.

On a height a little to the N. of the castle, on the rt. bank of the Honddu, stands the church of St. John, originally the chapel of the priory, founded in the reign of Henry I. by Bernard Newmarch, seized with compunction for the deeds of violence by which he had obtained his possessions, and willing to disgorge a part of his booty to the Church, in the hope of securing peace to his soul after death. By the management of the baron's confessor, a monk of Battle in Sussex, the priory of Brecon was made de-

pendent on that abbey. But little of the original edifice can be detected in the existing church, a large cruciform structure, partly shrouded with ivy, and shaded by venerable yew-trees. The chancel and transepts are chiefly in the E. E. style, lighted at the E. end by 5 lancet windows. "The church was doubtless commenced at the close of the 11th centy.; but probably the nave might not be completed till towards the middle of the 12th. The choir, transepts, and presbytery were rebuilt during the 13th; and the 14th gradually transformed the Norm. nave into a Dec. building."—*E. A. F.* A wooden screen separates the choir from the chancel. The tower, which is for the most part Dec. with Perp. alterations, is singularly massive, reminding the visitor strongly of the tower of Llanbadarn Vawr, near Aberystwith (Rte. 9). The S. transept was anciently called by the Welsh "the Chapel of the Red Men;" meaning the Normans, for whose use it was appropriated, while the Welsh occupied the other side. There is a curious Norm. font, decorated with monsters' heads.

Portions still remain of the Priory walls and of an embattled gateway. The Priory House, contiguous to the churchyard, belongs to the Marquis of Camden. King Charles I., a fugitive after the fatal battle of Naseby, was received here by Sir Herbert Price; and George IV. passed a night here in 1821, after his return from Ireland.

The Priory wood is a lofty grove, covering the steep slope at whose base runs the Honddu. There are pleasant walks beneath the shade of the fine trees and along the water-side; and another promenade along the banks of the Usk, under the old town walls.

St. Mary's Church is situated in the very heart of the town, and was enlarged in 1858. It was originally

a Norman building, the traces of which are visible only in the N. aisle, but it appears to have been enlarged about the 14th centy. The tower is a good Perp. "of the Somersetshire type."

The College of Christchurch, before the Reformation a convent of friar-preachers, was converted into a seat of learning, under a dean (the Bishop of St. David's) and 19 prebendaries, in the reign of Henry VIII. It no longer enjoys the privilege of conferring degrees, now transferred to the College of Llam-peter.

The chapel of the college, in the suburb of Llanfaes, a small ancient building of E. E. style, but repaired and modernised soon after the Restoration, contains an antique stone cross, brought from the Aubrey Chapel, which stood close at hand; the monuments of Bishop Bull and of several other bishops of St. David's, together with one of Richard Lacy and his wife, bearing their recumbent effigies in the costume of the time of James II.

St. David's Church, in the district of Llanfaes, fell down in 1852, but was rebuilt in the early Pointed style in 1859.

In 1755 Mrs. Siddons was born here, at the Shoulder of Mutton, a public-house in High Street, while her parents were on a professional tour.

The trade of Brecon consists in wool, leather, and hops, and is assisted by a canal to Abergavenny and Newport; and further advantage will doubtless accrue to the town after the completion of the railways to Hereford and Merthyr. The ascent of the Beacons occupies about 4 hrs. (Rte. 4).

Distances. — Merthyr, 17½ m.; Crickhowell, 14 m.; Abergavenny, 20 m.; Builth, 16 m.; Hay, 15 m.; Hereford, 35 m.; Llandovery, 21 m.; Swansea, by Glyn Tawe, 36 m.

Conveyances. — Coaches daily

through Crickhowell to the Newport and Hereford Rly. at Abergavenny; to Llandovery daily; to Merthyr daily; to Hay daily.

Leaving Brecon, the road crosses the Usk by a bridge of 7 arches into the suburb of Llanfaes, passing at the outskirts of the town the county gaol. From hence there is a fine view of Brecon, with the river, bridge, and castle in front, and the church and woods of the Priory above all. The road now for 12 m. lies very near the Usk, but separated from the great mountain escarpment on its l. by a sub-escarpment of broken ground, richly wooded, and in parts very fertile, and presenting frequent scenes of great beauty.

38 m. l. road to Merthyr (Rte. 4), up the valley of the Tarell, and a little above is *Ffrwd-grech* (Col. Pearce), in whose grounds is the very pretty little waterfall of Rhydgoch.

39 m. *Llanspyddid* Church, early Dec., and surrounded by venerable yew-trees. In the churchyard is a tomb traditionally said to belong to Brychan Breichiniog. To the rt. 1 m. is Pennoyre, the handsome seat of Col. Lloyd Watkins, M.P., Lord-Lieutenant of the county.

40½ m. rt., on the other side of the Usk, at the confluence of the Yscir, is *Aberyscir* Church, planted round with yew, opposite to which, on the l. bank of the Yscir, is the *Gaer*, a rectangular camp, supposed to be identical with Bannium, a British town, which preceded Brecknock, and was adopted as a station by the Roman general Ostorius Scapula. The Norman conqueror of Brecknock transferred its stones to build his castle lower down the Usk, where the county town now stands. The spot is called the *Gaer*. Several ramparts still exist; and the foundations of walls in places from 3 to 6 ft. high, partly overgrown with underwood, have

withstood the depredations of man and the waste of the elements. From hence a Roman road leads N. to a stone called *Maen-y-morwynion* (the Maiden Stone), with sculptured figures still in good preservation; and still further N. a *Maenhir*,—all memorials connected with Celtic traditions.

42 m. the little church of *Capel Bettws*, and *Penpont* (Penry Williams, Esq.), a modern Italian house, in a lovely park along the Usk, and close to the "Pont," whence it takes its name; and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond is *Abercamlais*, a seat of the same family.

46 m. At *Senni Bridge* the road crosses that stream at its confluence with the Usk. A little further on, at *Glanusk* (P. M. Pell, Esq.), a tram-road stretches up the hills to the l. to convey fuel from the collieries and works in Glen Tawe, passing the Carmarthenshire Beacons and Sewd Hen Rhyd Waterfall (Rte. 1).

Close to Pont Senni is a farmhouse, which sustains the name of *Castell Ddu*, or Black Castle, from a fortress no longer existing, where formerly the constable of the surrounding forest resided. 1 m. to l. is *Devynmock*, a large village overhanging the Senni. Into the tower of the church is built an inscribed stone.

46 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The road crosses the Usk by a bridge of one bold arch, much resembling Pontypridd (Rte. 4), and then gradually ascends the hill on the l. bank to

49 m. *Trecastle (Inn, Camden Arms)*, a large pretty village in the parish of *Llywel*, having on rt. the mound and rather extensive earth-work of the castle, which was founded by Bernard Newmarch. The road and the river, after 38 m. of company, now separate, the latter, now a mere brook, rising about 6 m. S.W., and within $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of *Llyn-y-fan-tarwr*, a deep, fishless, mountain tarn, seated under the highest peak

of the *Carmarthenshire Beacon*, or Van, also sometimes called the Black Mountain. This mountain, a very picturesque object, is cleft in two by a deep and narrow fissure, through which runs the boundary line of the county. The W. summit lies in Carmarthenshire, and the E., or Trecastle Beacon, in Breconshire, rising 2596 ft. above the sea-level.

50 m. rt. *Llywel Church*, with a fine old tower.

The road here slowly ascends the back of a second escarpment, dividing the counties of Brecon and Carmarthen, and here called *Mynydd Bwlch-y-groes*; it then winds past Horeb Chapel, round the base of the Black Mountain, through the romantic glen of Cwmdwr, and descends to the side of a small stream, the Gwydderig, a tributary of the Towey. The geologist here emerges upon the Silurian formation, the upper members of which constitute the escarpments of Mynydd Bwlch-y-groes and Mynydd Epynt. "The junction of the Ludlow rocks with the old red sandstone is well laid open in numerous places, especially in the narrow valley of Cwmdwr, where the tilestones, on which Horeb Chapel stands, are full of the casts of shells, among which are characteristic forms, such as the *Trochus helicites*, *Turbo Williamsi*, *Bellerophon trilobatus*, and many others."—*Siluria*.

53 m., at *Halfway*, may be seen in the brook a good section of vertical strata. On l. is a small obelisk, erected to commemorate the turnover and destruction of the mail-coach over a steep of 130 ft., the driver and passengers escaping unhurt.

After passing *Vclindre* (E. Jones, Esq.) the valley expands, and in the midst of meadows that vie with lawns in softness and hue the road approaches *Llandovery*, 58 m.—*Hotel, Castle* (Rte. 6)—situated on the Brân, which a mile below

the Towey, into which celebrated valley the tourist enters. On a knoll is the mere ruined shell of the castle, whose date is uncertain, but whose origin may be traced to the Norman usurpers of this county, who were enabled only by such means to keep what they had seized, in defiance of the rightful owners.

The other buildings are the parish church, which is, strictly speaking, in the parish of Llandingat, and has a Perp. tower; the church of Llanfair-y-bryn on the N. of the town (Rte. 6); and the Welsh Collegiate Institution, a handsome Tudor building, founded by T. Phillips, Esq., of Brunswick Square, London, in 1849, to provide a good classical education for Welsh boys.

There is a curious old house at the E. end of the town, built in 1620 by Vicar Prichard, whose Welsh poems are held in high reputation by his countrymen.

A mile from the town, on the l. bank of the Towey, is *Tonn*, the residence of Mr. William Rees, the learned publisher, from whose press have issued so many Welsh works of high reputation.

Distances. — Llandeilo, 12 m.; Carmarthen, 27 m.; Brecon, 21 m.; Builth, 23 m.; Llampeter, 18 m.; Capel Ystrad-y-Ffin, 10 m.; Gogofau mines, 10 m.

Conveyances.—Coach to Brecon daily, and omnibus daily to Llanwrtyd and Llandrindod Wells. By rail to Llandeilo and Llanelly.

[A very interesting excursion can be made from Llandovery up the valley of the Towey to Ystrad-y-Ffin, 10 m. At 7 m. are the lead-works of *Nant-y-mwyn* and *Rhandir-mwyn*, belonging to Lord Cawdor, situated on the hillside above the stream, and worked by levels.

8½ m. on l. is *Cwm Gwenffrud*, a wild mountain dingle of great beauty, up which a road runs for some little distance round Mynydd Mallaeu to join the Cothi. A little

above the spot where it reaches that river is a deep pool, called *Pwl-llfan*, from whence hill tracks can be followed to *Loventium* and *Tregaron*.

9¼ m. on l. the united streams of the *Doethiau* and the *Pysgotwr* fall into the Towey, the former river rising in the large lake of *Llyn Berwyn*, from which place to *Tregaron* would be about 5 m.; but the pedestrian should not attempt to thread the mazes of this wild and difficult country without a guide, or at the very least an Ordnance map.

10 m. *Capel Ystrad-y-Ffin* and *Twm Shon Catti's Cave*, perhaps more easy of access from *Llanwrtyd* (Rte. 6).] [1 m. from *Llandovery* the new road to *Llampeter* crosses the Towey by a handsome suspension bridge of 225 ft. span. 6 m. l. a road leads down the romantic little glen to the village of *Llanurda* and *Glanrhyd* Stat. 7½ m. l. a road branches off to *Llansawyl*, and across a very mountainous and rugged district into the Vale of *Teifi*. From this elevated spot is a lovely view of the Vale of *Cothi*.

10 m. on rt., on an eminence covered with trees and brushwood, are the Roman mines of *Gogofau*, and within the demesne is *Dolau-cothy*, the seat of *J. Johnes, Esq.* Many remains of Roman pottery, baths, and ornaments, have been found here, affording proof that a Roman station must have existed in connexion with the mines; and amongst other relics *Mr. Johnes* possesses a "Torch Awr," or golden chain or necklace. Tradition also points to a large tower built of brick, from whence it has been called "The Red Tower of South Wales."

It is probable that the Romans worked these mines for gold; and the Geological Survey has discovered a specimen of free gold in the quartz of one of the lodes. "The majority of the workings, extending to a considerable depth for

some acres over the side of the hill, are open to the day, or worked like a quarry; and the rock through which the lodes run—a portion of the lower Silurian rocks—is in many places exposed, and exhibits beds much broken and contorted, though having a general tendency to dip northward. Here and there a sort of cave has been opened on some of the quartz veins, and in some cases has been pushed on as a gallery about 6 to 7 ft. high and 5 or 6 ft. wide." — *Mem. of Geol. Survey.* Near the workings is a 4-sided stone indented with circular hollows, evidently caused by the stone being employed as a mortar for the purpose of breaking up the ore. Rather more than 1 m. behind Gogofau is the church of *Cynfil Cayo*, a large ancient church, supposed to have belonged to a monastic institution.

10½ m. *Pumsant*, a fishing station on the Cothi, where there is a little roadside inn.

The road, after ascending a long range of hills, from the summit of which, at 14 m., is a magnificent view of the hills of Cardiganshire, descends to 18 m. Llampeter (Rte. 10).]

The *geology* of Llandovery and its neighbourhood is extremely interesting. The Caradoc sandstone of the Lower Silurian formation is largely developed, and most of the mines, such as Nant-y-mwyn and Gogofau, occur in these quartzose rocks, which alternate with slaty schist. There beds are also observed full of typical fossils, and overlying the Llandeilo flags, S. of Llandovery, at Cilgwyn Park and Blaen-y-cwm, near Llangadock. To the N.E. of Llandovery the beds known as Llandovery beds are found "in the elevated moory grounds of Mwmfre, and to rise up into the bare and stony hills of Noeth-grug and Cefn-y-garreg, about 1500 ft. above the sea. Wild and uninhabited, this small tract is truly re-

[*S. Wales.*]

markable as being the only one in England and Wales wherein the lower and upper zones of the Llandovery or Pentameri rocks have as yet been observed in one united mass, and with clear relations to the inferior and superior strata." — *Siluria.*

There are two roads to Llandeilo, —one by the W. bank of the Towey, through Llanwrda, and the other on the E. bank, through Llangadock. "In medio tutissimus ibis;" therefore the tourist will find it most convenient to go by the Vale of Towey Rly., which joins the Llanelly line at Llandeilo.

60 m. rt. Llwyn-y-brain (Major Rice), and a little further on l. Dolly-carrog (C. Bishop, Esq.).

62 m. Llampeter Road Stat., and 63½ Llangadock, a small decayed town, with an old church, prettily situated between the rivers Sefni and Sawdde, at the foot of the Black Mountains, over which a road is carried S. through Cwm Amman (Rte. 6) and Pontardawe (Rte. 1) to Neath. During the contest between the English and Welsh in the reign of Edward I. a complaint was made to the Archbishop of Canterbury of the atrocities of the English soldiers, who had plundered the church of Llangadock, and, after wounding the priest before the altar, converted it into a stable for their horses.

About 3 m. S.W. of Llangadock, on the summit of a detached hill, called *Carn-Goch*, projecting in front of the mural ridge of Trichrûg, is a Roman encampment, in the form of a regular parallelogram, of the age of the Llandeilo flags. "One of the largest faces is a natural wall of quartz rock, the beds of which, dipping to the N.W., present a bold precipitous face to the Vale of Towey. The other walls, which in places are still 20 to 30 ft. high, have been formed by piling large and shattered blocks, which, from their angularity, give a Cyclopean character to these desa-

late and venerable ruins." — *Murchison*.

2 m. up the Sawdde, in the low grounds to the N. of Blaen Dyffryn Garn, formerly stood a cromlech, which was destroyed by the stupidity of a peasant. According to the tradition of the country it was the last place in Britain where human sacrifices were offered, and even down to recent times the spot was chosen for reconciling friends by the contending parties shaking hands over the stone-heap.

65 m. *Glanrhyd* Stat. On rt. are the village of Llanwrda, and a road joining the Llandoverly and Llam-peter road, about 3 m. from Gogofau mine.

67 m. *Talley Road*. 2 m. on rt., on an eminence, is *Manoravon* (D. Pugh, Esq., M.P.), and on l. *Taliaris*, the handsome seat of W. Peel, Esq., from whence it is 2 m. to the picturesque town of

69 m. *Llandeilo Vawr* (*Hotel*, Cawdor Arms), a town of about 2000 Inhab., curiously plastered, as it were, against the precipitous face of a high hill, rising above the rt. bank of the Towey. The new road, though less difficult than the old, still performs a steep ascent to reach the centre of the town, where, passing through the churchyard of St. Teilo (who gives his name to the place), it again descends to the level of the river, which it reaches at the foot of the bridge. This is one of the three fortunate places which were honoured by being the depository of St. Teilo's bones, the other two being Llandaff and Penally, near Tenby (Rte. 1). The church (from which there is a most lovely view both up and down the valley) was rebuilt in 1848, and is one of the best churches in the Principality, consisting of a nave, chancel, aisle, and transept, and an old steeple which belonged to the former building. One of the finest organs in Wales is placed on the ground-floor

The rocks around the town consist of a coarse slate of a dark colour, frequently calcareous, and in part true limestone, which abound with the characteristic fossils of the Llandeilo flags. "Extending northwards to Llangadock and S. to Carmarthen, these flagstones rise in the form of a broken elliptical mass from beneath overlying strata on both banks of the Towey, thus marking an extensive line of excavation in which that river flows." A section has been laid open on the side of the railway at *Pontladis*, about 1 m. on the Llandybie road, where the beds dip to the E. by S. at an angle of 75°, exhibiting an arched arrangement of strata where a dome of grits and sandstone emerges from the overlying beds. The most abundant and typical fossil is the trilobite, particularly the *Asaphus* and *Ogygia Buchii*, besides many Lower Silurian forms of shells. The latter fossil is very abundant in a small deserted quarry on the l. of the road to the Rly. Stat., about 100 yds. from the town. Llandeilo is chiefly celebrated for the beauty of its vicinity, and the number of interesting objects lying within a short distance of it. Immediately outside the town, on a curve of the rt. bank of the river, is *Newton* or *Dynevor Park* (Lord Dynevor), which is diversified with most beautiful woods and undulations, arising from the remarkable dislocations of the flagstone strata, which have divided it into separate knolls, now covered from top to bottom with noble trees. The mansion is modern, but contains two ancient decorated chairs, said to have been used by Sir Rhys ap Thomas. Upon a headland are seen the ivy-clad ruins of Dynevor Castle, which, however, are so much overgrown as very much to impair the effect and impede the view. The original form of the castle was circular, and it was fortified with a double moat and rampart, but now

the principal features are a square and round tower, overhanging the precipice, and some battlemented walls, part of the original enclosure. Dynevor was the stronghold and residence of the early princes of S. Wales. The first castle on this spot was built by Roderic the Great, and descended from him to his son Cadell, but was destroyed and rebuilt more than once before the present structure arose. The story runs, that one of the first owners of Dynevor confined within these walls his father and his younger brother, having deprived the latter of his sight, to secure for himself the inheritance. The blind youth, however, knowing every passage and corner of the castle, groped his way to his parent's cell, burst open the door and set him free. The estate was granted by Henry VII. to Sir Rhys ap Thomas Fitz Urien, one of the first and most faithful supporters of his cause, to whom he owed the throne. His grandson was, nevertheless, one of the victims of the tyranny and cupidity of Henry VIII., who caused him to be seized on a frivolous charge of treason and beheaded, and his estates confiscated, 1531. Lord Dynevor is lineally descended from Urien, Prince of Reged.

On the bank of the Towey, within this domain, Spenser has placed the cave of Merlin :—

“ There the wise Merlin, whilom wont, they say,
To make his wonne low underneath the ground
In a deep delve far from the view of day,
That of no living wight he mote be found
When so he counsell'd with his sprights around.

And if thou ever happen that same way
To travel, go and see that dreadful place :
It is a hideous, hollow, cave-like bay,
Under a rock that has a little space
From the swift Tyvi, tumbling down apace
Amongst the woody hills of Dinevowr.

But dare not thou, I charge, in any case
To enter into that same baleful bower,
For fear the cruel fiends should thee un-
ware devour.”

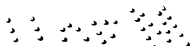
Fairie Queene, iii. cant. 3.

[A pleasant excursion can be made from Llandeilo to *Talley Abbey*, and through the Vale of Cothi to Gogofau (p. 96).

3 m. l. is the wooded domain of Taliaris (W. Peel, Esq.), and 8 m. *Talley Abbey*, placed in a most lovely situation in a deep vale, at the head of two lakes, formerly belonging to the Abbey, which, in the time of Henry VII., was richly endowed. The ruins of the Abbey, though small, harmonise well with the scenery around ; the only portion remaining being the finely proportioned arches which supported the central tower.

9 m. l., occupying the bank of a well-wooded knoll, and overhanging the Cothi, is *Rhydodyn* (Sir J. Hamlyn Williams, Bart.). From thence the road runs along the l. bank of the river to Pumsant and Gogofau, about 7 m.]

Before quitting Llandeilo an interesting excursion may be made to the ruins of *Carreg Cennen Castle*, situated about 3 m. S.E. of the town, in a smaller valley lying behind a double barrier of hills, which is the S. prolongation of the ridge of Trichrug. From the very steep and rough ascent leading from the bridge one of the best views is gained of the Vale of Towey, including the whole of Dynevor Park. After about 2 m. of ascent a footpath, somewhat devious, strikes out of the road to the castle, which appears conspicuously rising out of the narrow ravine of the Cennen. It is one of the most striking and picturesque ruins in Wales, planted on an isolated and precipitous rock of mountain limestone, rising to a height of nearly 300 ft. above the stream, and surrounded by bleak and bare hills of sandstone. *Wales*



buildings, inaccessible on all sides but one, and almost impregnable before the discovery of gunpowder, occupy the entire platform which forms the summit of the rock, not more than an acre in extent, and consist of 2 square towers on the N. side, defending the entrance, a large round tower, and an octagonal tower. The very curious passage, descending through the solid rock for more than 100 ft., and called "The Well," is supposed by Sir R. Murchison to be a natural fissure, and not an artificial excavation. The only water to be obtained from it is the scanty droppings from the rock, and the only receptacle for it a basin incapable of holding 2 gallons. Hence it was clearly not a well. It is lighted, at intervals, by lateral loopholes pierced through the limestone. The view from the top of the rock is most extensive, commanding interminable valleys and ridges, the vistas of which extend to the sea on one side, and a long reach of the Vale of Towey on the other.

The history of these ruins has not been recorded; antiquaries have claimed for them a British founder, Urien, one of the Knights of the Round Table, or a Roman origin, but the existing constructions are probably not older than Henry III. or Edward I.

About 1 m. to the S. of the castle, at Cwrt Pen-y-Banc, or Cwrt Bryn-y-Beirdd, are the remains of a considerable mansion nearly coeval with the fortress. Close to it is Llygad Lloughor, or the source of the Lloughor river, in a cavern, from whence it issues in a considerable stream (Rte. 6). There are 2 roads from Llandeilo to Carmarthen, one on either bank of the Towey. As there is an omnibus daily to and fro, the tourist will probably take the one on the rt. bank.

A road may also be followed through Dynevor Park to *Grongar*

Hill, near the margin of the Towey, under the village of, 73 m., *Llan-gathen* (4 m. from Llandeilo). It is not in itself an object of much interest, though rendered so by the verses of the poet Dyer, who was born in the mansion of Aberglasney, 1700 :—

"Grongar Hill invites my song,
Draw the landscape bright and strong;
Grongar, in whose mossy cells
Sweetly musing Quiet dwells."

A hawthorn-tree on the top of the hill is pointed out as that under which he wrote the poem, and it commands a most enchanting prospect, worthy of a poet's song :—

"Ever charming, ever new!
When will the landscape tire the view?
The fountain's fall, the river's flow,
The woody valleys warm and low;
The windy summit wild and high,
Roughly rushing on the sky;
The pleasant seat and ruin'd tower,
The naked rock, the shady bowler,
The town and village, dome and farm,
Each gives each a double charm
As pearls upon an *Ethiop's* arm."

There are traces of a camp on the hill-top.

A ferry across the river leads from this to *Golden Grove*, a seat of the Earl of Cawdor, inherited by him from the Vaughans, Earls of Carberry. The old house, which was burnt down, stood amidst the gardens seen on the l. of the road; but the modern house stands on a platform high up the hill-side. It is Elizabethan, with a number of gabled windows, and a tall central tower. In the interior are some portraits of the Vaughan family, and one of "Sacharissa," Lady Dorothy Sidney; also a Canaletti and a Luca Giordano. Near the site of the old house is a grove of old oak-trees, where a walk formerly existed, called after that excellent prelate Jeremy Taylor, who resided here during a season of adversity after the death of his master, Charles I. Taylor's second wife, supposed to be a natural



daughter of Charles, possessed a small estate in the neighbourhood, called Mandinam, which then belonged to Richard Vaughan, Earl of Carberry, and upon his bounty and hospitality the divine appears to have been supported when deprived of his living by the Puritans. Within the walls of Golden Grove he preached his yearly course of sermons when the churches were closed against him; and there he wrote several of his works, as 'The Life of Christ,' and his Catechism for children, which he named 'Golden Grove' in compliment to his patron. Just underneath the park is *Llanvihangel Aberbythrych*, where Jeremy Taylor is said to have kept a school.

75 m. l., upon the top of a huge hill, which seems to block up the valley, are the extensive earthworks, ivy-clad walls, and tower of *Drysllyn*, one of the Edwardian castles of this valley, erected by one of the princes of the house of Dynevor, and on the opposite side of the river is a triangular tower or monument to Nelson, erected by Sir William Paxton. A little to the S. is Llanarthney church, and on the l. of the road Middleton Hall, the fine seat of E. Abadam, Esq.

80½ m. on rt. *Merlin Hill*, fabled to have been the birthplace of the magician.

82 m. *Abergwili*, a large village situated at the confluence of the Gwili with the Towey, containing the palace and grounds of the Bp. of St. David's, built in 1830. There is a pretty church with a spire, built in E. E. style. On the opposite side of the river is Llangynnor Church (Rte. 1). From Abergwili the road keeps along the rt. bank of the Towey to

84 m. Carmarthen (Rte. 1).

ROUTE 8.

FROM HEREFORD TO HAY, BRECON, BUILTH, AND RHAYADER.

Quitting Hereford (Rtes. 2, 3) by the western road, which crosses the Newport and Abergavenny railway, the first object of attention to the traveller is at 1 m. the junction of the Weobley road, marked by the White Cross, of Perp. date. It consists of an hexagonal flight of 7 steps, surmounted by a shaft 6 ft. in height; the sides are panelled and contain shields of arms. It was erected by Bp. Charlton in 1347 in gratitude for the departure of the plague.

2 m. at King's Acre, on rt., is a road to Kington.

3 m. on l., at Sugwas, was once a palace of the Bishops of Hereford: fragments of it are incorporated in the present mansion, erected in 1792, when the chapel was taken down.

The road now approaches the winding sweeps of the Wye, and at 5 m. on rt. passes a little to the S. of Kenchester, occupying the site of the Roman station *Magna*, mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, which stood upon the ancient Watling St. The form of this station is an irregular hexagon, inclining to a parallelogram; the area, 21 acres, now divided into two enclosures, is raised at least 4 ft. above the level of the adjacent country, and was surrounded by a wall, the foundations of which may yet be traced. Roman coins and a few remains have been found here.

On l. *New Weir* (J. Griffiths, Esq.), situated on a steep ascent above the river, which, indulging here in one of its beautiful curves, affords from its serpentine course extensive and picturesque views. Guy's Hospital possesses in Herefordshire about 30,000*l.* per annum in land, and has a large estate in this neighbourhood.

6½ m. on l., overhanging the road, is the small early Dec. church of *Bridge Sollers*. At this spot is the commencement of *Offa's Dyke*, which is distinctly visible the whole way to *Mansel Gamage*, and from thence due N. to *Upperton*. The traveller frequently gains fine views on the l. of the high hills which contain the sources of the *Monnow* and other tributaries of the *Wye* and *Usk*. 8 m. *Garmons* (Sir H. Cotterell, Bart.), a modern castle, well placed in a thickly-wooded park, overlooking the windings of the river.

[Between the villages of *Byford* and *Bridge Sollers* a ferry conveys horses and carriages across the river to *Madley*, an extensive parish, with a curious church, principally of Dec. character: it has a polygonal apse, under which is a fine octagonal crypt, with a central shaft and good groining. The windows are mostly of 2 lights, showing the first and middle Pointed styles much intermixed; but one, at the E. end of a small chapel, is a large one of 5 lights. At the W. end is an embattled tower, surmounted by a high turret, called by the inhabitants "Jacob's Chair." In the chancel are remains of stalls, with desks and miserere seats, and on the rt. of the altar are sedilia of decorated character, ornamented with the wall-flower. The font is a remarkable specimen, and claims a rank of earlier date than the church: it is hollowed out of a large block of plum-pudding stone, resembling in size and form that at *Kilpeck*, though

having one circular column. The bells were brought in 1538 from the dissolved abbey of *Dore*. In the adjoining parish of *Eaton Bishop* is a large British camp, enclosing an extent of 30 acres, fortified with single works, except towards the S.W. It appears to have been only a temporary station. The Roman road called *Stone Street* runs, in good preservation, between the churches of *Madley* and *Eaton Bishop*.

2 m. on rt. is *Tibberton Court* (Mrs. Lee Warner), a large brick-built mansion on an elevated site, once a seat of the *Brydges* family. The library contains a complete collection of the *Elzevir* classics.]

10 m. on rt., above the road, is the little church of *Staunton-on-Wye*, and on l., between it and the river, are *Monnington* church and village, with its long avenue known as *Monnington Walk*. On the opposite side of the river are the woods of *Moccas Court*, the seat of Sir *Velters Cornwall*, Bart. *Monnington* was formerly the residence of a powerful family of that name, one of whom married a daughter of *Owen Glendower*, who, according to tradition, died here and was buried in the churchyard, A.D. 1416. No memorial marks the place of his sepulture, but in 1680 a grave supposed to have contained his remains was discovered. The body was "whole and entire, and of goodly stature." The upper stone was carefully replaced and the earth cast upon it.—*Harl. MSS.*

10½ m. on l. a road leads across the *Wye* through the village of *Bredwardine* to *Moccas Court*, which stands on an easy ascent near the river in a finely-wooded park, containing a fine specimen of weeping oak, the largest tree of this variety known in England. The parish church, a curious structure of much simplicity, with an eastern apse, is considered to be the oldest in the



county. On an eminence adjoining the park is a large and peculiar kind of British cromlech, called King Arthur's Table. The incumbent stone, now broken in the middle, is elliptical in form, 18 ft. in length, 9 ft. broad, and in thickness 2 ft. It was originally supported by 11 upright stones, some of which are fallen; other stones are scattered round, and there is also a small mound near it. [From Moccas a turnpike-road runs on rt. bank of the Wye to Hay, 8 m., passing *Harwick* (Col. Powell) and *Mouse Castle*.]

12 m. Letton Court (Rev. H. Blissett), and 13½ m., at *Willersley*, a road to rt. leads to Kington, passing, 1 m., the village of *Eardisley*, where the family of Baskerville was seated from the reign of William I. to 1640. A small portion of their once well-fortified castle remains. The church consists of a nave, N. aisle, and low embattled tower, having an Anglo-Norm. font curiously sculptured. Coke, Bishop of Hereford, ejected by the Parliamentarians, died at his paternal seat of Lower Moor in this parish, 1646, and was buried in the chancel. ¼ m. from the church is the *Eardisley oak*, a fine old tree with an immense head, wider than that of the *Cowthorpe*. The trunk is 18 ft. high and 30 ft. in girth, and it covers altogether a surface of 324 ft. in circular extent.—*Loudon*.

15 m. At the village of *Winforton* the tramroad from Kington joins fellowship with the road in its course to Brecon.

16 m. on l. *Whitney Court* (T. Dew, Esq.), and 17 m. the Wye is crossed by a frail wooden bridge, common to the turnpike and tramroads.

18½ m. rt., between the road and the Wye, are the scanty remains of *Clifford Castle*, the reputed birth-place of Fair Rosamond. The walls cover a natural knoll, isolated by a

deep ravine. This fortress was built by William FitzOsborn, Earl of Huntingdon, and was during 2 centuries the baronial residence of the Lords de Clifford, and afterwards of the Giffards, one of whom married the heiress of Walter Giffard, grandson of Walter de Clifford, father of Fair Rosamond. On the opposite bank of the river is *Cabalva*, the seat of Sir J. Romilly.

20 m. On l. is the *Moor*, the seat of Mrs. Pennoyre, overhanging which is *Mouse Castle*, an eminence of considerable height, the summit of which is embraced by an entrenchment 50 yds. in diameter. This small area is defended by an embankment of earth thrown up 4 yds. perpendicularly, and by a deep fosse, which towards the E. presents on the inner side a solid wall of natural rock, based by the clearing of the fosse, so as to expose an upright front of stone 8 ft. high, with a gradual descent of 8 ft. more to the bottom of the ditch. Ramifications with ditches and similar embankments extend towards the town, the declivity being on all sides very rapid. Although the smallest, this is the strongest camp in the county.

20½ m. *Hay* (Swan Inn), so called from the Norman-French "haier," to enclose, is a small quiet town of about 1500 to 2000 Inhab., picturesquely situated on the rt. bank of the Wye, in a rich agricultural district. The remains of the castle, "the which," according to Leland, "hath been some time right stately," is represented by a Gothic gateway and wall, placed on an eminence overhanging the town. It was built in the time of Henry II., and destroyed in the border wars by Glendower in 1403. On its site now stands an ivy-covered manor-house, with gables and tall chimneys, the residence of the Rev. W. L. Bevan. The church, a rather plain building, is romantically situated on the bank of the river at the W. end of the

town, separated by a deep ravine from a mound and square platform, the remains of an ancient fortification. It consists of a nave and chancel with a tower, and contains an ancient silver chalice, dedicated to "our Lady Paris of the Haier."

The scenery in the neighbourhood of Hay is very beautiful, particularly on the S., where the Black Mountains end in an escarpment of great height, offering many pretty and romantic dingles, amongst which *Cusop* valley offers many attractions. The landscape to the S.W. is worthily closed by the towering summits of the Breconshire Beacons. Coaches to Brecon, Hereford, and Builth daily.

On the rt., on the Radnorshire side of the river, is *Clyro* Court, the seat of J. M. Baskerville, Esq. On leaving Hay the visitor passes on rt. some almshouses built and endowed by Mrs. Harley of Trebarried, and on l. 21 m. Oakfield (H. Allen, Esq.).

The subordinate beds in the vicinity of Hay afford a most excellent thick-bedded stone of a delicate green colour, of which the town is built. To the S. and E. the cornstones or calcareous portion of the old red, while to the N.W. the lower portion is seen, consisting of red marl and tilestones resting on the Silurian rocks of Radnorshire. The country on leaving Hay is flat, but the prospect on the l. affords an imposing view of the lofty Hatterell range, or Black Mountains, rising 2000 ft. above the level of the sea, and sweeping for many miles above a broken wooded foreground.

23 m. on the high ground above the Wye on l. is *Maelough* Castle, the modern mansion of Walter de Winton, Esq., built in 1829. Gilpin described the situation on which the present house stands as "the finest of its kind in Wales."

24 m. *Glasbury*, a pretty English-looking village, with a modern Norm.

church in good taste. Radnorshire and Breconshire are here connected by a wooden bridge across the Wye. 1 m. to the l., on a cross-road from Hay to Talgarth, is *Tregoyd*, the seat of Viscount Hereford, and near it *Gwernyfed* (Col. Wood), an ancient Elizabethan mansion, where Charles I. was entertained by Sir Henry Williams in 1645. The courtyard is flanked by 2 round towers.

25 m. *Three Cocks* Inn (clean and comfortable), a favourite resort of amateur fishermen. From hence the tourist to Builth branches off to the rt., the other road continuing to Brecon, 10 m. Above the inn and in the grounds of Gwernyfed are entrenchments of British construction, called the Gaer.

[On road to Brecon, 1½ m. on l., is Porthhaml, containing a fine embattled entrance-tower.

2½ m. the small village of *Bronllys*, the castle of which is remarkable for its round tower, supposed by some to be fabulously ancient and built by the Phœnicians, but in reality only a keep of the 13th centy., erected after the model of the round tower of Pembroke Castle. The church possesses some Norm. windows and a detached campanile. 1 m. on l., nestling under the shadow of the Black Mountains, is *Talgarth*, about 1400 Pop., a borough by prescription, without privilege, jurisdiction, or municipal officers, but placed in an interesting vicinity. The church, consisting of 2 aisles, is superior to most in the country; the tower contains 6 bells, and solidity rather than elegance prevails.

About 3 m. to the S.E. is *Pencader*, or the Cradle Mountain, 2545 ft. above the level of the sea. From Talgarth a walk of 3 m. will bring the tourist to Dinas Castle (Rte. 7), from whence a pass leads into the Vale of Usk to Crickhowell, 9 m. The parish of Talgarth, once the seat of the ancient family of

Gunter, includes, 1 m. on the Llangorse road, *Trevecca House*, founded in 1752 by Howel Harris, a disciple of Whitfield, for Calvinistic Dissenters, who lived in common, on a system similar to that of the Moravians. The community at one time numbered 150 persons, who cultivated land and worked at various trades; but, although raised by the untiring zeal of the founder, who devised estates to trustees for the continuance of the system, few persons can be induced "to be happy by a certain regulation, to forego the pursuit of their own objects after their own manner, at their own peril, and for their own advantage." Selina, Countess Dowager of Huntingdon, resided at *Treveccaisaf*, and made *Tredustan Court* an establishment for teachers of the Whitfield Methodist Connexion.

5 m. from Talgarth on rt. is *Llyn Savaddan*, or Llangorse Pool (Rte. 7), the Clamosum of Giraldus, about 5 m. in circumference. It was frequented by the monks of Llanthony, who had leave of fishing, the lake abounding in perch, trout, eels, and pike, the latter sometimes attaining the size of 30 or 40 lbs.]

6½ m. on rt. Talacchddu, and 9 m. on rt. *Llanddew* church, an ancient and beautiful, though sadly mutilated, cruciform church, with a chancel in the lancet style. Near the church are the remains of a palace of the Bishop of St. David's, one of the episcopal residences ordered to be retained by a statute in 1342. It possesses a doorway built by Bp. Gower.

Descending a very steep and circuitous road down the narrow valley of the *Hönddu*, the traveller arrives at 15 m. Brecon (Rtes. 4, 7). *Hotel: Castle.*]

Leaving the Three Cocks, and soon after crossing the little river *Llyffni*, the road keeps to the rt. bank of the *Wye* to 28 m. *Llyswen*, where was formerly a palace of the

Welsh princes. 29 m., on opposite bank of the river, is *Boughrood Castle* (J. Clutterbuck, Esq.), a square house near the site of an ancient fortress. 29½ m. *Llangoed Castle* (Sir J. Bailey), a most attractive spot, from the magnitude and position of its fine woods, which extend for 2½ m. sloping down to the *Wye*. 32½ m. *Erwood*, "a small hostelry, where a pedestrian tourist who can rough it may sometimes sleep."

On an inconsiderable elevation to the rt., called *Garth Hill*, are the remains of a British camp.

[By crossing the ancient ferry called *Cefyn Twm Bach* an opportunity is afforded of visiting the *Pull Ddu*, or the Black Pit, about 1 m. from the village of *Llanstephan*, a place not easily found without a guide. "The little river *Machwy* has worn a very deep and gloomy channel in its descent from the mountains. Savage rocks, slightly fringed with brushwood, impend over the river, and one of vast size projects so abruptly across the glen, as apparently to close it. Here stood the Castle of the Black Rock, of which little else than the name remains; but the surrounding peasants devoutly believe that it is the favourite resort of the fairies. Curious legends are circulated in this secluded neighbourhood. According to tradition, one of the ancient Welsh princes kept prisoners in a castle on the summit of the rock, from whence they were not unfrequently hurled into the tremendous pool below. There is a difficult passage round the foot of the Black Rock to a singular waterfall about 40 ft. high, surrounded by accessories which very greatly heighten its grandeur. You feel astonished, but hardly pleased, in this wild and gloomy hollow, and value sunshine when you leave its agitated caldron far below. There

is a smaller waterfall lower down."—*Cliffe*.

36½ m. *Aberedw*, on the opposite side of the river, was the hunting-seat of Llewellyn, the last native Prince of Wales. The remains of the castle, much hidden by foliage, occupy the summit of a mound, partly natural, which stands at the entrance of the highly picturesque glen of the *Edw*. The church stands on an eminence, round which the *Edw* flows, above the castle, and opposite to a lofty range of rocks partially concealed by trees. An excavation in the rock retains the name of "Llewellyn's Cave." The unfortunate prince was killed in 1292 by a party of Herefordshire men, and buried at *Cwm Bedd Llewellyn* on the *Yrton* (Rte. 6).

39½ the road crosses the little river *Dihonw*, on which a fearful flood occurred in July, 1853, carrying away at *Dolfach*, 1 m. up the stream, a whole house, the tenants of which, a widow lady, with her children, were all drowned.

41 m. *Builth* (*Hotel, Lion*), Rte. 6.

The road to *Rhayader* now crosses the *Wye*, and follows the l. bank instead of the rt., as heretofore, having the woods of *Wellfield* (*E. Thomas, Esq.*) on the rt. This route is one of the most romantic in S. Wales, traversing an extremely picturesque country, in which fine woods, precipitous mountains, and a river ever changing in its aspect, are the principal elements.

At 45 m. the road crosses the *Ithon*, which flows from the *Montgomeryshire* hills to join the *Wye* at this spot. 46 m. is the little village of *Newbridge*, where a bridge crosses the river to *Llysdinam Hall*, the seat of *Mrs. Venables*. At 48 m. on the rt. the high peak of *Dolevan Hill* overhangs the river, which, from this spot to its very source, is environed by mountains almost from the water's edge. The road runs on a terrace at a considerable height

above the *Wye*, passing 49 m. on 1. *Doldowlod*, the residence of *W. W. Gibson, Esq.*

50 m. *Pen-lan-oleu* (*H. Lingen, Esq.*), situated at the foot of the huge mass of *Rhiw Gwraidd*.

½ m. further, on the opposite bank, "the small village and tiny ch. of *Llanwrthwl* look out from the mountain nest of wood and heather upon the broad river below, whose course runs through woods, only allowing occasional peeps of the opposite towering hills, also belted with avenues and groups of fine trees."—*Roscoe*.

52 m. Closer and closer runs the road by the river-side to *Aberdauddwr*, where an exquisitely lovely scene presents itself. On rt. the grand woody crag of *Gwastaden* mountain rises boldly from the *Wye*, which here receives on its rt. bank the waters of the *Elan*, after winding round the base of the *Corn Gafallt*. "The scene constantly varies as we view the two vales of the *Wye* and *Elan* in different positions, ever lovely, ever new; while on the rt. the huge crags maintain their stern, harsh features, gradually deepening in tone from the clearly-seen rocks and heather in the foreground to the dim yet rich purple of the distant peaks." From hence a beautiful drive along the N. side of *Gwastaden* brings the tourist to 54 m. the romantic little town of *Rhayader* (Rte. 9).

ROUTE 9.

FROM KINGTON TO ABERYSTWITH,
THROUGH RHAYADER.

Kington (Pop. 3200—*Hotel*: Oxford Arms) is a favourite starting-place for tourists to Aberystwith, whither a coach runs daily, conveying passengers who are brought to Kington by the railway from Leominster. It is a prettily situated little town, surrounded by hills, that immediately on the N. being called *Bradnor Hill*, on the summit of which are the remains of a quadrangular camp commanding a most extensive view. Leland was unable to determine whether this camp was British, Roman, or Saxon, whilst some antiquarians attribute its existence to the Druids. Its houses are surmounted by the church, which, though much modernised, contains many portions deserving inspection, particularly a fine alabaster tomb in the S. aisle to the memory of Thomas Vaughan and his wife Ellen of Hergest Court, in the 15th century. Mrs. Siddons made her first appearance on any stage in a barn-theatre in this town.

1 m. S. is *Hergest Court*, an ancient mansion, situated in a fertile plain on the bank of the river Arrow, for ages the residence of the powerful family of the Vaughans, who were, with their relative Sir David Gam, distinguished for their bravery at Agincourt. The private chapel, a spacious stone building near the house, is now used as a granary. 3 m. N.E. on the road to Presteign is the rural village of *Titley*. The Court, situated on rising ground, was rebuilt in 1776. It has an extensive and well-stocked deer-park, and on the demise of Lady Coffin Greenly, 1839, passed to Sir Thomas Hastings. Here was an ancient priory subordinate to the

Abbey of Tyrone in France. On the suppression of alien priories it was given by Henry V. to Winchester College, and still belongs to that establishment. In this parish is *Eywood*, the paternal estate of Edward Harley, Auditor of the Imprest and brother of the Lord Treasurer, who enlarged the mansion, which is placed in a well-wooded locality, surrounded by an extensive range of pleasure-grounds, containing some good-sized lakes. It is the principal residence of his descendant, Lady Langdale. Titley is a stat. on the Leominster railway.

The geologist will find a day in the neighbourhood of Kington well spent, particularly at Bradnor Hill, where the Upper Ludlow and tilestone rocks of the Upper Silurians are well developed. The quarries abound with characteristic fossils, as *Trochus helicites*, *Modiolopsis*, *Beyrichia*, *Onchus*, *Pteraspis*, and the enormous extinct crustacean, the *Pterygotus*, the last two of which were discovered by Mr. Banks of Kington. Coaches to Aberystwith and Llandrindod daily.

Distances:—Hereford 20 m., Hay 14, Radnor 5, Presteign 7, Knighton 14, Leominster 14.

The first part of the next stage lies through an exceedingly pretty valley bounded by high hills planted with woods, in which larch predominates, and having something of the character of parts of the Black Forest in Germany. For nearly 3 m. it runs parallel with the tram-road constructed in 1812 from the canal at Brecon through Hay to Kington. It is used for supplying this district with coal, and conveys in return lime and agricultural produce into Breconshire. At 2½ m. a stone marks the boundary of Herefordshire and Radnorshire, and consequently of England and Wales, after which the road, turning abruptly to the N., passes, at a little distance on the N.,

Old Radnor, perched on a rocky height, with its venerable church, containing a beautiful carved roof and oak screen, an ancient font, and some handsome monuments to the family of Lewis of Harpton. The hill of Old Radnor, and the three neighbouring heights of Stanner, Hanter, and Worzel, possess high interest to the geologist. They consist of trap or greenstone, resembling the rare hypersthene rock of Coruisk in the Isle of Skye. It has been evidently thrown up from below by volcanic influence and in its ascent has dislocated and turned up the superincumbent beds of limestone, converting it into hard marble when the two rocks come into contact. In some instances the trap veins have penetrated the limestone, and in others have carried up and enclosed fragments of shale. The limestone thus raised to the surface by the intrusion of the trap is the only stratum of the kind which can be worked between this and the sea-coast of Cardiganshire; it is consequently most extensively quarried and burnt here. "In tracing the strata northwards, other masses of limestone more or less amorphous are seen near Old Radnor, which, in proportion as they approach the eruptive masses of Stanner, are themselves subcrystalline and embedded, with coats of serpentine upon the surfaces of the joints. On the contrary, in receding westward from the line of eruption into the Vale of Radnor, the limestone begins to resume its bedded character, resting on the pebbly Pentamerus conglomerates which range by Old Radnor church and Yat Hill."—*Siluria*.

Soon after passing Old Radnor, *Harpton Court*, the seat of the Right Hon. Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, Bart., appears at the extremity of the vista formed by a fine broad avenue of trees. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to rt. of the road are four upright stones of great an-

tiquity. Passing on rt. Downton Hall (Sir E. Cockburn), the traveller arrives at

6 m. *New Radnor* (Eagle, poor), an instance of a town once sufficiently important to have given its name to the county (which was created in the reign of Henry VIII.) having dwindled away to a mere village, many of the small cottages composing it being in ruins. The business of the county has been long ago transferred to Presteign as being more suited from position and importance. "The mound on which the castle stood, and fragments of the walls which surrounded the town, are still to be seen; but the whole was destroyed by Glendower in 1401, who at the same time beheaded the garrison of 60 men in the castle yard."—*F. L.* The Welsh name of this place, *Maes-y-ved*, meaning "the imbibing meadow," is derived from the circumstance of the small stream, the Somergill, being absorbed in dry weather by the gravelly soil of the Vale of Radnor; but it reappears on reaching a bed of clay.

Giraldus Cambrensis commences at this place his 'Itinerary,' written while he followed in the suite of Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, who in 1188 undertook a mission to preach the Crusades in Wales. The country round New Radnor is exceedingly hilly and wild, many of the principal summits rejoicing in rather curious nomenclature, such as the Fron and the Wimbles to the N. of the town, and the Smatcher to the S. The valley again contracts and appears blocked up by a picturesque conical hill, called the Mynd, near which, up a narrow gully on the rt., is situated an interesting cascade, called *Water-break-its-Neck*, descending from a height of 70 ft. This cascade, one of the largest and most celebrated in Wales, is to be found on a rocky hillside about 1 m. from the turnpike road. "The rocks

form a narrow, high amphitheatre, over which the water is precipitated in scattered portions, and, falling into a dark pool, meanders away among the fragments of rock until it gains the more open glen."—*Roscoe*.

Now commences the long ascent of *Radnor Forest*, whose summit is 2163 ft. high, consisting, in spite of its name, of bare open hills, affording pasturage to sheep and horses. The horses, like the sheep, are tended and collected by dogs. "Originally this was a bounded forest; *i. e.*, if any man or beast entered the said forest without leave, the former was to lose a limb and the latter to be forfeited, unless a heavy ransom were paid and other grievous exactions submitted to." This, however, was remedied in the reign of Elizabeth.

9 m. on the slope of a hill in ascending, the little ch. of *Llanvihangel Nant-mellan* is passed, remarkable for the ancient yew-trees by which it is surrounded. At 9½ m. on l. a road branches off to Builth, passing close to the small lake of *Llyn-hilym*.

On the opposite descent lies *Llandegley*, and near it a strong sulphur spring, much frequented during the summer for drinking and bathing (*Inn*: Burton Arms). Near the churchyard is a singular range of rocks abounding in quartz crystals.

15 m. *Penybont* (*Inn*: Severn Arms) is a pleasant village with a suspension bridge over the Ithon. The Hall is the residence of J. C. Severn, Esq. From hence *Llandrindod Wells* are only about 4 m. to the l. (Rte. 6.)

[A road to the rt. leads to Knighton and Presteign. For 9 m. the way runs over the high ground of Radnor Forest and through the villages of *Llanvihangel rhyd-ithon* and *Bleddfa*, in which parish, close to the junction of the Knighton and Presteign roads, stands an old man-

sion of the 17th centy., called *Monachty*, 9 m. From thence to Presteign is 7 m. through the valley of the river Lugg. *Pilleth*, 10½ m., was the scene of a battle between Glendower and the English under Sir Edmund Mortimer, who, as Shakespeare described him in speaking of this battle,

"In single opposition hand to hand
Did confound the best part of an hour
In changing hardiment with great Glendower."

There is a good Dec. church in this village.

Presteign, or *Llanandras* (*Hotel*: Radnorshire Arms), to all intents and purposes the capital of Radnorshire, is a pleasant little town, situated on the Lugg, which separates it from Herefordshire.

The Ch. consists of nave, chancel, aisles, and a square embattled tower, and contains some tapestry representing the entry of Christ into Jerusalem, a fine stained glass window, a good brass, and some monuments to the neighbouring families. As the county town, Presteign possesses a Shire-hall and Jail. To the W. are nice walks on an elevated position, called the Warden, the site of the former castle, commanding extremely pretty views of the surrounding country. Many beautiful seats are in the neighbourhood, the principal of which are *Boultibrook*, 1 m. on the Knighton road (Sir Harford Brydges); and *Knill Court* (Sir J. Walsh), between Presteign and Radnor, contains in its exquisite grounds the ivy-grown church of Knill, where Sir Samuel Romilly lies buried. *Offa's Dyke* runs close by, crossing the wooded hills of Herrock and Knill Garraway in its course to Knighton. Between Knill and Presteign is the bold rock of *Nash Scar*, formed of the Woolhope limestone of the Upper Silurian, which has been altered by heat, and "fused into one subcrystalline mass; the stratified character having been

destroyed, and the shale associated with the limestone obliterated."

Wapley Hill Camp, 3 m. to the S.E., is a perfect and interesting remain, said to have been originally thrown up by the Romans, occupied for a considerable time by *Caractacus*.

Mynachty, on the *Penybont* road, is about 5 m. from *Knighton*, which will become a convenient starting point for *Aberystwith* as soon as the *Central Wales Railway* from *Craven Arms* station is completed.

Knighton (Hotel: Chandos Arms), anciently called *Tref-y-clawdd*, or the *Town on the Dyke*, is pleasantly situated on rising ground overlooking the rt. bank of the *Teme*, which flows between the counties *Radnor* and *Salop*. The only antiquities in the town, which is clean and well built, are an old mansion, once occupied by the *Brydges* family, and another at the E. end, of the time of *James I.* The principal object of interest, however, is *Offa's Dyke*, which passes through the town.

"There is a famous thing
Calld Offae's Dyke, that reacheth farre in
length."

The neighbourhood of *Knighton* abounds in military remains of past ages, particularly *Caer Caradoc*, about 3 m. to the N., said to have been defended by *Caractacus* against the Romans under *Ostorius*; and *Coxwall Knoll*, 5 m. to the E., on the summit of which are vestiges of an ancient fortress, probably forming part of the same chain of defences. *Knighton* is 13 m. distant from *Craven Arms* station on the *Shrewsbury* and *Hereford* railway.]

16½ m. a road branches on the N. to *Newton*, and on the S. to *Llan-drindod* and *Builth* (Rte. 6).

17 m. The little river *Clywedog* is crossed, close to its junction with the *Ithon*.

19 m. A Roman road runs across the turnpike, at a spot called *Caer-*

fagu, by many antiquaries supposed to have been the site of the Roman station of *Magos*, many remains having been found in the vicinity.

20½ on rt. the small church of *Nantmel*, and 21 m. on l. is *Llwyn-barried*, the residence of *E. M. Evans, Esq.*

A little to the S. is *Llwyn-Gwyn*, a lake about 1 m. in circumference, formerly held in great veneration by pilgrims, who came from afar to visit it.

25 m. *Rhayader (Hotel: Red Lion)*, a mean-looking town of 1000 Inhab., on the l. bank of the *Wye*, surrounded by barren hills. Its Welsh name, *Rhaiader Gwy*, signifies "the cataract of the *Wye*;" but the slight fall whence it was derived was nearly destroyed by widening the channel and removing the rocks in order to build a bridge over the river, in 1780. The town itself, although in a situation of great beauty, possesses no objects of interest; but the tourist and fisherman will reap their reward in exploring the vales of the *Wye*, the *Claerwen*, the *Elan*, and the *Marteg*.

Coaches run daily to and from *Kington*, *Aberystwith*, and *Builth*.

Distances: *Builth*, 14 m.; *Aberystwith*, 33 m.; *Devil's Bridge*, 19 m.; *Llan-drindod*, 11 m.; *Abbey Cwm Hir*, 7 m.; *Llanidloes* 12 m.

[A very beautiful excursion may be taken to *Cwm Elan*, 5 m., passing by the little church of *Llansaintfread Cwmddaudwr*. Crossing the summit of *Cefn Craig-y-Foel*, which *Mr. Cliffe* thinks is only surpassed by one other mountain in *Wales* for warmth and beauty of colour, the tourist drops suddenly into the *Vale of Elan*, opposite the park and mansion of *Cwm Elan* (*L. Otway, Esq.*), "the paradise of the district, created, like *Hafod*, out of bare and cultureless land." It was originally formed by a *Mr. Groves*, who many years ago purchased 10,000 acres of land, and planted largely. *Bowles*, in his

poem of 'Combe Elian,' thus celebrates the vale :—

"Pass the hill,
And through the woody hanging, at whose
feet
The tinkling Eilan winds, pursue thy way."

The views higher up the vale are very striking, particularly about a mile from the house, where the river dashes underneath an alpine bridge. On returning to Rhayader, the visitor should keep along the banks of the Eilan, winding round Craig-y-foel, opposite which the Eilan is joined by the Clarwen, which rises in the hills between Rhayader and Tregaron. A little above the junction of the two rivers is *Nant-y-gwillt*, the residence of T. Lewis Lloyd, Esq.; and still higher are the lead-mines of Dalrhiw and Nantycar. From hence a good pedestrian may cross the mountain to Drygarn, and descend by the vale of the Yrffon to Llanwrtyd Wells. (Rte. 6.)

From Rhayader there are 2 roads to Aberystwith. The new road, finished in 1834, is 1 m. longer than the old; but, as it avoids many steep ascents and descents, is far preferable. It is traversed by mails and coaches, and is usually followed as far as Dyffryn Castell by persons travelling post. For 18 m. it is carried up the l. bank of the Wye, here a mere torrent descending through a valley bounded by steep and bare hills. Cultivation gradually diminishes as the traveller mounts higher. The road is supported for the most part of the way on a terrace over the shoulders of the hills; at times descending to the margin of the river, at others winding along at a height of 100 ft. above it, and in many places bounded by an almost precipitous descent.

28 m. on rt. the little river *Marteg*, after passing by St. Harmon's, joins the Wye, which at this point is singularly picturesque, becoming at the *Nannerth* rocks "narrower and more

rocky; being, in fact, a chasm through which the confined waters roar and struggle along in loud chiding anger." The beauty of the glen of the *Marteg* is soon to be disturbed by the formation of the railway from Llanidloes to Rhayader.

29 m., between the road and river, is Glangwy, the pretty little seat of F. Foxton, Esq.

35 m. *Llangurig*, a small village in a lovely situation. Here the road to the l. branches off to Llanidloes, 5 m.

40 m. we take leave of the Wye, crossing it, but still ascending by the course of the Afon Tarenig, its tributary, as far as the Plinlimmon Inn, beyond which, at a place called *Steddja Gurig*, the narrow ridge forming the summit-level is crossed. This, or Dyffryn Castell, is the best point from which to ascend the enormous mass of *Plinlimmon* or Pumlimon, 2463 ft. above the level of the sea. It rises in the midst of a dreary waste, encompassed by bogs and morasses; and its top, distant 10 m. from Llangurig and 12 m. from Llanidloes, will scarce repay the toil of an ascent, which on no account should be attempted without a guide. The mountain of Plinlimmon is more properly 3 mountains, which may be considered as the centre of a large group, spreading into subordinate chains.

It is famous for the 5 rivers which burst from its flanks: the Dulas; the Rheidol, springing from a lake on the summit, called Lygad Rheidol, or the Eye of the Rheidol, and joining the sea at Aberystwith; the Llyffnant, a tributary of the Dovey; the Wye (Gwy, in Welsh, meaning river), issuing from two copious springs on the S.E. side of the mountain; and the Severn—second of British floods—which has its source on the N.W. descent of the mountain, not 2 m. apart from the head of the Wye, near

a lake called Llyn Bugeilegau. It rushes down through gaps in the slate rock, a mere mountain-torrent, to Llanidloes, and thus far is called by the Welsh Havren. In the fastnesses of Plinlimmon, Owen Glendower took his stand in 1401, at the outset of his career, with a handful of determined followers; and, issuing hence, spread havoc along the English borders, which he assaulted in various inroads.

"Three times hath Henry Bolingbroke made head
Against my power: thrice from the banks
of Wye
And sandy-bottom'd Severn have I sent
him
Bootless home, and weatherbeaten back."
Shakespeare.

The view from the summit, if the weather be clear, is very extensive; embracing Cader Idris and the Snowdon chain on the N., the Breiddin hills on the N.E., and Cardigan Bay to the W.

At *Steddfa Gurig* the traveller enters a different valley (whose waters flow in an opposite direction to those of the Wye), bounded by mountains whose rugged outline proclaims them to be composed of slate. Every now and then the appearance of a solitary building, with its fast-driving waterwheel and heaps of dirty refuse, proclaims that lead abounds, and that this is the district of mining adventurers.

46 m. from *Custell Dyffryn*, where there is a solitary posthouse, a road to the l. strikes off to the *Devil's Bridge*, 3 m.

48 m. *Pont Erwyd* (*Inn*: Druid). It is worth while to stop and look at the falls of the Castel and Rheidol, which unite in a wild rocky gorge close to the river and the road, but at a considerable depth below them.

A few hundred yds. before reaching the river a rough cross-road strikes over the hill, and in about 1 m. falls into the old post-road to the *Devil's Bridge* at Ysphyty Cyn-

fyn. For more than 3 m. from Pont Erwyd the road ascends, bare moor and hills surrounding it on every side; but on arriving at the summit of Cefn Brwyno a rapid descent takes place all the way to Aberystwith. From here magnificent views are to be obtained over Cardigan Bay, particularly if the visitor happens to arrive at sunset.

53 m. on l. are the *Coginau* lead-mines, one of the most extensive in Cardiganshire, and which, as well as the Lisburne mines in Cwm Ystwith, are the most available and the best worth the inspection of the visitor. The appearance of the numerous large wheels, situated one above the other at different levels—the sombre grey hue of the jagged hills—the long, low sorting-houses, and the noise of the stamping-machines,—all combine to throw a mysterious effect over the scene.

At the village of Capel Bangor the road joins company with the Rheidol, which forms, for the rest of the way, an agreeable feature in the landscape, which it enlivens with its sinuous windings.

59 m. the village of *Llanbadarn Vawr* is passed, famous for the Ch. of St. Padarn or Paternus, a saint of great renown, who founded a monastery here in the time of the holy Dubritius. It is an ancient cruciform structure of about the 12th centy., chiefly remarkable for its venerable and massive tower, rising from the centre and supported by 4 massive piers. It also contains a number of round-headed windows, which contribute much to the air of solidity and strength. There is a good doorway of the 12th centy., forming the entrance into the S. side of the nave. In the interior of the ch. are monuments to the families of Nanteos and Gogerddan. In the churchyard are some very ancient sculptured stone crosses.

60 m. *Aberystwith* (5000 Inhab. *Hotels*: Bellevue, facing the sea—

very good; Gogerddan Arms—good; Talbot is very prettily situated on the sea-shore, between the hills at the mouth of the Rheidol, which, after passing under a bridge of 5 arches, here unites itself with the Ystwith in an artificial channel, and both together fall into the Bay of Cardigan. The union of the 2 rivers was effected in order (by strengthening the current and increasing the volume of water) to scour out the harbour. It is a sort of Welsh Brighton, resorted to in the summer-time for sea-bathing, and abounds in lodging-houses, of which the best are to be found on the Terrace, a crescent facing the sea and following the curve of the beach. In front of it are the bathing-machines, and hot salt-water baths are provided near at hand and in the town. The beach shelves down very rapidly; and as the tide comes in at times with great force, bathers should be cautious not to advance too far lest they should be caught in the draught: at such times it is dangerous to attempt to swim. The beach is remarkable for the quantity of pebbles to be found on it—such as cornelians, onyx, &c.; the searching for which is often the principal occupation of visitors, who, particularly after a storm, wander up and down with bent backs and downcast eyes. Their discoveries prove a rich harvest to the lapidaries, and afford as much disgust to the overloaded coachmen of the return-coaches. The harbour having become obstructed by the formation of a bar at its mouth, a new pier has been constructed, projecting on one side 300 and on the other 100 yds. into the sea. On a lofty rock overlooking the sea stand the ruins of the castle, originally founded by Gilbert de Strongbow, a greedy and unscrupulous Norman baron, who received a licence from his master, Hen. I., founded on the charter of "the strong hand," to seize as

much as he could of the lands of the Welsh chieftain Cadwgan ap Bleddyn; and the result was, that, by the aid of a superior force, he dispossessed him of all Cardiganshire, and secured it to himself by building strong castles. The existing remains, consisting of a gateway and fragments of towers and walls, are probably of the time of Edward I. Mr. Bushel, the fortunate proprietor of the neighbouring lead and silver mines, established here a mint, with permission of Charles I., to pay his workmen. He afterwards showed his gratitude by lending the king 40,000*l.*, by clothing the whole of his army, and by raising, at his own expense, a regiment among his miners. The pieces thus coined are marked with the Prince of Wales's Feathers, and are common in the cabinets of collectors. The castle was besieged by the Parliamentarians during the civil war, and was bombarded by Cromwell from the neighbouring height of Pendinas—such at least is the local tradition. From the time of its capture its present decay may be dated. The hill and the ruins are now rendered accessible by agreeable public walks. Adjoining the castle are the public rooms and the ch., of which all that can be said of it is that it offers suitable accommodation. Below the castle, at the end of the Terrace, is the Castle House, a building of fantastic design, erected by Nash for the late Sir Uvedale Price, Bart. In the environs of the town, on the banks of the Rheidol, is Plas-crug, a ruined castellated house, said to have been the residence of Owen Glendower; and near it is a chalybeate spring, whose waters are said to resemble in their properties those of Tonbridge Wells.

[Many pleasant walks and excursions can be taken in the neighbourhood. The hill on the N. of the town, called Constitution Hill, or Craig-lais, is also traversed by agree-

able walks; and there is a path stretching N. along the cliffs as far as Borth Sands, 5 m., overlooking the estuary of the Dovey, and commanding splendid views of the sea and its bold coast, which affords scenery of the highest picturesque order. On the N. side of Craig-lais are the pretty river and vale of Clarach, the well-wooded demesne of *Cwm Cynfelin* (the seat of M. D. Williams, Esq.), and the ch. of Llan-gorwen.

1 m. further is a curious reef or causeway, running, it is said, for 7 m. out to sea, and believed to be the remains of a Roman road called Sarn Cynfelin. According to tradition, a large tract of land known as Cantreff-y-Gwaelod, or the Lowland Hundred, formerly occupied the site of Cardigan Bay. This county, which possessed 16 fortified towns and population and riches without end, was devastated by a fearful irruption of the sea, which utterly destroyed it. Sarn Cynfelin and other causeways resembling it are considered to be the only vestiges of this once flourishing district.

5 m. *Borth* is a wretched-looking fishing village by the side of the marsh and estuary of the Dovey, across which there is a ferry to the town of Aberdovey in N. Wales.

The visitor may vary his excursion by returning to Aberystwith by the Machynlleth road, which the Aberdovey road joins near the romantic village and church of *Llanvihangel geneur-glyn*. *Gogerddan*, the seat of Pryse Loveden, Esq., is 3 m. from the town, on the same road, but not visible from it. (The Devil's Bridge is described at p. 115 and Hafod at p. 116.)

Coaches and conveyances:—daily, to and from Shrewsbury; to and from Kington through Rhayader;—every alternate day, to Hereford through Builth; to Machynlleth, Dolgelly, and Carnarvon; to Aberayron, Llampeter, and Carmarthen;

to Oswestry through Machynlleth. An omnibus daily to Devil's Bridge; a steamer once a week to Bristol and Liverpool.

Distances:—Llanidloes, 28 m.; Newtown, 41 m.; Welshpool, 54 m.; Shrewsbury, 72 m.; London, 226 m.; Liverpool, 115 m.; Rhayader, 33 m.; Kington, 60 m.; Hereford, 80 m.; Devil's Bridge, 12 m.; Machynlleth, 18 m.; Oswestry, 66 m.; Ruabon, 68 m.; Aberayron, 16 m.; Llampeter, 29 m.; Carmarthen, 51 m.; Cardigan, 23 m.; Aberdovey, 11 m.

To return: the old road from Rhayader to Aberystwith is shorter by 1 m., but considerably more hilly and not so good as the other. Crossing the Wye, on the rt. is *Dderw* (T. Prichard, Esq.), the scene of an atrocious murder in Henry VIII.'s time, when a party of Cardiganshire banditti lay in wait for the judge who was coming to the assizes, and shot him through the heart. The assizes were consequently removed to Radnor and Presteign.

2 m. on l. Gwyn Llyn, a lake of considerable size, surrounded on every side by high hills. The road now ascends the steep hill of *Penrhio-wen*, and about 6 m. descends again into the vale of the Elan, whose l. bank it follows almost to its very source, afterwards crossing the watershed and joining the valley of the Ystwith, in which, at 14 m., are the celebrated lead-mines of *Cwm Ystwith*, one of the earliest worked and most profitable in Cardiganshire. Large fortunes have been made from them and other lead-mines in the district. From the mine named *Cwm Symlog*, Sir Hugh Middleton drew 2000*l.* a month, and acquired the vast wealth which he expended so unprofitably to himself, and so much to the benefit of others, in forming the New River to supply London with water.

A handsome stone bridge carries the road over the Ystwith to *Pentre Brunant*, 15 m., halfway between

Aberystwith and Rhayader. From hence the road, quitting the Ystwith and leaving Hafod 2 m. on the l., makes a long ascent until it reaches the *Arch*, and then follows the ravine of the Mynach to (18 m.) the *Devil's Bridge* (in Welsh Pont-y-Mynach, *i. e.* Monk's Bridge). (*Inn*: Havod Arms; large and tolerably comfortable, but attendance bad.) It is finely situated, overlooking from a height of 300 ft. the leafy glen of the Rheidol, while immediately below the house runs the narrower gorge of the Mynach, which here joins the Rheidol, filling the air with the roar of its waters. The Devil's Bridge is not more than 30 yds. from the house on the road to Rhayader, and might easily be passed without exciting attention, so completely is the narrow gorge which it spans choked up by trees and shrubs. It consists, properly speaking, of 2 bridges—a lower one, now a mere curve of rude masonry, built, it is said, in the 11th or 12th cent. by the monks of Strata Florida Abbey, whence comes its Welsh name; and a more modern arch immediately over it, of about 30 ft. span, built in 1753, at a height of 120 ft. above the torrent, which is barely perceived among trees and rocks, working its way through the dark abyss below. There is a similar double bridge on the Pass of St. Gothard among the Alps; the modern and upper arch having been made, as is the case here also, to avoid the inconvenient descent to the lower and older one, which in both instances, from the boldness of its construction, has been attributed by the wondering peasantry to the architecture of the devil, the satanic Pontifex Maximus.

The best way to see the bridge is to cross it, and, taking a path to the rt., descend to the water's edge; having provided yourself with a guide, for the landlord—deeming the "water privilege" all his own—

keeps the picturesque scene safe under lock and key. Immediately under the bridge the gorge is reduced to a mere crack in the slate rock, over which, to all appearance, a man might stride. The torrent in descending towards it rushes and boils among the hard rocks—

"The fall of waters, rapid as the light,
The flashing mass foams, shaking the
abyss"—

and, by the aid of the small stones which it whirls along with it, has scooped out the sides into grooves, giving to the bed of the stream the appearance of a succession of huge caldrons. The original rent must have been formed by some great convulsion of nature, since no power of water, in the present state of the globe, is capable of effecting it.

Most engravings of this bridge represent in one and the same view the waterfalls also; but in this the licence taken by the painter is as great as that allowed to poets, since from no point accessible at present can the bridge be seen at the same time as the falls, owing to a bend in the ravine. The falls may be seen by taking another pathway on the l. of the high road, about 30 yds. beyond the bridge, which leads by a rude staircase cut in the splintery rock through the underwood to a promontory projecting between the Rheidol and Mynach, just above their junction; but the best path is in front of the hotel, commanding beautiful views of the falls individually. In times of flood, when the channel is full, the stream presents a magnificent spectacle, descending amidst rocks and rich foliage in a succession of leaps, respectively 18, 60, 20, and 110 ft. high. The 4th descent is to the fall of the Rheidol, opposite the hotel, in which the cataract is 70 ft. in height; the roar of waters, together with the narrowness of the ravine, the exquisite foliage on all sides, and the towering

mountains which close it in, all combine to make a rare picture.

On the hill opposite the bridge is an ancient fortification called *Castell fan Gwrach*.

About $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. on the Rhayader road is the little ch. of *Yspytty Cymfyn* (from its name formerly an hospitium), in the churchyard of which are 4 large Druidical stones; and about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the l., in a deep and gloomy defile, is the *Parson's Bridge*, which the tourist should not neglect to visit, from its very wild and picturesque beauty. A hand-rail is thrown from rock to rock and secured by chains, while the Rheidol foams underneath, confined between two projecting rocks.

The road to Aberystwith is extremely hilly and steep, occasionally affording exquisite peeps into the valley of the Rheidol, and about 3 m. from the town, on the l., is Nanteos (Col. Powell, M. P.).

[The Devil's Bridge is the most convenient point from which to make an excursion to Hafod, Strata Florida Abbey, and Tregaron. The visitor who only wishes to go as far as Hafod should arrange to return to Aberystwith by the new road along the Ystwith to Llanavan. For rather more than 3 m. the old Rhayader road is followed, through the *Arch* built by the late Col. Johnes to commemorate the jubilee year of the reign of George III. From hence a rapid descent for a mile will bring the tourist to *Hafod*, the princely estate of W. Chambers, Esq., where the beauties of nature and art have been mingled in a rarely happy manner. Like many large estates and show-places, Hafod has known many vicissitudes and changed owners several times. The property, originally a wild and barren glen, came into the hands of a Mr. Paynter, and subsequently in 1783 of Col. Johnes, who, at once seeing the improvements of which it was susceptible, from that time devoted

the remainder of his life and fortune to that object. The bleak hills were planted with the almost incredible number of 3,000,000 of trees, besides many acres that were sown with acorns; and with what success the densely-wooded hills and valleys all round attest. A large Gothic mansion in the bad taste of the time was erected by Mr. Baldwin of Bath, in which Col. Johnes accumulated valuable treasures of art and literature, including paintings and a library unique for its collection of MSS., among which were illuminated MSS. of Froissart. In addition to these rarities he printed at his private press translations of Froissart and Monstrelet's Chronicles. In 1807 the whole house, with nearly all that it contained, was burnt to the ground, at a loss to the owner of 70,000*l.* Nothing daunted by this calamity, he set himself to repair the damage, had his house rebuilt by Nash, a great portion of whose work still exists, and made a fresh collection of books and MSS. Col. Johnes, however, died in 1816, in straitened circumstances, after which the estate, having been taken into Chancery, fell into sad decay until 1841, when the Duke of Newcastle bought it for 62,000*l.* In 1845 it was resold to H. Hoghton, Esq., for 94,000*l.*, under whose auspices the present improvements, including the bell-tower, erected in the Italian style by Mr. Salvin, were carried out. The contrast between the old house of Nash, with its puerility of design, and the Italian roofs and terraces of the new portion, is very striking and almost ludicrous; but when the whole is finished, after the designs of Mr. Salvin, Hafod will yield to few places in the kingdom for beauty and extent. The Ystwith flows through the grounds, amidst constantly varying scenes, and numerous tributary brooks rush down the hill-sides in cascades of every height,

many of them unfortunately hidden from view by the luxuriant growth of trees; a judicious thinning, advantageous alike to the timber and the landscape, is constantly being carried on by the present owner. The principal object of attraction in the grounds is the Piran fall, which, although of no great magnitude, is very romantic, the visitor being made to approach it through a tunnel in the rock; there are also several other very pretty falls in the grounds. The ch., called in Welsh *Eglwys Newydd*, is charmingly placed on the hill-side, not far from the entrance lodge. It contains one of Chantrey's finest sculptures, a most exquisite monument to the memory of Miss Johnes, in white marble, representing the parents standing at the death-bed of the daughter.

There is a good painted window in the S.W. transept, which was brought to this country from Holland.

On a commanding wooded knoll, not far from the ch., is an obelisk erected by Mr. Johnes to the memory of the Duke of Bedford.

The visitor will do well to leave Hafod by the southern entrance, near which the Ystwith is crossed at the picturesque little hamlet of Pont-rhyd-y-groes.]

On the opposite ascent are the famous *Lisburne* lead-mines, employing a large number of people. Two of the most important veins of ore in Cardiganshire, the Fronfraith and the Log-y-las, are worked here, producing in 1857 about 3000 tons of lead. The veins, from 4 to 6 ft. in thickness, run E. and W., sending out thinner veins from the main lodes, the traces of which are constantly to be found in the beds of the brooks and ravines on the sides of the hill. Unless the visitor be a geologist, an inspection of the interior of a lead-mine is scarcely worth the trouble, as at the very outset a complete mining dress has to be donned,

and a long distance of wet dreary passages to be traversed before he arrives at the scene of operations. Having descended a fatiguing number of steps by ladders, crept into the hole where the miners are at work, and become accustomed to the vapours of powder-smoke, he will find that the lode does not possess much of the glittering appearance that a specimen of lead-ore in a cabinet presents.

[From the Lisburne mines the tourist who does not wish to proceed to Strata Florida can return to Aberystwith through Llanavan. A new private road, open to visitors, has been formed by the mine-owners on the southern bank of the river, which joins the old Aberystwith road at Pont Llanavan.

Many fine bits of river-scenery occur, particularly at *Craig Columenod*, or the Dove's Rock, a very high perpendicular rock, appearing to stand out in the very course of the stream. At Pont Llanafan the river is crossed by a road which leads on the l. to Ystrad Meirig and Tregaron. Some romantic scenery and a waterfall are to be found in a dingle which accompanies this road a little to the W.

From *Llanafan*, the ch. of which contains an ancient silver Communion dish, presented by the Earls of Lisburne, a ride of 10 m. will bring the traveller to Aberystwith, passing on the rt. bank *Crosswood* (Welsh, *Trawscoed*), the beautiful park of the Earl of Lisburne, the principal land-owner of the district. On the opposite side of the river is Birchgrove (Hon. W. Vaughan).

2 m. further, opposite *Llidiaw* (J. Parry, Esq.), the road quits the valley of the Ystwith, and ascends high ground to Aberystwith, passing on rt. *Nanteos*, the seat of Col. Powell].

From Ysppyty Ystwith a bad road leads over high ground to *Pont-rhyd-vendigaid*, 5 m. from Hafod. Though

the character of the country on each side is barren, yet the views of the mountain ranges are magnificent, particularly at *Ffair-rhos*, which commands on the N. the Montgomeryshire hills, as far as Cader Idris, and on the S. the valley of the infant Teifi, with the long, desolate ranges of hills that extend almost without a break from Llandovery into Shropshire. From this little hamlet a road to the rt. leads to Ystrad Meirig (2 m.), and to the l. to the mountains, in which are the lakes and source of the Teifi, 3 m. Pedestrians, however, will do better by visiting these lakes from Strata Florida. At *Ystrad Meirig* is a celebrated grammar-school founded by one Edward Richards in 1757. A cell formerly existed here belonging to the Abbey of Strata Florida, from whence the village was called Ysppyty Ystrad Meiric, the third "hospitium" that was established in this district, the others being Ysppyty Cynfyn and Ysppyty Yst-wirth. *Pont-rhyd-ventgaid*, or the Ford of the Blessed Virgin, is a rather dirty little hamlet, convenient only for those anglers who wish to try their fortunes in the waters of the Teifi. There is a small roadside inn here.

1 m. on the l. are the melancholy ruins of *Strata Florida Abbey*, situated at the foot of swelling hills on the l. bank of the Teifi, although, according to some antiquaries, the original foundation of Cistercians was on the river Flŷr, about 2 m. to the S., and still bears the name of "Yr Hen Monachlog," or the old Monastery. This was in all probability founded by Rhys ap Tudor, whose grandson, Rhys ap Gruffydd, erected the abbey in 1184.

For many a long year the "rich monastery of Strat-flur" was the centre of civilization, and dispensed hospitality to all comers, as well as serving as an asylum for the hard-pressed independence of Wales, and

a mausoleum for the greatest and noblest in the land.

In 1238 Prince Llewellyn ap Iorwerth held here a grand assembly of lords and barons, who swore fealty to his son, but after his death troublous times fell upon the establishment, which was burnt down in Edw. I.'s reign. "The abbot of Strata Florida foolishly promised the king that on a certain day, and at a certain place, he would bring the country of Cardigan into amity with the king; but when the king, with an armed force, was waiting for a very long time, no one of the Welshmen came to the appointed spot. Therefore the king said, in a passion, 'Burn, burn;' and so the fire, which never cries out 'Enough,' in like manner wrapped both the abbey and the country in a flame."—*Wharton*.

The monks of the abbey owned almost all the country round; and, according to Leland, "al the montaine ground betwixt Alen (Elan river) and Strateflur longgeth to Stratefeere," as well as a large tract of hill between Builth and Llandovery. After the destruction of the abbey by Edward it gradually dwindled in importance until it was finally dissolved by Hen. VIII. Whilst in the zenith of its prosperity, it was famous for being the repository of the national records of Wales from 1156 until 1270.

In Leland's time "the church was large, side ilid, and crosse ilid;" but all that is left of this once famous building is a very beautiful round-headed Norm. arch, which formed the W. entrance to the ch. "The co-ordinate arches, which make up the whole, are bound together by 3 crosiers on each side," presenting the appearance of a deeply recessed arcade. On the walls, and also the pavement, were glazed tiles, many of which have been dug up at different times. The utter desolation of the whole building is much increased

by the neglect that is visible all round it—a neglect that would take but little trouble on the part of the owner to remove. Within the precincts of the abbey stands a small and mean parish ch. There is a curious old picture on panel in the neighbouring farm-house, which represents Temptation, and is said to have belonged to the monks.

From the abbey the pedestrian can make a long excursion to the source of the *Teifi*, 3 m., which emerges from Llyn Teifi, a mountain lake of considerable size, while tributary streams issue from three smaller lakes, Llyn-hir, Llyn-ygorlan, and Llyn-Egnant. These lakes have a wild and desolate character peculiarly their own: "of all the pools none standeth in so rocky and stony soile as Tyve doth, that hath withyn hym many stonis. The ground al aboute Tyve, and a great mile of towards Stratfler, is horrible, with the sight of bare stonis, as cregeyri mountaines be." From this lake, which, like most mountain tarns, bears the uncanny character of being unfathomable, issues the clear stream of Teivi, which brawls over many a rocky bed ere it becomes the noble river that flows under Cardigan bridge.

"Sith I must stem thy stream, clear Teivy, yet before

The Muse vouchsafe to seize the Cardiganian shore

She of thy source will sing in all the Cambrian coast:

Which of thy castors once, but now canst only boast

Thy salmons, of all floods most plentiful in thee."—*Drayton*.

Beavers are said to have been at one time plentiful in this river, a fact alluded to not only by the poet, but also by Giraldus Cambrensis:—

"Inter universos Cambriæ seu etjam Loegriæ fluvios; hic solus castores habet."

After passing Pont-rhyd-vendi-gaid, the Teivy flows through a very flat and marshy district, the road

continuing near its eastern bank for 6 m. to the little town of *Tregaron* (Rte. 10).

ROUTE 10.

FROM CARMARTHEN TO ABERYSTWITH, THROUGH LLAMPETER.

A coach leaves Carmarthen (Ivy Bush) every alternate morning at 8, returning the next day. The same road as that which leads to Llandeilo is followed until the outskirts of the town are fairly cleared, when it turns off to the l., up the vale of the Gwili, leaving the village and pretty church of Abergwili to the rt. The rapid Gwili is crossed opposite *Castle Piggym*, the beautifully situated seat of W. O. Price, Esq. Here a road to l. goes to Cynfil and Newcastle Emlyn, 18 m. For the next 10 or 12 m. the road to Llampeter is carried over a succession of high grounds dividing the valley of the Towey from that of the Teifi. The country is for the most part bare and uninteresting, containing a thin and scattered population; though from the summits of the hills many a lovely view is gained into the Vale of Teifi and the hills around Tregaron.

At 15 m. on the opposite side of the river is *High Mead*, the residence of Capt. D. S. Davies.

16 m. on rt. *Penygaer*, a conical eminence, commanding a wide and varied view, the summit defended by a fosse and vallum. At the base are traces of *Sarn Helen*, which was carried in nearly the same direction as the T. R., in its course from Maridunum (Carmarthen) to Loventium (Llanio).

At the village of *Llanybyther*, a pleasant little fishing-station, on the l. bank of "Teivy's clear stream," a road diverges to the l., crossing the river and leading to *Llampeter* through *Llanwnnen*. The other passes a small lake called *Llyn Pencarreg*, and keeps along the l. bank to 23 m. *Llampeter (Inn)*: *Black Lion*; comfortable), also called *Pontstephen*. It is a clean insignificant little town, placed in a very pretty valley girt on all sides by wooded hills. The only object of attraction is *St. David's College*, founded in 1827, by *Bishop Burgess*, for the instruction of 70 students in divinity, who are ordained from hence principally with a view to supply the *Welsh Church* with ministers capable of officiating in the *Welsh language*; the education being bestowed at a lower rate than at either of the universities. The college, a handsome quadrangular building, designed by *Cockerell*, was erected at a cost of 20,000*l.*, and occupies the site of the ancient castle, no vestige of which remains. *Llampeter* is a good fishing-station and comfortable head-quarters for the tourist who wishes to visit *Tregaron*.

Distances:—*Aberayron*, 15 m.; *Llandoverly*, 18 m.; *Pumsant* and *Gogofau* mines, 8 m. (Rte. 7); *Tregaron*, 11 m.; *Newcastle Emlyn*, 21 m.; *Llandyssil*, 11 m. [A very interesting excursion can be made to the ancient *Loventium* and *Tregaron*. The turnpike-road is carried up the valley of the *Dulas*, passing at 3½ m. on l. *Derry Ormond*, the seat of *J. J. Jones, Esq.*; but

the more direct road is that which runs on the rt. bank of the *Teivy*, which is crossed at the silver-lead mines of *Llanvair-Clydogau*. From hence the *Sarn Helen* is followed all the way to *Llanio*; a junction apparently taking place between the Roman road which led from *Maridunum* and that from the station of *Llanvair-y-bryn*, near *Llandoverly*.

The mine of *Llanvair*, the property of *Lord Carrington*, has yielded a large quantity of silver. The whole of this parish and the neighbouring one of *Cellan* are very rich in monumental stones, cairns, and camps, all betokening the proximity to an important high-road and station. The principal of these are *Llech Cynon*, an enormous stone on a circular raised tumulus; the *Bedd-y-Vorwyn*, or the *Virgin's Grave*, to the S. of this; some large cairns on *Wann Cellan* mountain; and *Castell Allt-goch* and *Castell Coytre* on the hills on the opposite bank of the *Teivy*.

7 m. on the northern slope of *Craig Twrch* is the little village of *Llanddewi Brevi*, which, insignificant as it now appears, once held a high position amongst the ecclesiastical councils of *Wales*. Here it was that *St. David* held a synod in the year 519 for the purpose of checking the increasing heresy of *Pelagius*; and here the holy *Dubrius*, tired of the cares of office, gave up to him his archbishopric, and retired to solitude and meditation in *Bardsey Island*. Near the ch., founded by *Thomas Bec* in 1187, but since modernised, are the ruins of an ancient collegiate establishment which was erected at the same time. They are still called *Lluest Cantorion* or *Chanters' Residence*. From *Llanddewi* a pedestrian can make a lovely excursion up the vale of the *Brenig*, passing the old mansion of *Voelalt*, across the mountains, descending by the glen of the *Pysgottwr* to the Vale of

Towey (Rte. 6). The way is lonely and intricate, and ought not to be undertaken without an Ordnance map or a guide.

1 m. to l. and on the turnpike-road between Llampeter and Tregaron is the farmhouse of *Llanio*, occupying the site of the ancient station of *Loventium*, through which the Sarn Helen runs from Maridunum to Machynlleth. Specimens of pottery, coins, &c., have been turned up by the plough; and the foundation of a building was discovered in a field called *Caer Castell*. Three stones, one of which is used as a seat at the farm-door, are mentioned by the late Sir Sam. Meyrick, inscribed "*Caii artis manibus primus*," "*Overioni*," and "*Cohors Secundæ Augusta fecit quinque passus*."

A little further on the road from *Llanddewi* crosses the *Teifi* on the rt.

11 m. *Tregaron* (Rte. 9) (*Inn*: Talbot), a little town of about 800 inhab., prettily situated on the river *Berwyn*, about 1 m. above its confluence with the *Teifi*. In the churchyard are some ancient monumental stones. The most famous historical celebrity of *Tregaron* was *Twm Shon Catti*, a famous swindler and robber who flourished in the 17th centy. By many he has been described as the leader of banditti who infested the country, but in reality he was a gentleman, an antiquary, and a poet, who in the earlier part of his life was rather a "*mauvais sujet*" and lived a good deal by his wits. He subsequently reformed, married an heiress, and became high sheriff of *Cardiganshire*. From *Tregaron* the tourist may walk up the valley of the *Berwyn* to *Llyn Berwyn*, a lake of considerable size in the heart of the mountain, and from thence make his way to the *Towey* or the head of the *Doeithiau*. Another and preferable route is to *Aberystwith* by *Strata Florida* and *Hafod* (Rte. 9). A third route is to

[*S. Wales.*]

cross over to the valley of the *Aeron* and rejoin the high road to *Aberayron*.] On the outskirts of *Llampeter* a road to the rt. leads to *Tregaron*, up the vale of the *Dulas*, at the head of which is a conspicuous obelisk, erected by Mr. Jones of *Derry Ormond* to the memory of the late possessor of the estate.

24 m. l. *Falcondale*, the residence of *J. B. Harford, Esq.*, lord of the manor. The road is carried up a series of high and bleak hills until 27 m., when a refreshing view is gained of the valley of the *Aeron*, affording, with its cultivated land, a pleasant contrast to the barren mountains around. The source of the *Aeron* is on *Mynydd Bach*, a range of hills between the *Teivy* and the sea. The scenery, while never very romantic, is always pretty and agreeable. At 28 m. a branch-road runs by *Llanlleaŷ* (*Capt. J. Lewis*) in a direct line to *Aberystwith*, so that the traveller who wishes to save time would do well to follow it as far as *Llanrhystid*, where the *Aberaeron* road rejoins it. The vale of *Aeron* is dotted with several pleasant seats: amongst them, on l. at 30 m., is *Breinog* (*Capt. Vaughan*); *Tyglyn-Aeron* (*Mrs. Winwood*) on rt.; and *Llanayron*, on l. (*Mrs. Lewis*). At 34 m. *Llanochayron* the scenery is highly picturesque, the road being carried on a precipitous escarpment overlooking the *Aeron*, both banks of which are beautifully wooded.

36 m. *Aberayron* (*Hotel*: *Feathers*; comfortable), a small watering-place, which, however, owing to the improving care of the landowners in the neighbourhood, has gradually been rising in the estimation of sea-bathers. From a little retired village it has become a rather important market-town, at which a good deal of county business is transacted. The situation is beautiful, bounded on each side by steep cliffs, and the wide Bay of *Cardigan*

before it. A new ch. has been erected here, as the parish ch. is at Llanddewi Aberarth, about 1 m. distant. On the shore is a circular camp known as Castell Cadwgan, and supposed to have been founded by Cadwgan ap Bleddyn in 1148. [The road from Aberayron to Cardigan, which is 23 m., runs rather inland and is uninteresting; but some fine scenery is to be met with by following the coast. 4 m. is the village of *Llanarth*, the churchyard of which contains an inscribed stone bearing a cross with 4 circular holes at the junction of the arms. The story runs, that a disturbance was once caused in the church by the Evil One, and that the vicar was sent with bell, book, and candle to drive him out. He pursued the intruder so briskly up to the top of the tower, that the latter had nothing to do but to leap over the battlements, which he did, coming plump amongst the gravestones, and leaving traces of his arms and knees on the stone in question.]

On the coast to the rt. are the small harbour and bathing village of *New Quay*, containing a population of about 1800 persons, principally engaged in fishing and shipbuilding. On l. is Noyadd House (J. Boulbee, Esq.).

14 m. on rt. *Castle Nadolig*, a strong fortified camp, nearly semi-circular, well situated for commanding the passes of the South. 15 m. l. Tyllwyd (Capt. Pritchard).

16 m. on the coast to rt. is *Aberporth*, another of the little primitive fishing and bathing places in which Cardiganshire abounds. Between it and Penbryn is an inscribed sepulchral stone.

23 m. *Cardigan* (Rte. 11).]

The road from Aberayron to Aberystwith runs for several miles on the face of extremely steep cliffs, commanding magnificent sea-views, as well as the whole coast-line of *Cardigan Bay* and the ranges of

Plinlimmon, Cader Idris, and the North Wallian Hills. Few roads present such a glorious panorama.

38 m. the village of Aberarth, 2 m. to the rt. of which is Monachty (the seat of Alban Gwynne, Esq., the lord of the manor).

41 m. l. Llansaintfread ch., situated between the road and the sea. 42 m. rt. Altllwyd (Mrs. Hughes).

At *Llanrhysted*, placed at the mouth of the river Wyrtra, is a fine new ch. The road is joined on rt. by a cross-road to Llampeter; passing Mabus, the seat of J. L. Phillips, Esq. The cliffs, which for the last 2 or 3 miles have sunk, again become lofty and precipitous and frequently abound in caves and fissures.

48 m. From the top of a steep descent, dignified by the name of Chancery, a fine view is gained of the Ystwith and its wooded banks as it winds at the bottom of the vale. At 49 m. it is crossed at the bridge of *Llanychaiarn*, a picturesque little village, with the ch. close to the l. bank of the river. On l. is *Bryn-Eithin* (W. Richards, Esq.), situated at the foot of the Altwen Cliff, a favourite walk from Aberystwith. Passing the turnpike at Piccadilly, from whence two other roads, to the Devil's Bridge and Llanavan, diverge, the tourist arrives at 52 m. *Aberystwith* (Rte. 9).

ROUTE 11.

FROM HAVERFORDWEST TO ST. DAVID'S, FISHGUARD, CARDIGAN, AND CARMARTHEN.

The road from Haverfordwest (Rte. 1) to St. David's (16 m.), though generally passing through a bleak portion of Pembrokeshire, is pleasantly variegated with hill and dale, and ever and anon commands magnificent panoramas extending for many miles round. Twice a-week (on Fridays and Saturdays) an omnibus drags its slow course over the hilly road, being the only connecting link between the ancient city of St. David's and modern civilization. The nomenclature of the various villages and hamlets will remind the traveller that he is in the country colonized by the Flemings. "This tract was inhabited by the Flemings out of the Low Countries, who, by the permission of King Henrie the First, were planted here. These are distinctly known still from the Welsh; and so neere joined they are in society of the same language with Englishmen, who come nighest of any nation to the Low Dutch tongue, that this their little country is termed by the Britains Little England beyond Wales."

[6 m. from Haverfordwest, on the coast, is *Broadhaven*, a pleasant little bathing-place, possessing a fine extent of firm sand and splendid coast views, in which the barren and solitary islands of Skokom and Skomer form a prominent object. Through the village runs a coast-road N. and S., by which the pedestrian can proceed from St. David's to Milford Haven, thus avoiding Haverfordwest altogether. To the S. of Broadhaven the coast presents some very interesting geological sections,—the lower Silurian rocks, much dislocated and associated with those

bands of trap which form a striking outline in the Skomer Isles, plunge rapidly to the S.E. and sink under the strata of the mainland" (*Siluria*)—the whole series dipping under the old red sandstone at Hook Point.]

5 m. on rt., on the summit of a high ridge of ground, are the scanty ruins of Keeston Castle. A very extensive view is gained from hence over Haverfordwest and the Vale of Cleddau. The landscape on the rt. of the traveller consists of long ridges of elevated moor, which look somewhat dreary on a close inspection. The high grounds in front are the *Plumstone* and *Treffarn* Hills, both remarkable for the number of remains of tumuli and camps as well as for the isolated masses of rock, appearing to the distant eye like some ruined town. Behind them the chain of the *Precelley* Hills rise to the height of 1700 ft. (p. 130).

8 m. on rt. *Roch Castle*, a conspicuous object in the scenery for miles around, from its commanding position, overlooking the bay of St. Bride's. This castle, which is of no great extent, although larger than a first view would warrant, consists of a picturesque tower built on the edge of a rocky ridge running E. and W. It was built in the 13th centy. by Adam de Rupe, who also founded the priory of Pill, near Milford, and experienced some rough treatment in the civil wars when it was garrisoned for the King under Capt. Francis Edwards. The view which here breaks upon the traveller, especially on a fine evening at sunset, is most impressive. The eye wanders over St. Bride's Bay, and to the rt. the whole country as far as St. David's: the principal feature in the scene being the jagged outline of St. David's Head in the far distance, that appears like a purple bank of clouds rising out of the plain.

9½ m. The road descends to the beach and crosses the *Newgate*

brook, the boundary between the hundreds of Rhos and Dewisland. Tradition asserts that a large tract of country lies buried beneath the waves and the sands of Newgale, and is borne out by the fact that traces of a submarine forest have been detected. Giraldus Cambrensis mentions the appearance of trunks of trees "standing in the midst of the sea with very black earth, and several old blocks like ebony; so that it did not appear like the sea-shore, but rather resembled a grove."

Ascending the steep hill on the opposite side, the tourist passes on l., 11 m., a tumulus, the only remains of *Poyntz Castle*, or *Castrum Pontii*, once one of the principal granges belonging to *St. David's*.

13 m. the beautiful little village of *Solva*, placed in such a narrow creek that its situation is not seen or expected until the road fairly tumbles into it. The windings of the river between the steep banks are highly romantic, but detrimental to the navigation, which is rendered rather dangerous by a pyramidal rock standing in the very centre of its mouth. The principal business carried on here is the loading of vessels with stones used in the erection of the *Smalls lighthouse*, although many visitors come here during the summer for the sake of the bracing air.

From *Solva* a walk of 3 m. will bring the traveller to 16 m. the city of *St. David's*, the ancient *Menapia* of early days, placed in a corner of Great Britain apparently remarkable for nothing but its desolate appearance and extreme isolation. "Hic etenim angulus est supra mare Hibernicum remotissimus; terra saxosa, sterilis, et infœcunda; nec sylvæ vestita nec fluminibus distincta nec pratis ornata; ventis solum et procellis semper exposita." This description of old Giraldus will apply with almost equal effect in the pre-

sent day; nevertheless, the very desolation of the country adds to the feeling of interest with which the visitor examines a city so replete with noble associations. *Inn*: Commercial. *St. David's* itself is a mere village, consisting of one principal street and two cross ones, at the junction of which stands an ancient cross; but its principal attractions are its grand old cathedral and the ruins of the college and bishop's palace hard by. None of these buildings, save the top of the great tower, are visible from any portion of the village, until you are close upon them; for, like the sister church of *Llandaff*, the cathedral is placed in a deep hollow, isolating it still more from the city to which it gives its name. There is, however, between the two a great difference. "The effect of *Llandaff* is a mixture of that of a ruined abbey and that of an ordinary parish church. *St. David's*, standing erect amidst desolation, alike in its fabric and its establishment, decayed, but not dead; neglected, but never entirely forsaken,—still remaining in a corner of the world, with its services uninterrupted in the coldest times, its ecclesiastical establishment entirely untouched,—is, more than any other spot, a link between the present and the past; nowhere has the present so firm and true a hold on the past."—*Jones and Freeman's 'St. David's.'*

The usual entrance into the close is that leading from the town on the S.E. through a gateway, above which is an octagon tower, formerly used as a consistory court and record office; but the aspect of the cathedral from this gate is very far inferior to the approach from the N.E., which includes in the view the ruins of the chapel and the chapterhouse.

In shape the church may be briefly described as cruciform, with the addition of 3 chapels of inferior height to the E. end of the choir

while, on the E. face of the N. transept, is a lofty building of 3 stages containing the chapterhouse. The dimensions are within, from E. to W., 290 ft., while those of the transepts are 120 ft. Externally, the principal features are the W. front, which was restored at the end of the last centy., with modern antique flying buttresses and massive pinnacles; and the nave and aisles, of which the roof has been lowered: they contain 2 doorways, that of the N. being Norm., and the southern one ornamented with sculpture representing the roof of Jesse. The tower, which gives the idea of being rather topheavy, consists of 3 stages, the lowest being Norm., and scarcely rises above the level of the original roof; the middle stage is Dec., while the uppermost is Perp. The S. transept contains 4 Perp. windows in 2 stages. The walls of the choir are embattled, and rise with a beautiful though melancholy effect from the roofless and ivy-covered ruins of the Lady Chapel and chantries on each side.

On entering the cathedral a view is gained, in its way probably unequalled in any ch. in Great Britain, owing to the extreme richness of decoration and numberless minutiae of the nave, which is transitional between Romanesque and Gothic. The visitor should observe the great span of the pier arches, which are alternately round and octagonal, and in particular the grace of the foliage of the two shafts attached to the first pair of piers from the E. Those between the N. aisle excite feelings of some apprehension as to their stability, from the extreme bulging—the N. wall also has a considerable outward leaning. Observe too the peculiarity of the triforium. The arches of the windows, below which the triforium range is formed, are enriched with chevrons, while from between them rise exquisite vaulting shafts of the ceiling. The triforium

arches themselves are plain and pointed, without shafts.

The roof, in itself only a flat ceiling of timber laid upon the walls, is probably unique in its singularity and extreme richness, produced by the use of numbers of vast pendants. "Both the arches themselves, and the straight lines which join the principal panels, drip with minute foliations like lacework, in a style of almost Arabian gorgeousness." The interior of the tower consists of 4 noble arches, of which the western is round, and very richly adorned, while the others are pointed. A decorated arcade rises, each arch forming a small triforium.

The style of the interior of the transepts is Transitional Romanesque, with pointed arches and foliage of the Somersetshire type.

The presbytery consists of 4 bays, and contains massive piers supporting pointed arches with mouldings, and at the E. end an extremely rich triplet of Norm. and E. E. intermixed with a profusion of rich Romanesque moulding; below it is a rich string, and above it a large Perp. window. To the E. of the choir, and a little on the N. side of it, is Bp. Vaughan's or Trinity Chapel, which, together with one to the E. of that again, have their roofs whole, while all the other chapels are open to the day. The former is a fine specimen of late Perp., and contains an exquisite fan-tracery roof. The Lady Chapel, unfortunately roofless, is of Transition from E. E. to Dec., though containing some Perp. windows. Attached to the N. transept is a peculiar-looking building, of which the lowest stage, formerly St. Thomas's chapel, is now used as a chapterhouse.

The principal objects of interest in the cathedral are the beautiful stone rood-screen, the work of Bp. Gower, the central division of which forms the entrance to the choir, while

those on either side contain tombs, that of Gower himself being on the extreme rt.; the grotesque carvings of the stalls in the choir; the tomb of the Earl of Richmond, father of Hen. VII.; and the shrine of St. David, within the third arch from the E. on N. side of the presbytery, in former days an attraction to legions of devoted pilgrims, including several kings and princes. Giraldus Cambrensis, the interesting old topographer of S. Wales, is also said to be buried here. A curious old clock stands above the roodloft, which strikes at such an apparent expense of suffering and fearful groaning, as to provoke the risible faculties of the visitor.

The history of the see commences about the end of the 5th centy., when St. David, who had succeeded the holy Dubritius as Archbishop at Caerleon, removed the see to the wilds of Menevia, though by some it is supposed that St. Patrick established a monastery in still earlier times. Amongst the pupils attracted by St. David's learning and piety were St. Aidan, St. Teilo, and Paternus, the patron saint of Llanbadarn. It was about this time that the Pelagian heresy was checked by the preaching of St. David at the great synod held at Llanddewi Brefi (Rte. 10). The present cathedral was built by Bp. Peter de Leia in 1176, after it had "beene often destroyed in former times by Danes and other pyrats," although in successive years it became much dilapidated, at one time by the fall of the tower, which crushed the choir and transepts, and at another by an earthquake, to which the very insecure-looking bulging of the N. wall of the nave may be attributed. At the hands of different prelates it underwent different degrees of enlargement and decoration, according to the devotion or architectural capabilities of each, though, of all the long line of bishops,

Gower, who flourished in the 14th centy., did more to adorn it than any other. In contrast with whom stands Bp. Barlow, in 1536, who, not content with alienating much of the Church property, is said to have stripped the lead off the Bishop's Palace as well as from the castle at Llawhawden (Rte. 1), in order that he might provide portions for his five daughters, who married five bishops.

Of late years some careful restorations have been carried on in the interior by Mr. Butterfield, and considerable improvements made in the services, which are now, as in other English cathedrals, held daily.

Adjoining, and on the N. side of the cathedral, are the picturesque ruins of *St. Mary's College*, founded in 1377 by Bp. Houghton. They are even in a more dilapidated state than the chapels before mentioned, little being left but a rather elegant tower and chapel, with some good E. Perp. windows, which was built over a crypt. Divided from the rest of the cathedral buildings by the river Alan are the remains of the *Bishop's Palace*, splendid in its very desolation, and offering examples of richly decorated domestic architecture, almost unique. This palace, which is of quadrangular form, is one of the masterpieces of Bp. Gower, and will at once strike the visitor for the beautiful arcade and parapet that runs round the whole building. The only other examples of this delicate ornament are Swansea Castle and Lamphey Court (Rte. 1). The parapet consists of a series of open arches resting on octagonal shafts, surmounted, though now only visible in a few places, by a corbel-table, and a battlement. On the S. side is the great hall, entered by a richly decorated porch, over which are two niches containing statues, supposed to represent Edw. II. and Queen Philippa.

The window at the E. end is a

rose window of singular beauty and design, the tracery of which forms a complete wheel with spokes radiating from a central quatre-foiled circle.

At the western extremity of the hall stands the chapel, marked by an elegant bell-turret, having a broach spire. The whole of the palace, cathedral, and other buildings stand within the close, which was defended by a wall a mile in circumference.

The lover of rock scenery will be amply gratified by exploring the numberless little creeks and bays with which the coast abounds.

At *Caerfai*, a little to the S., the purple sandstone quarries of which furnished the stone for building the cathedral, are the ruins of the Nuns' chapel, dedicated to St. Nonita. A second chapel, to St. Justinian, existed on the coast at *Porthstinian*, about 2 m. to the W., where travellers bound to the opposite *Isle of Ramsey* were wont to perform their devotions. This island is separated from the mainland by a strait 1 m. in breadth, and is terminated at each end by rugged and precipitous hills which contribute much to the savage effect of the scenery. Nevertheless it is by no means barren, but possesses a productive farm and good land. Multitudes of sea-birds breed here, insomuch that different localities amongst the rocks are named *the Organ* and *the Choir*, from the noise of the birds frequenting the cliffs.

At the S. end of the island are two very small ones, named respectively *Ynis Beri*, or the Kite's Island, and *Ynis y Cantor*, or the Precentor's Island.

To the W. lie a group of insulated and dangerous rocks, known as the *Bishop and his Clerks*, "who preached deadly doctrine to their winter audience, such poor seafaring men as are foryed thither by tempest; onlie in one thing they are to be

commended, they keepe residence better than the rest of the canons of that see are wont to do."—*Fenton*.

The "deadly doctrine" was fearfully illustrated in February of the present year (1860) by the wreck of the *Nimrod* steamer on these islands, when every soul perished.

A little N. of *Porthstinian*, and about 2 m. N.W. of *St. David's*, is *Whitesand Bay*. Underneath the burrows which border this bay, traces of walls have occasionally been found in places where the sand has blown away. A legend is current amongst the natives that they belong to the primitive ch. founded here prior to the erection of the cathedral; but almost all antiquaries are agreed as to this being the locality of the ancient Roman station *Menapia*. To corroborate this opinion, this spot has been proved to have been the terminus of two great lines of road, one being the *Via Julia*, extending from *Aqua Solis* (Bath); and the other being the *Via Flandrica*, or "Fford Fleming," which is supposed to have connected *Loventium* with *Menapia*. It is however considered by other antiquaries to have been an early British road made use of by the Romans. Apart from these memorials of a departed people, the great number of primæval antiquities in this immediate neighbourhood all prove the former importance in which this country was held.

There is a remarkable fort and earthwork called *Penlan* just $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the cathedral, overlooking the river *Alan*, popularly ascribed to *Boia*, a Gaelic chieftain, who erected it for the purpose of persecuting *St. David* and his monastery.

Rising out from the plain in an abrupt precipice of 100 ft. is *St. David's Head*, the ancient *Octopitarum*, a bluff peninsula, cut off by an ancient stone fortification called *Clawdd y Milwr*, or the fence of the soldiers, a rampart of stones from 75

to 100 ft. broad. The whole of the range of cliffs looking northward are exceedingly fine, and present an appearance of much greater height than really belongs to them, in consequence of the monotony of the country inland. Close to the head, and in fact forming part of the searange, is *Carn Llidi*, from the summit of which an extensive and beautiful view is gained of the whole promontory of Dewisland (or David's Land), Strumble Head, and the Caernarvonshire hills to the N., while in clear weather the mountains of Wexford and Wicklow are visible.

At the foot of Carn Llidi is a rocking-stone, now dismantled; there is also a cromlech on the Head, besides several "meini hirion" in the neighbourhood. Those, however, who wish to study minutely the antiquities of St. David's will do well to obtain Jones and Freeman's splendid work, to which the writer of this notice is much indebted.

The road to Fishguard passes through a desolate and bleak country, though relieved at intervals by peeps of St. George's Channel on the l. hand and the Precelly mountains on the rt.; the principal interest of the route however lies in the numerous Druidical and British remains so profusely scattered about.

17½ m. on rt. *Dowrog Pool*, a small tarn about 1 m. in circumference, affording good wild-fowl shooting.

19 m. on rt. is *Penberry*, a noble headland, which towards the sea descends in a sheer precipice called *Trwyn-ddualt*. From hence the road follows for a time the course of the *Fford Fleming* or *Via Flandrica* 21 m. on l. to *Llanrian*, passing by *Trevaccoon* (— Harris, Esq.) 24 m. The populous village about 1½ m. to l. is *Trevine*, the site of a grange or palace belonging to the Bishops of St. David's, of which a vault still remains. Near it on the farm of *Longhouse* is one of the most perfect

cromlechs in S. Wales, consisting of 6 upright stones, on 3 of which, which are 5½ ft. high, rests a very thick capstone 16 ft. in length, thus forming a chamber open only on the N. side. On the coast is

Abercastell, a little harbour frequented by coasters. At 25½ m. there are two other cromlechs dismantled in a field on the l. of the road.

26 m. l. *Mathry ch.* and village.

30½ m. the road joins the direct turnpike from *Haverfordwest* to *Fishguard*. [At 8 m. is *Ford*, where the Roman road or *Via Flandrica* crosses the turnpike; and 3 m. to l. is the station of *AdVicesimum*, about 1 m. to the N.E. of *Ambleston ch.* The scenery at *St. Dogwell's* is very picturesque.

10 m. are the *Treffgarn* rocks, from whence a very extensive view is gained. 14½ m. *Haverfordwest*.]

32 m. *Fishguard*. (*Hotels*: *Commercial*, and *Great Western*, both tolerable; the latter commands a fine sea-view.) It is a pretty little town of some 1700 Inhab., divided into two distinct portions, the former of which, or the upper town, occupies the cliffs, while the lower town constitutes the seaport and harbour. Altogether it is one of the most picturesque places on the whole coast, and offers many attractions to the visitor in quest of scenery. The harbour is formed at the mouth of the little river *Gwaine*, which issues from a narrow and beautifully wooded glen directly into *Fishguard Bay*, in which a large number of vessels can ride safely at anchor in 6 fathoms of water, no matter how bad the weather is outside. Indeed this bay is about the only refuge on the coast between *Milford Haven* and the *Bay of Cardigan*, and from this cause, as well as its proximity to the Irish coast, which in clear weather is distinctly visible, *Fishguard* was originally selected to be the terminus of the South

Wales Railway, before it was finally fixed at Milford. Beyond its picturesque situation the town presents nothing remarkable. The opposite headland, 1 m. from the town, is dotted with the white cottages of *Goodwick*, which from its fine sands and lovely situation offers many charms to enjoy sea-bathing in a quiet retired spot. The line of coast at the back of Goodwick, with its many indentations and headlands, form *Strumble Head*, the southern boundary of Cardigan Bay. The inland district, known as *Pencaer*, is wild and mountainous, though containing a great many early British stones and cromlechs. About 3 m. from Goodwick, following the cliffs, is *Carreg-gwaetad Point*, in the parish of Llanwnda, a spot historically celebrated for the landing of the French in 1797. A body of men, 1400, under the command of General Tate, were disembarked at this point and proceeded inland as far as Fishguard, committing ravages in their career. At this juncture, however, they were beat by a body of yeomanry under Lord Cawdor, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, and, being by some misapprehension deserted by the ships, which had left the coast, were obliged to surrender unconditionally, and lodged in the gaols of Pembroke, Haverfordwest, and others in the district. A large number of Welshwomen, in their characteristic red petticoats, viewed the transaction from the neighbouring hills, thus giving the enemy the notion that they were surrounded by much larger forces than really were present. It may be mentioned that the parish of Llanwnda was the scene of the clerical labours of the historian and topographer, Giraldus Cambrensis.

[A very pleasant excursion may be made from Fishguard to the Precelly mountains, which run like a backbone through Pembrokeshire from E. to W., dividing the county

into two portions. The route lies through or alongside of the valley of the Gwaime to *New Inn*, from whence a steep walk will bring the tourist to the summit of *Moel-Cwm-Cerwyn* (1700 ft.), the Bald Head, or the Hollow of the Wash-tub, so called from the curious crater-like shape of the top of the mountain. The Precelly hills, taken as a range about 7 m. long, form a connected hill-chain with some outliers. The principal eminences are—on the E. Moel Trigarn and Carn-menyn; on the W. Bwlch-gwynt and Foel Eryr; while Moel Cwm-Cerwyn is in the centre. Lying in the centre of the county, these bleak hills are crossed by roads running N. and S. from Haverfordwest and Narberth to Cardigan, as well as by the Via Flandrica, which was carried along the S. flank. The view from the summit of any of these hills in clear weather is grand, comprising the whole of Pembrokeshire and parts of Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire, besides a vast expanse of sea, terminated on the W. by the coast of Ireland. The tourist who determines upon the excursion should be very particular as to the state of the weather, as frequently, after all his exertions, the hills become enveloped in thick mist, rendering sight-seeing out of the question. Throughout the whole of the range the remains of cromlechs, meini-herion, camps and tumuli are profusely scattered, proving the former importance of this part of Pembrokeshire.

A very fine British urn was dug out of a tumulus by the late Mr. Fenton, which was unfortunately broken by the carelessness of the workmen.]

Fishguard is distant from St. David's 17 m.; Haverfordwest, 14½ m.; Newport, 7 m.; Precelly Hills, 11 m.

Conveyances:—An omnibus 3 times a week for Haverfordwest, and going on to Newport.

The road to Newport is carried down a steep descent to the old town, crossing the Gwaine. On rt. is Glynammel, the seat of John Fenton, Esq., the son of the learned antiquary and historian of Pembroke-shire.

36 m. on l. is *Dinas Head*, a fine promontory forming a conspicuous landmark at sea. A broad intrenchment separates it from the mainland.

On rt. is the steep outlying range of the Precelly Hills, the most northerly point terminating in Carn Englyr, a peculiar volcanic-looking hill which rises 1500 ft., directly at the back of

39 m. *Newport (Inn: Llwyngair Arms)*, a pleasantly situated little town, which in former times is said to have monopolized most of the trade of the county. Owing, however, to a great mortality occasioned by a plague, the market was removed to Fishguard, which henceforth flourished at the expense of its neighbour. It possesses a small harbour at the mouth of the river Nevern, but the navigation is impeded by a bar. Its only attraction is the castle, founded by William, son of Martin of Tours. It overlooks the town and bay, and was, until very recently, a picturesque ruin; but has now, however, been incorporated with a modern dwelling-house by the lord of the manor, T. D. Lloyd, Esq. The principal feature in it is a very elegant tower of the 13th centy. rising from a square base into a circular form, and surmounted by an upper polygonal story of later date. On the N. side is a vaulted chamber, with a central E. Dec. pier, from which spring 8 ribs. The ch., which is said to be also of the 13th centy., has been modernized in the very plainest form.

39 m. on l. *Llwyngair*, the finely-wooded seat of J. B. Bowen, Esq., 40 m.

[The traveller who wishes to take Cilgerran Castle on his way to Cardigan should pursue the straight road through *Eglwys Erw*, the distance being about 9 m.]

40½ m. *NeVERN* church and village, with the steep wooded dingle and brawling river, form as picturesque a landscape as one could wish to see. In the churchyard is a very fine cross of the 9th centy., ornamented with network; somewhat similar to the one at Carew (Rte. 1). The ch. contains a coffin-lid with an early Greek cross. On an eminence above are traces of Llanhyvor Castle, probably the fortress of Martin de Tours before he married the daughter of Rhys ap Gruffydd, and removed to Newport.

On a bye road, about 1½ m. from NeVERN, is the cromlech of *Pentre-ewan*, only equalled in Wales by that of St. Nicholas near Cardiff (Rte. 1). Its height is such that 6 persons on horseback can be conveniently sheltered. There are also remains of an old mansion of Hen. VII.'s time, inhabited by Sir James ap Owain.

The road to Cilgerran crosses the NeVERN at *Pont Baldwin*, from whence the archbishop of that name, accompanied by Giraldus, preached the crusades.

42 m. on l. the solitary little chapel of *Bayvil*. The road, which has been continually ascending from NeVERN, presents some fine views over Newport, Dinas Head, and Fishguard, while on rt. the Precelly Hills are seen to great advantage.

43½ m. on l. are 5 singular tumuli called *Crugiau Kemmes*.

49½ m. Crossing the Teivy by a fine stone bridge, the visitor arrives at the county town of *Cardigan* (*Hotel: Black Lion, tolerable*). Rte. 12.

ROUTE 12.

FROM CARDIGAN TO CARMARTHEN.

Cardigan, or Aberteify as it is called in Welsh, does not possess very much to interest a stranger, though it is a convenient resting-place from which to visit the surrounding country. *Hotel*: Black Lion, tolerable. Although the county town, possessing about 3000 Inhab., it is rather behindhand with the rest of the world, as yet not even being lighted with gas; and from its inconvenient position as regards the rest of the county, much of the public business has been transferred to Aberayron (Rte. 10). But little remains of the castle, which is surrounded by buildings, and itself converted into a modern dwelling, but the keep, a circular tower, still retaining its underground passages and dungeons, now serving the purposes of cellars. It underwent many assaults, particularly in the 12th centy., at the hands of Hen. I. and the Welsh alternately, and changed owners at least a dozen times until 1240, when Gilbert Marshall rebuilt it. Finally it was taken by the Parliamentary army under Gen. Llaugharne.

The ch., a spacious Perp. building, has been lately restored, and contains a good canopied piscina.

Distances:—Carmarthen, 30 m.; Aberayron, 23 m.; Newport, 10½ m.; Newcastle, 10 m.; Narberth Road Stat., 18 m. Conveyances:—Coach daily to Carmarthen; 2 coaches

daily to Narberth Road Stat., on the S. Wales line.

The scenery from Cardigan to the mouth of the Teivy is very pretty, particularly at the village of *St. Dogmael's*, 1 m., where the ruins, though scanty, still exist of the once famous Abbey of *St. Dogmael's*, which was only second in size and importance to *Strata Florida*.

The remains consist of the W. and N. walls, the N. transept, and parts of buildings attached to the E. side. This ancient ch. was finished in the time of Hen. I., by Robert, son of Martin de Tours, who was seized of the lordship of *Kemmaes* in the reign of William the Conqueror; and was also the founder of *Newport Castle*. In the grounds adjoining are a coffin-lid and slab decorated with crosses, and an inscribed stone, known as the *Stone of Segrannus*, marked with Ogham characters. A portion of the site of the abbey is now occupied with a neat E. E. ch. in very good taste; and the whole churchyard and grounds of the Rev. H. Vincent, to whose antiquarian care the remains are indebted for their preservation, make one of the loveliest pictures imaginable. There is some fine rock and cave scenery at the mouth of the Teivy, though the river above the bridge far exceeds it in beauty. "At one time it winds its silent way between the hills, filling the intervening space with its clear deep waters; except, indeed, where sometimes a narrow path is saved, seemingly to entice the feet of the delighted passenger;—its high and sloping banks covered with trees of the richest verdure, now gracefully dipping their pendent branches in the stream, or bristling on the summit in the stately forms of the fir and pine—and then again, as if rejoicing at its escape from such seclusion, sending its laughing tide, through many a romantic dale, in full career to the main."—*Roscoe*.

Cilgerran Castle may be visited by road or by water—the latter affording the greatest variety of scenery, and showing the ruins off to the best advantage. The road on the l. bank of the Teivy is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. The ruins of *Cilgerran* in themselves are considerable and interesting to the antiquarian; but its principal beauty lies in its matchless situation, which is superior to anything in Wales. The landscape has all the accessories of rock, wood, and water. The river flows in a winding reach between lofty banks, on the one side soft and wooded, and on the other precipitous and rocky; while the whole pass is commanded by the frowning towers of the castle, which stand boldly out as though part of the cliff on which they are built. The chief features of the ruins are 2 very massive round towers with curtains, and a gatehouse. *Cilgerran* was most probably one of the series of fortresses erected in the time of Edward I. to overawe the natives of *Cardiganshire*.

The Ch. was restored in good taste in 1855. In the churchyard is an inscribed stone with Ogham characters. The visitor will be struck with the appearance on the river, or before the doors of the fishermen, with the *coracles*, which are used on the Teivy to such an extent that they may almost be said to be peculiar to it. In shape it is a kind of oval canoe, formed of basket-work covered with sailcloth, about 4 ft. long and 3 ft. wide. Its extreme lightness enables the owner to carry it on his back after having finished his fishing expedition.

The route from *Cardigan* to *Newcastle Emlyn* is along the rt. bank of the Teivy, one of the loveliest in the principality, and the traveller will regret leaving the wooded and luxuriant valley for the bleak hills which he has to cross ere he can reach *Carmarthen*.

1 m. on l. is *Llangoedmore*, the seat of Col. Vaughan; and 2 m. on rt. *Coedmore* (Mrs. Lloyd), in a most enchanting situation, almost opposite *Cilgerran Castle*.

3 m. *Llechrhyd*, a pleasant little village and a good station for anglers. A large weir formerly existed here which precluded the salmon from ascending the river, and was therefore destroyed in 1844 by a large body of Rebecca rioters. Here the Teivy is crossed to the lovely grounds of *Castle Malgwyn* (Mrs. Gower), from whence a road to the rt. leads to *Cilgerran Castle*.

6 m. rt. *Stradmore*, and l. 1 m. *Blaenpant*, the seat of W. O. Brigstocke, Esq.

7 m. The Teivy is crossed at the picturesque bridge of *Kenarth*, famous for its salmon leap, at which 100 fish have been taken in a single morning. The river above the bridge falls in a bold sheet over a ledge of rocks, and, together with the primitive little village and water-mill, forms a scene of rare beauty.

10 m. In the parish of *Kenarth* is the little town of *Newcastle Emlyn* (*Inn*: *Salutation*), one portion of which, *Atpar*, is situated in *Cardiganshire* and the remainder in *Carmarthenshire*. The Teivy meanders in a most capricious manner round the *Castle Hill*, which it almost surrounds as though by a broad natural moat.

Newcastle is supposed to have had a Roman origin, but took its name from the fortress (of which but little remains) erected by Sir Rhys ap Thomas. Although some little distance from the town, the views over the vale will amply repay the visitor.

13 m. on l. between the road and the river is *Dolhaidd-fach* (Capt. Elliot), and $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. on rt. *Llynewydd* (W. Lewis, Esq.). At 15 m., the village of *Llangeler*, the road finally quits the valley of the Teivy, and commences the ascent of the

bleak Penboyr Hills. Barren and cold as they appear, some magnificent views are gained at intervals—sometimes a momentary peep at the distant Teivy, and the ranges of blue mountains in the neighbourhood of Tregaron.

About the 19th mile the road rapidly descends through a very romantic dingle to $22\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Cynwyl Elfed*. The remaining portion of the route to Carmarthen is by the course of the river Gwili, which winds through narrow ravines clothed on each side with wood. A railway is in course of formation through this

dingle from Carmarthen to Llandyssil, intended to form an important link in the great trunk line from Manchester to Milford Haven. It will probably be completed about the end of 1860, and will run through the villages of Conwell, Llanpump-saint, and Pencader, at which latter place there is to be a junction with the Llandovery line.

Passing on l. the beautiful woods of *Cwm Gwili* (G. Phillips, Esq.), and Castle Piggyn (W. O. Price, Esq.), the road falls into the Llandeilo turnpike road about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from 29 m. Carmarthen (Rtes. 1 and 7).

INDEX.

ABBEY.	BYNEA.	CATHEDRALS.
A.	<p>Bannium, ancient, 94. Bargoed stat., 62. Barry castle and island, 13. Bassaleg, 49. Beaufort Arms, 69. — iron-works, 71. Beaupré, 15. Bedwelty, 62. Begelly, 30. Big-van, 68. “Bishop and his Clerks,” rocks, 127. Bishopston, 25. Black Pit, 105. Blaina iron-works, 71. Blanafon, 50. Bleddfa, 109. Blorunge, the, 87. Bone-caves, 25, 26. Borth, 114. Bosheston Mere, 34. Boverton, 15. Brecon, 92; castle, 92; church of St. John, 93; remains of the priory, 93; Priory House, 93; Priory Wood, 93; St. Mary’s church, 93; college and chapel, 94; trade, 94; conveyances, 94. —, vale of, 91. Bredwardine, 102. Brenig, vale of the, 120. Bridgend, 17. Bridge Sollers, 102. Briton Ferry, 19. Broadhaven, 123. Brookweir, 45. Bronllys, 104. Brynderwen, 50. Brynmawr, 70. Buckland, 91. Buckstone, rocking-stone, 43. Builth, 79; mineral springs, 79; geology of the district, 79. Bullslaughter Bay, 34. Bute iron-works, 71. Bynea, 76.</p>	<p>C. Cadoxton, 75. Caerau, 13. Caer Caradoc, 110. Caerfagu, 81, 110. Caerfai, 127. Caerleon, 6; Roman remains, 6; suburb and tower, 7; tin-works, 7. Caerphilly, 58; castle, 59-61. Caerwent, 4. Cairns, xx, 120. Caldecott castle, 4. Caldy island, 32. Camps, ancient, xxii, 4, 13, 40, 43, 44, 50, 51, 61, 85, 89, 94, 97, 100, 102, 105, 107, 110, 122, 129. Canals of South Wales, xix. Capel Bangor, 112. — Bettws, 95. — Colbren, 23; waterfall, 23. — Nant-ddu, 68. — Taff Vechan, 68. — Ystrad y Ffin, 77, 96. Cardiff, 8; docks, 8; com- merce, 9; churches, 9; castle, 9; historical notice, 10; the Friary, 10; steam- ers, 10. Cardigan, 131; castle, 131. — to Carmarthen, 121. Carew village and castle, 39. Carmarthen, 28. — to Aberystwith, 119. Carreg Cennen Castle, 99. Carreg-gwastad Point, land- ing of French troops at, 129. Castell Cadwgan, 122. — Coch pass, 58. — Ddu, 95. Castle Ditches, 15. — Martin, 34. — Nadolig, 122. Caswall Bay, 24. Cathedrals: Llandaff, 10. Hereford, 55. St. David’s, 124.</p>
<p>Abbey Cwm Hir, 80. Aberaman, 65. Aberarth, 122. Aberavon, 19. Aberayron, 121. Abercarn, 49. Abercastell, 128. Aberdate, 65. Aberdaudwr, 106. Aberdylais tinplate-works, 75. Aberedw, 106; castle, 106. Abergavenny, 86; St. Mary’s church, 86; castle, 87; trade, 87; Lunatic Asylum, 88. — to Neath, 69. Abergwill, 101. Abernant, 72. Aberpergwm, 75. Aberporth, 122. Abersychan, 50. Aberteify, 131. Aberthaw, 13. Aberyscir, 94. Aberystwith, 112; baths, 113; castle, 113; coinage, 113; mineral spring, 113; conveyances, 114. Ad Vicesimum, Roman sta- tion, 128. Aeron, source and valley, 121. Afon, valley of the, 19. Amman river, 65. Amphitheatre, Roman, at Caerleon, 6. Anthracite coal, x, 23. Antiquities of South Wales, xx. Arthur’s Chair, 92. — Stone, 26. Atpar, 132.</p>	B.	
<p>Bacon Hole bone-cave, 25. Baglan House, 17.</p>		

CEFN.	EYWOOD.	HAFOD.
<p>Cefn Bryn, 26. Cefn Coed-y-Cymmer, 67. Cefn-Llys, 80. Cefn Mabley, 8. Cefn-y-bedd, 78. Cellan, antiquities at, 120. Cenau, St., 89. Chepstow, 1; castle, 2; • Offa's Dyke, 2. — to Milford Haven, 1. Cheriton, 33. Cilgerran castle, 132. Cili-hepste fall, 74. Circles, Druidical, xx, 23. Clarach, river and vale, 114. Clarboston Road, 36. Clears, St., 29. Cleddaus, the rivers, 37; fall, 45. Clifford Castle, 103. Clydach valley, 69; iron- works, 69; falls, 69. Clytha, 85. Clywedog, 80. Coalbrook Iron-works, 71. Coal-measures of South Wales, ix; commercial importance of, xiii; num- ber of collieries and their produce, xviii. Coedriglan, 11. Coed-y-Bunedd, 85. Cogan Pill, 13. Coganau lead-mines, 112. Coity church and castle, 17. Coldbrook, 86. Coldwell Rocks, 42. Collieries, 18, 23, 49, 62, 64, 65. Copper trade and works of South Wales, xviii; works, 19, 20, 21, 27. Coracles, 132. Corn-idu, 68. Cosheston, 39. Cothi, vale of, 96. Courtfield, 42. Cowbridge, 14. Coxwall Knoll, 110. Coychurch, 18. Cribarth mountain, 23. Crickhowell, 88. Cross, Perp., near Hereford, 101. Cross Bychan, 85. Cromlechs, xx, 13, 26, 33, 103, 128, 129, 130. Crumlin Viaduct, 49. Cusop valley, 104. Customs, popular, in South Wales, xxvi. Cwm Amman, vale of, 76. Cwm Avon, 19. <i>Cwmbran</i>, 48.</p>	<p>Cwmddu, 90. Cwm Elan, 110. Cwm Glyn, 49. Cwm Gwenffrwd, 96. Cwm Hir, vale of, 80. Cwm Llewellyn, 78. Cwmsaebraen, 64. Cwm-yoy, 51. Cwm Ystwith lead-mines, 114. Cwrt Pen-y-Banc, 100. Cyfartha iron-works, 67; Castle, 67. Cymmer, 64. Cynfil Cayo, 97. Cynon, vale of the, 72. Cynwyl Elfed, 133.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">D.</p> <p>Dalrhiw lead-mines, 111. David's, St., Head, 127. Dderw, 114. Derwydd, 76. Devil's Bridge, 115; falls, 115. Devil's Pulpit, 46. Devynnock, 95. Dinas castle, 90. Dinas Head, 130. Dinedor Hill, 40. Dingestow, 82. Dixon, 43. Doethiau river, source, 96. Dolfach, 106. Doves' Rock, 117. Dovey estuary, 114. Doward, Great and Little, 43. Dowlais iron-works, 72. Dowrog pool, 128. Druidical remains, xx. Drysllyn castle, 101. Dunraven castle, 16. Dyffryn, 13. Dyffryn Castell, 111. Dynevor Park, 98; castle, 98.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">E.</p> <p>Eardisley, 103. Eaton Bishop, 102. Ebbw river, 49. Ebbwvale iron-works, 71. Edwards, Wm., his bridge over the Taff, 62. Elan, vale, 110; river, 111. Ely stat., 10; river, 13. Erwood, 109. Ewenny priory, 16. — river, 16. Ewias, vale of, 51. Eywood, 107.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">F.</p> <p>Fairies, popular belief in, xxvii. Ferryside, 28. Ffair-rhos, 118. Fishguard, 128; bay, 128; neighbourhood, 129. Flanesford priory, 42. Florence, 44. Fonnnon, 13. Fownhope, 40. Fuel, patent, manufacture of, xix, 22.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">G.</p> <p>Gaer, 90; ancient camp, 94, 104. Garnons, 102. Gelligaer, 61. Geologist, points of interest for, xxix. Geology of South Wales, vii. Giraldu Cambrensis, birth- place, 33; residence, 129. Glanrhyd stat., 98. Glanusk Park, 90. Glasbury, 104. Glendower, Owen, supposed grave, 102. Glyn Collwg, 92. Glynhir, 76. Glyn-Neath, 73. Gnoll, 20. Gobannium, ancient, 86. Gogofau, Roman mines, 96. Golden Grove, 100. — Mile, 17. Goodrich castle, 42. — Court, 41. Goodwick, 129. Govilon, 69. Gower, the poet, supposed birthplace, 22. —, peninsula of, 23. — inn, 25. — Road stat., 27. Greenbridge, 30. Grongar Hill, 100. Grosmont church and castle, 53. Gumfreston, 39. Gwaine, valley of the, 129. Gwent, Nether, ancient pro- vince of, 7. Gwernyfed, 104. Gwill river, 119.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">H.</p> <p>Hæmatite iron mines, 14. Hafod, 116.</p>

HALFWAY.	LLANELLY.	LLAUGHARNE.
<p>Halfway, 95. Harding Down, 26. Harewood, 40. Harpton Court, 108. Haverfordwest, 36. — to Carmarthen, 123. Hay, 103; castle, 103; geology of the neighbourhood, 104. Hengoed, 61. Henry V., birthplace, 43. Henry VII., birthplace, 35. Hensol, 14. Hepste river, 73. Hereford, 54; historical notice, 54; cathedral, 55: Lady chapel, 56; palace, 56; Castle Green, 56; buildings, 56; conveyances, 57. — to Chepstow, 40. — to Rhayader, 101. Hergest Court, 107. Highbury, 44. Hirwain, 72. Hodgeston, 36. Holm Lacy House, 40. Holme stat., 40. Holy Mountain, 51. Howey, 79. Hoyle's Mouth cave, 32. Hunsham, 42. Huntsman's Leap, 34.</p>	<p>King's Acre, 101. Kington, 107; geology of the neighbourhood, 107. — to Aberystwith, 107. Kistvaen, 92. Knighton, 110. Knill, 109. Kymin, the, 43. Kyrie, John, the "Man of Ross," his grave, 41.</p>	<p>Llanelly to Newtown, 75. Llanfaes, 92. Llanfair-y-bryn, 76. Llanfoist, 69. Llanfynach, 92. Llangadock, 97. Llangammarch, 78. Llanganten, 79. Llangasty Tal-y-Llyn, 91. Llangathen, 100. Llangattoch, 86. Llangeler, 132. Llangennech, 76. Llangenydd, 26. Llangorse lake, 91, 105; village, 91. Llangunner, 29. Llangurig, 111. Llangwryney, 88. Llangynider, 91. Llanhamlach, 92. Llanharry, 14. Llanio, 131. Llanlleonfel, 78. Llanmadoc bone-cave, 26. Llanover, 86. Llanrhysted, 122. Llanrian, 128. Llansaintfread, 91. Llansamlet stat., 20. Llansawyl, 96. Llanspyddid, 94. Llanspithen castle, 28. Llantarnam stat. and Abbey, 48. Llanthoney Abbey, 52. Llanthllo Crosseny, 86. Llantrisant, 14. Llantrythid, 14. Llantwit Major, 15. Llanvair castle, 5: — silver-lead mines, 120; — antiquities, 120. — stat., 50. Llanvihangel Aberbythrych, 101. — Abergweissin, 77. — Crucorney, 51. — Court, 51. — geneur-glyn, 114. — Nant-mellan, 109. — rhyd-ithon, 109. Llanwchayron, 111. Llanwenarth, 88. Llanwern stat., 5. Llanwnda, 129. Llanwrda, 96. Llanwrthwl, 106. Llanwrtyd Wells, 77; geology of the district, 78. Llanvbyther, 120. Llanvchiar, 122. Llanvyr, 80. Llanvyr, 80. Llanvyr, 80.</p>
I.	L.	
<p>Iilton, 25. Inscribed stones, xxi, 18, 23, 32, 74, 90, 121, 122, 132. Iron and ironworks, xiv; mode of manufacture, xv; history of the trade, xvi; furnaces in South Wales and their produce, xvii, xviii. Isca Silurum, ancient, 6. Iscoed, 28. Ithon river, 80.</p>	<p>Lamb and Flag inn, 23. Lamphey, 36. Langenau, 89. Lead-mines of South Wales, xix. Leucarum, ancient, 27. Leys, the, 41. Lilliput, 24. Lisburne lead-mines, 117. Little Mill junction, 50. Llampeter, 120; college, 120. — Road stat., 97. — Velfrey, 30. Llanafan, 117. — Fechan, 78. Llanandras, 109. Llananno, 81. Llanarth, 122. — Court, 85. Llanarthney, 101. Llanbadarn fynydd, 81. — Vawr, 80, 112. Llanbedr, 89. Llanbister, 81. Llanblethian, 15. Llancaiaoh stat. and colliery, 65. Llancaunt peninsula, 47. Llandaff, 10; cathedral, 10; historical notice, 12. Llanddew, 105. Llanddewi, 30, 77. — Aberarth, 122. — Brevi, 120. — ystrad enny, 81. Llanddegley baths, 109. Llandello Vawr, 98; geology, 98. Llandogo, 45. Llandore, 21. Llandoverly, 95; buildings, 96; conveyances, 96; geology of district, 97. Llandrindod Wells, 79; mineral springs, 80; lead-mine, 80. Llandowror, 29. Llandybie, 76. Llanlledd, 79. Llanelly, 27; copper and iron works, 27; docks, 27.</p>	
J.		
<p>Jeffreys, Judge, birthplace, 14.</p>		
K.		
<p>Keeston castle, 123. Kenarth, 132. Kenderchurch, 54. Kenfig, 18. Kentchurch, 53. Kidwelly, 27; castle, 27. Kilpeck, 54. King Arthur's Table, 103.</p>		

LLAWHAWDEN.	PARSON.	PORT.
<p>Llawhawden castle, 30. Llech river, 23. Llechryd, 132. Llewellyn ap Gruffydd, scene of his death and burial, 78. Llewellyn's Cave, 106. Llia, valley of the, 74. Lloughor, 27. — river, source, 100. — vale of, 76. Llwydcoed, 72. Lliwngwylchyr, cave, 77. Lliw'n-Gwyn, lake, 110. Llyn Teifi, 119. Llynwent, 81. Llyswen, 105. Llywel, 95. Longtown, 53. Lloventium, ancient station of, 121. Lydrook, 42. Lydstep, 32.</p>	<p>Morlais Castle, 67. Morrison, 21. Moss Cottage, 46. Mountain Ash stat., 65. Mountain ranges of South Wales, v. Mouse Castle, 103. Moynes Court, 4. Mumbles, 24. Mynachty, 110. Mynyddswlyn, 49.</p>	<p>Partrishow, 89. Pater, 36, 38. Paviland bone-caves, 26. Pembrey, 27. Pembroke, 34; castle, 35; siege, 35. — Dock, 36, 38. Penallt, 44. Penally, 32. Penberry, 128. Pencader, 104. Pencæer, 129. Pencerrig House, 79. Pencoed castle, 5. Pencraig Court, 41. Pengam, 62. Penhow castle, 5. Penlan, fort, 127. Penlline castle, 15. Penmyarth, 90. Pennard castle, 25. Penpergwrm stat., 51. Penpont, 95. Pen Rhys, 64. Penrice castle, 25. Pentre Brunant, 114. Pentre-ewan cromlech, 130. Pentrych stat. and iron-works, 58. Penybont, 109. Penydarren iron-works, 67. Penygaer, 120. Peterston stat., 13. Pieton Castle, 37. Piercefield, 47. Piran fall, 117. Plinlimmon mountain, 111; its river-sources, 111. Pont Aberbeeg, 49. Pont-ar-Daf, 68. Pontardawe, 23. Pont-ar-dulais, 76. Pont Baldwyn, 130. Pont Erwyd, 112. Pontlads, 98. Pont Llanafan, 117. Pontlotyn, 62. Pont-Neath-Vaughan, 73. Pontnewydd tinplate-works, 48. Pont-rhyd-vendigald, 118. Pont-rhyd-y-groes, 117. Pontrhydyven, 19. Pontrilas, 53. Pontsarn fall, 67. Pont Senni, 95. Pontwalby, 73. Pont-y-Mynach, 115. Pontypool, 48. Pontypridd, 62. Port Eynon, 26. — Talbot, 19. — Tennant copper-works, 21.</p>
M.	N.	
<p>Madley, 102. Maen-hirs, xx, 95, 128, 129. Maen-y-morwynion, sculptured stone, 95. Maes-cefn-ford, 78. Maesteg, 18. Magna, Roman station, 101. Magor stat., 5. Magos, Roman station, 110. Malpas, 48. Manorbeer Castle, 32. Manufactures of S. Wales, xiii. Margam Abbey, 18. Marshfield stat., 8. Marteg river, 111. Marten, Henry, his prison, 2. Mathern, 4. Mathry, 128. Melngriiffith tinplate-works, 57. Mellte river, 7; falls of, 74. Menapia, ancient, 124. Merlin's Cave, 99. Merlin Hall, 101. Merthyr Mawr, 16. — Tydvil, 65; its trade, 66; conveyances, 67. Milford Haven, 37. Milford, New, 38. Mitchel Troy, 82. Moccas Court, 102. Monknash, 16. Monkton priory church, 36. Monmouth, 43. — to Carmarthen, 82. Monnington, 102. Monnow, river, source, 102. <i>Mordiford</i>, 40.</p>	<p>Nantmel, 110. Nantycar lead-mines, 111. Nantyglo iron-works, 70. Nant-y-mwyn lead-works, 96. Narberth, 30. — Road, 30. Nash, Beau, birthplace, 22. Navigation stat., 64. Neath, 20; abbey, 20. — river, 73. — vale of, 73. Nevern, 130. Newbridge, 62, 106; bridge of Pontypridd, 62; rocking-stone, 63; chain and cable works, 63. Newcastle Emlyn, 132. Newgale brook, 123. Newhouse, 8. Newland, 44. New Passage, 4. Newport, 5; docks, 6; castle, 6; St. Woollos church, 6. — to Hereford, 48. Newport, 130; castle, 130. New Quay, 122. Newton, 98. — Nottage, 17; Downs, 17. New Weir, 43. Neyland, 38. Norton, 24.</p>	
	O.	
	<p>Octopitarum, ancient, 127. Offa's Dyke, 3, 46, 102, 109, 110. Ogmore Castle, 16. — river, 16. Old Castle, 53. Olwey, valley of the, 50. Oxwich Bay, promontory, church, and castle, 25. Oystermouth Castle, 24.</p>	
	P.	
	<p>Pandy stat., 53. Pantyfynnon, 76. Parson's Bridge, 116.</p>	

PORTHCAWL.	STRIGUIL.	TWM.
<p>Porthcawl, 17. Porthkerry, 13. Porthskewit stat., 4. Porthstinian, 127. Porth-yr-Ogof, cave, 74. Poynitz castle, 124. Precelly mountains, 129. Presteign, 109. Products of South Wales, xiii. Pumsant, 97. Pwllidu Head, 24. Pwll Ddu, 105. Pyle, 18. Pyrddin river, 73; falls, 74.</p>	<p>Saundersfoot, 30. Scwd Hen Rhyd waterfall, 23. Severn river, source, 111. Siddons, Mrs., birthplace, 94. Sin-eater, the, xxvi. Singleton, 24. Sirhowy iron-works, 71. Skeleton routes and tours, xxx. Skenfrith Castle, 54. Skyrriid Vawr, 51. Slebech, 37. Social view of South Wales, xxiv. Solva, 124. Southerndown, 16. South Wales: physical features, v; geology, vii; manufactures and products, xiii; communications, xix; antiquarian view, xx; social view, xxiv; glossary of Welsh words, xxviii; points of interest for the geologist, xxix; skeleton routes and tours, xxx. Spitty copper-works, 27. St. Arvan's, 47. St. Briavel's church and castle, 44. St. David's, 124; cathedral, 124; history of the see, 126; St. Mary's College, 126; Bishop's Palace, 126. St. Devereux, 54. St. Dogmael's, 131; abbey, 131. St. Donat's Castle, 15. St. Fagan's stat. 13; castle, 13; battle, 13. St. Florence, 36. St. Gowan's Head, 33. St. Julian's, 7. St. Margaret, island, 32. St. Mellon's, 8. St. Nicholas, 13. St. Pierre, 4. Stackpole Court, 33. Stacks, the, 34. Stanton, 43. Stations, Roman, xxi, xxii, 76, 81, 90, 101, 121, 127, 128. Staunton-on-Wye, 102. Steamers: at Cardiff, 10; at Tenby, 30. Steddfa Gurlig, 111. Steele, Sir R., burial-place, 29. Stone circles, xx, 23. Storey Arms Inn, 68. Stradmore, 132. Strata Florida Abbey, 118. Striguil Castle, 5.</p>	<p>Sugarloaf Hill, 77. Sugwas, 101. Sully House, 12. — Island, 13. Superstitions of South Wales, xxvi. Swansea, 21; trade, 21; docks, 21; castle, 22; public buildings, 22; celebrities, 22; geology, 22. Symond's Yat, 42.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">T.</p> <p>Taff river, 8, 57; sources, 68. Taff's Well stat., 62. Talbach copper-works, 19. Talgarth, 104. Talley Road, 98. — Abbey, 99. Talybont, 92. Tawe, vale of, 20; river, 21. Taylor, Jeremy, at Golden Grove, 100. Teifi river, source, 119. Tello, St., 10. Teivy river, mouth of, 131; falls, 132. Templeton, 30. Tenby, 30; ancient walls, 31; castle, 31; St. Catherine's Rock, 31; church, 31; geology, 32. Three Cocks Inn, 104. Tibberton Court, 102. Tintern Parva, 45. — Abbey, 45. Tir Phil, 62. Tittley stat., 107. Towey, vale of, 77, 96. — river, 28. Tram Inn stat., 54. Treaman stat., 65. Trecastle, 95; Beacon, 95. Tredegar, 71. — Park, 7. Treforest stat., 62. Tregaron, 121. Trelech, 45. Treowen, 82. Tressilian, caves at, 15. Tretower Castle, 90. Trevecca House, 105. Trevethin, 50. Trevine, 128. Troed-y-rhiw stat., 65. Troy House, 82. Tubular bridge near Chepstow, 1. "Twelve Apostles," 47. Twm Barlum, 48, 49. Twm Shon Catty, 121; his cave, 77, 96.</p>
Q.		
Quakers' Yard junction, 65.		
R.		
<p>Radnor, Old, 108; geology of neighbourhood, 108. —, New, 108; cascade, 108. — Forest, 109. Raglan, 82; castle, 82-85. Railways, xix; South Wales, 1; Swansea Vale, 23; Hereford, 40, 48; Western Valleys, 49; Eastern Valleys, 50; Taff Vale, 57; New Rhymney, 58; Vale of Neath, 72; Carmarthen-shire, 75. Ramsey, isle, 127. Redbrook tinplate-works, 44. Remains, mediæval, xxii; Roman, 96, 101, 121. Rhayader, 110. Rhedol river, 113. Rhondda valley and rivers, 63. Rhymney Gate and iron-works, 71. —, vale of the, 61. Ridgeway, the, 32, 34. Risca, 49. Roads, ancient, xxi, 17, 61, 78, 80, 81, 95, 102, 114, 120, 127, 128. Robeston Wathen, 30. Roch Castle, 123. Rocking-stones, 43, 63, 128. Ross, 40; Man of, 41. Rotherwas, 40. Rumney river, 8. Ruperra, 8.</p>		
S.		
<p>Sarn Cynfein, 114. — Helen, 120.</p>		

TYDVIL.	WORCESTER.	YSTWITTH.
Tydvil the Martyr, 65. Ty-newydd, 64.	Wapley Hill Camp, 110. Water-break-its-Neck, cascade, 108. Waun Common, 72. Webley Castle, 26. Welsh Bicknor, 42. Wentloog Level, 7. Wenvoe, 13. Whitchurch, 41. White Castle, 86. Whitesand Bay, 127. Whitland stat., 29. — Abbey, 29. Willersley, 103. Wilton Castle, 41. Winforton, 103. Wonastow, 82. Woodlands, 24. Worcester, Marquis of, water-works erected by, at Raglan, 83; birthplace, 85.	Worm's Head, 26. Wye, the river, 3, 40; source, 111. Wyndcliff, 46.
U.		Y.
Upton Castle, 39. Usk town and castle, 50. — river, 5, 50; valley of elevation, 50.		Yntsedwin iron-works, 23. Yntspenllwch tin-works, 23. Yrfton river, source, 77. Yschr river, 94. Yspytty Cynlyn, 112, 116. Ystalfera iron-works, 23. Ystrad, 61. Ystradfellte, 74. Ystradguniala, 23. Ystrad Meirig, 118. Ystrad-y-Fodwg, 64. Ystwith river, 113; valley 114.
V.		
Vaenor, 68. Van, the, 61, 95. Venta Silurum, ancient, 4. Victoria iron-works, 71.		
W.		
Walford, 42. Walnut-tree Bridge stat., 58.		

THE END.

PENZANCE, CORNWALL.

St. Michael's Mount, Land's End, Logan Stone, Kynance Cove, &c.

LAVIN'S MUSEUM.



STUDENTS of Mineralogy and Geology, and Tourists to the Scenery, Antiquities, and Mines of Cornwall, will be interested by a visit to this Museum. The Collection of Cornish Minerals is unique, and contains specimens of the most interesting and rare substances, with perfect crystallizations, for which the above County has been so justly celebrated.

100 Minerals scientifically arranged in a case, with descriptive Catalogue, from 11. to 11. Larger Specimens neatly set in a Mahogany Cabinet, from 31. to 161. More extensive Selections and first-rate Specimens from 261. to 501. and upwards.

Geological Selections, comprehending Specimens of the various Rocks of the County. A specimen of Carbonate of Iron, from Wheat Maudlin Mine, for which the sum of 120*l.* has been refused; as well as a great many others, presumed to be unrivalled.

Agent for the sale of Articles manufactured by the LIZARD SERPENTINE COMPANY (under the Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, &c.).

Comprising Chimney-pieces, Columns, Balustrades, Fountains, Obelisks, Vases, Chandeliers, Hebe Jugs, Thermometers, Inkstands, Candlesticks, Toilet Bottles, Ringstands, &c. &c. No material, British or Foreign, equals this stone, either in brilliancy of colour, or in elegance of appearance.

VIEWS OF CORNISH SCENERY IN PHOTOGRAPHS, STEREOSCOPIES, &c. HANDBOOKS, POCKET-MAPS, &c.

OXFORD.

On the road to Bath, Bristol, Clifton, and the West of England; to Leamington, Warwick, Emsworth, Stratford-on-Avon, Birmingham, Worcester, Wolverhampton, Chester, Manchester, Liverpool, and the North; to Cheltenham, Gloucester, and South Wales. In its neighbourhood are Blenheim, Nuneham, Cannon, and other places of interest.

VISITORS are invited to inspect

SPIERS AND SONS' ESTABLISHMENTS,

102 & 103, High St., 45 & 46, Cornmarket St., and 24, Newnham St.

Where will be found one of the largest and most varied Stocks in the Kingdom of **CORNISH AND ORNAMENTAL MANUFACTURES**, suitable for Presents or for Memorable occasions of Good Luck. At the Great Exhibition in London, of 1851, and in Paris, of 1855, **Spiers and Sons' Establishments** was awarded to their ornamental Manufactures; and at the New York Exhibition of 1853 the 'Prize Medal.'

CHRISTCHURCH TO BOURNEMOUTH.

THE most delightful ride of 12 Miles, to Bournemouth from Christchurch Road Station.—Sundays excepted, the Omnibus meeting the 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. Trains from London will take Passengers direct through to Bournemouth, returning from Bourne at 8.5 and 11.50 A.M. and 4 P.M., meeting the 10.30 A.M. and 2.9 and 8.20 P.M. up-trains for London.

Visitors to Bournemouth are particularly invited to this beautiful ride through the New Forest—the bold cliffs of the Isle of Wight and the Sandies Rocks being frequently in view, with the noble Priory Church and Ruins of Christchurch.

The Omnibus from the 8.8 down-train to Christchurch only.

On Sunday an Omnibus for Christchurch only meets the 10.15 Train from Waterloo Station. Christchurch to Station, 1.40; from Station, 2.40 P.M.

Every description of Carriage can be obtained by giving notice by post; and if a Private Omnibus, by giving One Day's notice to N. S. NEWLYN, Proprietor, King's Arms, Christchurch, Agent to South-Western Railway Company.

From Station—Fares to Bournemouth or Bournemouth Sea-mach.; to Christchurch, 2s. May 1st, 1860.

BROWN & POLSON'S



**PATENT
CORN FLOUR.**

BROWNS & POLSON, Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen;
Paisley, and 21, Broadwater Lane, London.

THE most wholesome part of the best Indian Corn, prepared by a process patented for the Three Kingdoms and France, and wherever it became known obtained great credit for Puddings, Gâteaux, Biscuits, &c. all the uses of the finest Arrowroot, and especially suited to the Weakness of Children and Invalids.—

The "Lancet" writes,

"This is Superior to ALL OTHERS OF THE KIND KNOWN."

GRAND HOTEL DE LYON, RUE IMPERIAL, AND PLACE DE LA BOURSE, LYONS.

TWO HUNDRED BEDROOMS, and TWENTY SALOONS, in every Variety; Large and Small Apartments for Families, elegantly furnished; Saloons for Official Receptions; Conversational and Reading Rooms; Coffee and Smoking Rooms; Bath and Private Carriages, Omnibuses, Restaurants; Service in the Apartments, à la Carte, or à fixed prices.

ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

The GRAND HOTEL DE LYON is so important and so well known to remote localities, that it suffices to state that it cost nearly THREE MILLIONS OF FRANCS, and that the accommodation is of an comfortable and luxurious character, to attract the notice of all visitors.

Although the GRAND HOTEL DE LYON affords the most elegant accommodation for the highest classes, it is frequented by visitors of the humbleness pretensions. Dinner at 2 fr.

TABLE D'HÔTE à 1 fr. In consequence of the Proprietors having contracted with the first vintages may be had at this Hotel at moderate prices. Since the Hotel has been in the hands of new Proprietors, instead of a Company, the reduction they have made in the prices convinces them from paying Fees to the Cab and Coach Drivers at the Railway Station. Travellers are therefore requested to leave in their Cab, the Grand Hotel in Lyons is situated the centre of the Rue Imperial, near the Bank of France, and opposite the Place of the

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.*Sold by all Grocers, Grocers, &c. &c.*

WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

Just published, New and Improved Edition, price 1s.

THE CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION.Being a series of Papers presenting the most prominent and important practical points in
the Treatment of the Disease.

BY E. H. BARNARD, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Also, by the same Author, price 10s. 6d.

A TREATISE ON ASTHMA AND DISEASES OF THE HEART.

London: LONGMAN & CO.

MURRAY'S EDITIONS FOR THE PEOPLE.

With Illustrations, to be completed in Seven Monthly Parts, royal 8vo., 1s. each.

REV. GEORGE CRABBE'S POETICAL WORKS. With
his LETTERS and JOURNALS, and a MEMOIR of his LIFE. Edited, with
Contemporary Notes by SCOTT, HEER, MOORE, HOODS, &c., by HIS SON.

Now Complete, uniform with the above.

LORD BYRON'S POETICAL WORKS. With Notes by Jeffery,
HEER, WILSON, MOORE, GIFFORD, CRAIGIE, LOCKHART, &c. Illustrated
with Portrait and Engravings. Royal 8vo. 10s. sewed, or 10s. 6d. in
cloth.

III.

MOORE'S LIFE OF LORD BYRON. With his Letters and
JOURNALS. With Notes by JEFFERY, HEER, WILSON, MOORE, GIFFORD,
CRAIGIE, LOCKHART, &c. Illustrated with Portraits. Royal 8vo. 3s. sewed;
or 10s. 6d. in cloth.

IV.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON; including the Tour to
WALES and the HEBRIDES. With Notes by Lord STOWELL, Sir W.
SCOTT, MACLESTON, MARLAND, LOCKHART, &c. Edited by Mr. CROKER.
Illustrated with Portraits. Royal 8vo. 10s. sewed; or 12s. in cloth.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

HANDSOME BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS.

HEAL and SON'S SHOW ROOMS contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home use and for Tropical Climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings and elegantly japanned; plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wood Bedsteads and elegantly japanned; plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wood Bedsteads made in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut Tree Woods, Polished Deal and Japanned; all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bedroom Furniture.

HEAL AND SON'S
NEW
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
 CONTAINS DESIGNS AND PRICES OF 150 DIFFERENT ARTICLES
 OF BEDROOM FURNITURE, AS WELL AS OF
 100 BEDSTEADS, AND PRICES OF EVERY
 DESCRIPTION OF BEDDING,
SENT FREE BY POST.
HEAL AND SON,
 BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BEDROOM
 FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
 190, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD,
 LONDON.

MATTRESSES, WARRANTED NOT TO WEAR HOLLOW IN THE MIDDLE.

HEAL and SON have Patented an improvement in the manufacture of Mattresses, which prevents the material falling into a mass, as it does in all Mattresses made in the ordinary way. The Patent Mattresses are made of the very best Horsehair only, and are thicker than usual, and the Prices are but a trifle higher than other good Mattresses.

FOX-HUNTING.

Now ready, 2nd Edition, with Portrait
and Illustrations, 8vo., 15s.,

REMINISCENCES OF THE LIFE

OF THE LATE

THOMAS ASSHETON SMITH, Esq.

OR

THE PURSUITS OF AN ENGLISH
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

BY

Sir JOHN E. EARLLEY WILMOT,
Bart.

“Sir Earley Wilmot has compiled a series of graphic incidents and sketches of the life of Thomas Assheton Smith—a name that will long be remembered not only by the farmers and riding men of the counties he hunted, but by all who are disposed fairly and justly to appreciate the lights and shadows which constitute the character of “The English Country Gentleman.”—*Quarterly Review*.

Dick Christian.—“No man that ever came into Leicestershire could beat Mr. Smith.”

Nivrod.—“That most conspicuous sportsman of modern times, Thomas Assheton Smith; combining the character of a skilful sportsman with that of a desperate horseman, perhaps his parallel is not to be found; and his name will be handed down to posterity as a specimen of enthusiastic zeal in one individual pursuit, very rarely equalled.”

The Druid.—“He was the mightiest hunter that ever rode across Belvoir’s sweet vale,” or wore a horn at his saddle-bow.”

Delme Ratsliffe.—“I could nowhere find a more fitting model for the rising generation of sportsmen. He was an instance of the very rare union of coolness and consummate skill as a huntsman, combined with the impetuosity of a most desperate rider; and not only was he the most determined of all riders, but equally remarkable as a horseman.”

JOHN MURRAY,
ALBEMARLE STREET.



Tourists and Travellers.

Visitors to the Seaside,

and others exposed to the scorching rays of the Sun and heated particles of Dust, will find

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

a most refreshing preparation for the Complexion, dispelling the cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all heat and irritability, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attending restored elasticity and healthful state of the skin.

Freckles, Tan, Spots, Pimples, Flashes, and Discolouration, fly before its application, and give place to delicate clearness, with the glow of health and of bloom. In cases of sunburn, or stings of insects, its virtues have long been acknowledged.

Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

The heat of summer also frequently communicates a dryness to the hair, and a tendency to fall off, which may be completely obviated by the use of

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,

a delightfully fragrant and transparent preparation for the Hair, and an invigorant and purifier beyond all precedent.

Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to hair small), and double that size 2)s. per Bottle.

See can we be too careful to preserve the Teeth from the deleterious effects of vegetable acids (an immediate cause of toothache), by a systematic employment, night and morning, of

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR, PEARL DENTIFRICE,

a White Powder, compounded of the choicest and most fragrant exotics. It bestows on the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness, frees them from Tartar, and imparts to the Gums a healthy firmness, and to the Breath a grateful purity and fragrance.

Price 2s. 6d. per Box.

SOLD AT

20, HATTON GARDEN;

And by Chemists and Professors.

Beware of Spurious Imitations!!!

WORKS ON THE FINE ARTS.

THE TREASURES OF ART IN ENGLAND: Being an Account of the Chief Collections of Paintings, Drawings, Sculptures, &c. By Dr. WAAGEN, Director of the Royal Gallery at Berlin. 4 vols. 8vo.

'This work contains more of the essence of true connoisseurship than any other of the same class that has yet come before the public.'—*Quarterly Review*.

LIFE OF THOMAS STOTHARD, R.A. With Personal Reminiscences. By Mrs. BEAT. Portrait, and 80 Illustrations. Fcap. 4to.

'It is difficult at times to escape the impression that the pencil of Stothard himself has been employed to adorn the volume.'—*Times*.

MEMOIR OF THE LIFE OF ARY SCHEFFER. By Mrs. GROTE. Portrait. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

'The work of a steady pen in a sure hand, recording the distinct thoughts of a real philosopher.'—*Athenaeum*.

A SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF PAINTING, showing its gradual and various development from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time. By RALPH N. WOODFORD, Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 6s.

'The most complete and the most trustworthy outline map of the history of painting.'—*Literary Gazette*.

MEMOIRS OF THE EARLY ITALIAN PAINTERS, and THE PROMISES OF PAINTING IN ITALY, from CIMABUO to RASMANO. By Mrs. JAMISON. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 12s.

'Mrs. Jamison's "Memoirs" have for about fourteen years enjoyed a settled reputation. She has nevertheless profited by two recent visits to Italy, to add several new biographies.'—*Morning Post*.

A SHORT BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF ITALIAN PAINTERS. By A LADY. With Charts. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

'As a portable compendium on Italian painters the traveller will find no work in a small space so useful as this.'—*Murray's Handbook of Italy*.

KUGLER'S HANDBOOK TO THE ITALIAN SCHOOLS OF PAINTING. Edited by SIR CHARLES EASTLARK, B. A. Third Edition. Illustrations. 2 vols. Post 8vo. 32s.

'By far the best manual we are acquainted with.'—*The Eclectic*.

KUGLER'S HANDBOOK TO THE GERMAN, FLEMISH, AND DUTCH SCHOOLS OF PAINTING. Edited by Dr. WAAGEN. Illustrations. 2 vols. Post 8vo.

'Dr. Waagen's name is too familiar to the art-world to require any introduction.'—*Quarterly Review*.

THE EARLY FLEMISH PAINTERS: their Lives and WORKS. By J. A. CROWE and G. B. CAVALCASELLE. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 12s.

'Just the book which the amateur will be wise in consulting before he visits a gallery and contemplates a turn.'—*Guardian*.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

To Tourists in Britain

{ BLACK'S GUIDE-BOOKS
& TRAVELLING MAPS.

In neat Portable Volumes, illustrated by Maps, Charts, and Views of Scenery, and containing full particulars regarding Hotels, Distances, &c. &c.

England, 10/6.	[& 1/6.	Scotland, 8/6.
English Lake District, 5/.	7/6.	Highlands (Anderson's), 10/6.
Wales, North and South, 5/.		Trossachs, 1/6.
North Wales, separately, 3/6.		Skyc, 1/.
Derby and Warwick, each 2/.		Staffa and Iona, 1/6.
Devon and Cornwall, 3/.		Sutherlandshire, 1/.
Hampshire (Isle of Wight), 2/.		Edinburgh, 3/6 & 1/6.
Gloucester and Hereford, 2/.		Glasgow, 2/6 & 1s.
Yorkshire, 2/6.		Ireland, 5/.
Kent and Sussex, 3/.		Dublin, Kilmarnock, each 1/6.
		Belfast, 1/6.

ROAD AND RAILWAY TRAVELLING MAPS.

Carefully constructed from the Maps of the Ordnance Survey and other Authorities, neatly bound in portable cases.

England, 21 x 22½. 2/6.	Scotch Counties, each 1/.
English Lakes, 13 x 14. 2/6.	Ireland, 20 x 24½. 2/6.
Wales, W. & S., 14 x 11½, each 1/6.	Kent and Sussex, 1/6.
Scotland, 22 x 22½. 4/6.	Derbyshire, 1/.

Smaller Maps at 2s., 6d. and 1s. each.

Just published, a New Edition (the 11th), price 2s. 6d., of

BLACK'S PICTURESQUE TOURIST OF SCOTLAND,

IN A NEAT PORTABLE VOLUME.

With upwards of One Hundred Illustrations, consisting of Maps, Charts, Plans of Towns, and Views of Scenery.

Fcap. cloth, price 2s.

BLACK'S GUIDE TO KENT AND SUSSEX.

With Map 15 x 9. Sixteen Illustrations by Dalziel Brothers, and a Plan of Canterbury Cathedral.

Separately—Kent, 2s.; Sussex, 1s. 6d.

Square Supp., price 1s. 6d.

BLACK'S GUIDE TO THE WATERING-PLACES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

With Map and Illustrations.

EDINBURGH: A. & C. BLACK. LONDON: LONGMAN & CO.,
and SMITH & SON, ST. PAULS; and all Booksellers.



MURRAY'S HINDU AND BUDDHIST LIBRARY.

IN 75 VOLUMES, 25. 00 each, or 625 VOLUMES, 100. 00.

A complete and readable introduction to all the Hindu and Buddhist Scriptures of
 as well as the history and the philosophy of the Hindu and Buddhist religions.

Table of Contents of the 75 Volumes.

1. *General History of India*
 2. *Physical Geography of India*
 3. *Political History of India*
 4. *Religious History of India*
 5. *Art and Architecture of India*
 6. *Literature of India*
 7. *Philosophy of India*
 8. *Science of India*
 9. *Medicine of India*
 10. *Law of India*
 11. *Government of India*
 12. *Education of India*
 13. *Religion of India*
 14. *Philosophy of India*
 15. *Science of India*
 16. *Medicine of India*
 17. *Law of India*
 18. *Government of India*
 19. *Education of India*
 20. *Religion of India*
 21. *Philosophy of India*
 22. *Science of India*
 23. *Medicine of India*
 24. *Law of India*
 25. *Government of India*

26. *Religion of India*
 27. *Philosophy of India*
 28. *Science of India*
 29. *Medicine of India*
 30. *Law of India*
 31. *Government of India*
 32. *Education of India*
 33. *Religion of India*
 34. *Philosophy of India*
 35. *Science of India*
 36. *Medicine of India*
 37. *Law of India*
 38. *Government of India*
 39. *Education of India*
 40. *Religion of India*
 41. *Philosophy of India*
 42. *Science of India*
 43. *Medicine of India*
 44. *Law of India*
 45. *Government of India*
 46. *Education of India*
 47. *Religion of India*
 48. *Philosophy of India*
 49. *Science of India*
 50. *Medicine of India*
 51. *Law of India*
 52. *Government of India*
 53. *Education of India*
 54. *Religion of India*
 55. *Philosophy of India*
 56. *Science of India*
 57. *Medicine of India*
 58. *Law of India*
 59. *Government of India*
 60. *Education of India*
 61. *Religion of India*
 62. *Philosophy of India*
 63. *Science of India*
 64. *Medicine of India*
 65. *Law of India*
 66. *Government of India*
 67. *Education of India*
 68. *Religion of India*
 69. *Philosophy of India*
 70. *Science of India*
 71. *Medicine of India*
 72. *Law of India*
 73. *Government of India*
 74. *Education of India*
 75. *Religion of India*

These books are available in the library and can be consulted at any time, and
 the whole series can be purchased at once for a single sum, and if a
 single volume is required, it can be purchased at once for a single sum, and if a
 single volume is required, it can be purchased at once for a single sum.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



3 9015 05846 6643

ETSAI 1377

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



3 9015 05846 6643

REF ID: A11111

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



3 9015 05846 6643

REF ID: A31191

1994

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



3 9015 05846 6643

31741 120 P1

CONTENTS

Introduction

1. The University of Chicago Press

1. The University of Chicago Press	1
2. The University of Chicago Press	2
3. The University of Chicago Press	3
4. The University of Chicago Press	4
5. The University of Chicago Press	5
6. The University of Chicago Press	6
7. The University of Chicago Press	7
8. The University of Chicago Press	8
9. The University of Chicago Press	9
10. The University of Chicago Press	10
11. The University of Chicago Press	11
12. The University of Chicago Press	12
13. The University of Chicago Press	13
14. The University of Chicago Press	14
15. The University of Chicago Press	15
16. The University of Chicago Press	16
17. The University of Chicago Press	17
18. The University of Chicago Press	18
19. The University of Chicago Press	19
20. The University of Chicago Press	20
21. The University of Chicago Press	21
22. The University of Chicago Press	22
23. The University of Chicago Press	23
24. The University of Chicago Press	24
25. The University of Chicago Press	25
26. The University of Chicago Press	26
27. The University of Chicago Press	27
28. The University of Chicago Press	28
29. The University of Chicago Press	29
30. The University of Chicago Press	30
31. The University of Chicago Press	31
32. The University of Chicago Press	32
33. The University of Chicago Press	33
34. The University of Chicago Press	34
35. The University of Chicago Press	35
36. The University of Chicago Press	36
37. The University of Chicago Press	37
38. The University of Chicago Press	38
39. The University of Chicago Press	39
40. The University of Chicago Press	40
41. The University of Chicago Press	41
42. The University of Chicago Press	42
43. The University of Chicago Press	43
44. The University of Chicago Press	44
45. The University of Chicago Press	45
46. The University of Chicago Press	46
47. The University of Chicago Press	47
48. The University of Chicago Press	48
49. The University of Chicago Press	49
50. The University of Chicago Press	50
51. The University of Chicago Press	51
52. The University of Chicago Press	52
53. The University of Chicago Press	53
54. The University of Chicago Press	54
55. The University of Chicago Press	55
56. The University of Chicago Press	56
57. The University of Chicago Press	57
58. The University of Chicago Press	58
59. The University of Chicago Press	59
60. The University of Chicago Press	60
61. The University of Chicago Press	61
62. The University of Chicago Press	62
63. The University of Chicago Press	63
64. The University of Chicago Press	64
65. The University of Chicago Press	65
66. The University of Chicago Press	66
67. The University of Chicago Press	67
68. The University of Chicago Press	68
69. The University of Chicago Press	69
70. The University of Chicago Press	70
71. The University of Chicago Press	71
72. The University of Chicago Press	72
73. The University of Chicago Press	73
74. The University of Chicago Press	74
75. The University of Chicago Press	75
76. The University of Chicago Press	76
77. The University of Chicago Press	77
78. The University of Chicago Press	78
79. The University of Chicago Press	79
80. The University of Chicago Press	80
81. The University of Chicago Press	81
82. The University of Chicago Press	82
83. The University of Chicago Press	83
84. The University of Chicago Press	84
85. The University of Chicago Press	85
86. The University of Chicago Press	86
87. The University of Chicago Press	87
88. The University of Chicago Press	88
89. The University of Chicago Press	89
90. The University of Chicago Press	90
91. The University of Chicago Press	91
92. The University of Chicago Press	92
93. The University of Chicago Press	93
94. The University of Chicago Press	94
95. The University of Chicago Press	95
96. The University of Chicago Press	96
97. The University of Chicago Press	97
98. The University of Chicago Press	98
99. The University of Chicago Press	99
100. The University of Chicago Press	100

101. The University of Chicago Press

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



3 9015 05846 6643

STRAI AND PA

